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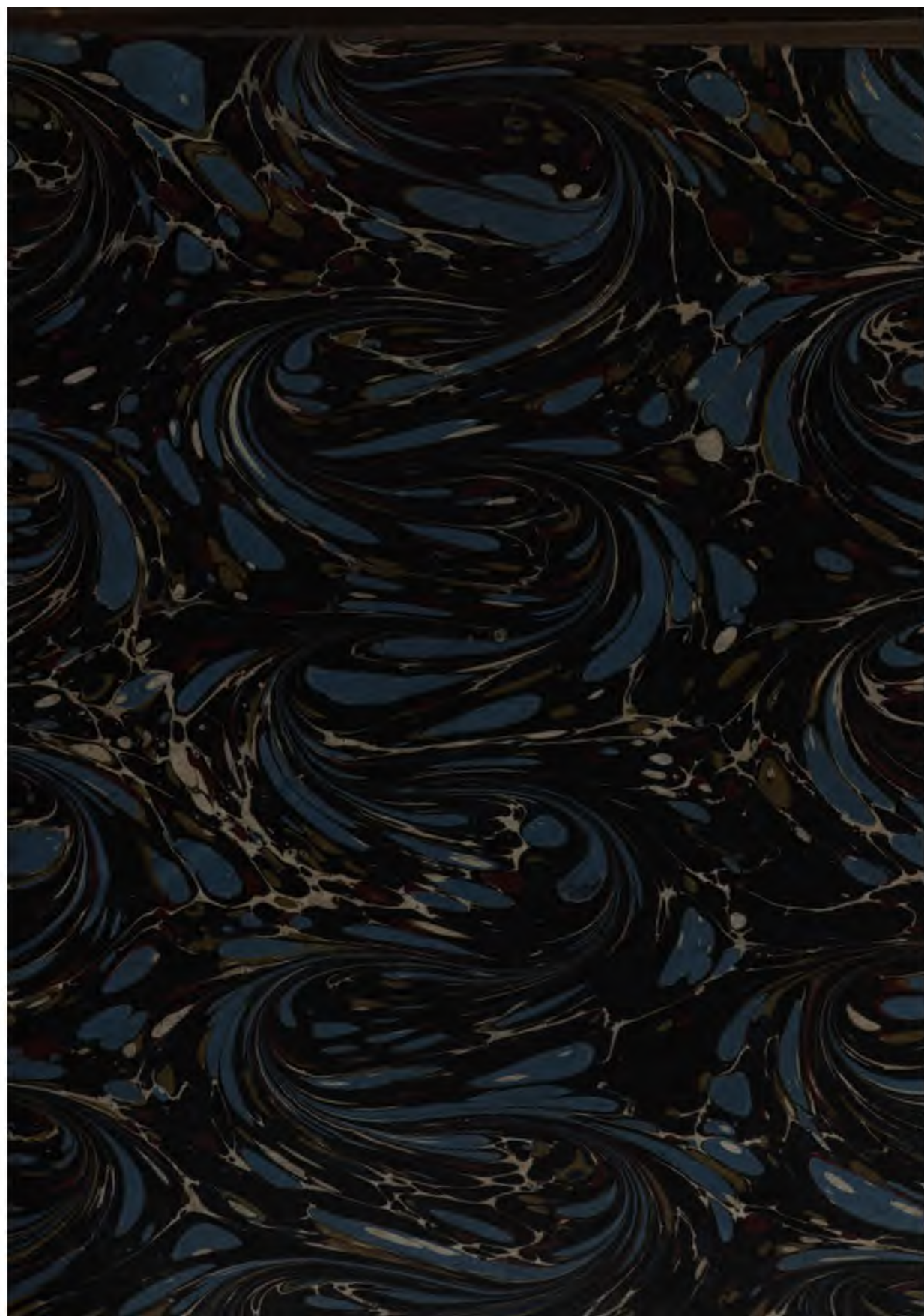
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THE ANTIQUARY.



VOL. XXXIV.





THE
ANTIQUARY:

A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE STUDY
OF THE PAST.



*Instructed by the Antiquary times,
He must, he is, he cannot but be wise.*

TROILUS AND CRESSIDA, Act ii., sc. 3.



VOL. XXXIV.

JANUARY—DECEMBER, 1898.

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The Antiquary.



JANUARY, 1898.

Notes of the Month.

THE most important subject to chronicle in these notes is the Ninth Archæological Congress, which met at Burlington House on December 1, when a large number of delegates of societies attended. Resolutions were adopted for forming a catalogue of effigies of all dates in parish churches, and for compiling models for catalogues for museums and for indexes of transactions of societies. It was announced that preparations were now made for obtaining, through the various societies, catalogues of family and historical portraits on the forms devised at the request of the Congress by Mr. Lionel Cust, the Director of the National Portrait Gallery. The formation of a National Photographic Association was also announced; this will, it is hoped, assist the work inaugurated by the Congress some years back. A more detailed account of the Congress will be found on another page.

Under date of November 21, but too late for insertion in the *Antiquary* for last month, Dr. Arthur M. Thomas (Glenshee Lodge, Trinity Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.) wrote to us: "On the west of Banstead Downs, about two miles from Sutton station, and a few yards off the main Brighton road, are situated four round barrows. One of these has been recently destroyed for turf by the local golf-club. Comment is superfluous. One other appears to have been opened some time ago; the others may not have been explored. Can any of your readers inform me if these barrows have ever been scientifically explored, and if so, by whom, and with what results? I may mention that in the destroyed

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barrow I found the greater part of a skeleton; the skull was unfortunately missing."

A guarantee fund having been promised, it is intended to hold the suggested Loan Exhibition of Shropshire Antiquities in the month of May next year. The Archbishop of York and the Earl of Powis are among the patrons. It is proposed to arrange for the delivery during the exhibition of a series of popular lectures on subjects connected with archæology by experts in different branches of the subject. The exhibition will be divided into the following sections: (1) Arms, Armour, Military Trophies; (2) Heraldry; (3) Corporation and Church Plate, Pewter, Drinking Cups, etc.; (4) Shropshire China and Earthenware previous to 1850; (5) Pictures and Prints of Archæological interest relating to the County of Salop, Portraits of Shropshire Worthies (not living), and Brass Rubbings; (6) Books and MSS. printed in, and relating to, the County prior to 1800; (7) Relics from Uriconium; (8) Coins and Tokens connected with the County; (9) Stone Implements, etc., found in the County; and (10) Miscellaneous (Ancient Punishments, Old Needlework, etc.). Mr. Auden, Chairman of the Council of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society, and Mr. Southam, Hon. Secretary of the Exhibition, will be glad to hear from owners of objects of interest.

Readers of the *Antiquary* will have learnt with regret of the death of Mr. Edward Walford, its first editor. We quote the following short but appreciative notice of Mr. Walford from the *Athenæum*:

"The death is announced of this busy man of letters, who in his time played many parts. He was educated at Charterhouse and Balliol, and although he gained the Chancellor's Medal for Latin verse, and was *proxime accessit* for the Ireland, he only obtained a Third in Greats. Ordained about 1846, he speedily became a Roman Catholic, but more than once subsequently changed his creed. He turned schoolmaster, was for some years a 'coach,' translated for Bohn's Classical Library, and published a number of elementary school-books. Subsequently he became connected with the *Times*, was long reporter for that journal, contributed largely

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to its obituary notices, and edited several peerages and a handsome volume on *County Families*. He was also editor for some years of the *Gentleman's Magazine* and also of the *St. James's Magazine*. He completed Thornbury's *Old and New London*, and wrote *Holidays in Home Counties*, *Pleasant Days in Pleasant Places*, and *Tales of our Great Families*. He started the *Antiquary*, and when he fell out with the publisher he commenced a rival magazine, which he carried on for some six years. He cannot, as an archaeologist, be said to have reached a high degree of accuracy or discernment. Some years ago he retired to the Isle of Wight, and amused his leisure by publishing a volume of poems."

We also very sincerely regret to have to record the death of Mr. J. L. Pearson, R.A., which occurred on December 12, after a very short illness. Mr. Pearson was in his eighty-first year, and had been brought up in the old school of ecclesiastical "restorers," who considered that, if you pulled down an old building and erected a copy of it, you were preserving the old work. Mr. Pearson seemed unable to shake off this exploded and destructive conception of what true restoration means. Hence, he was brought of late years into constant conflict with antiquaries, more especially in regard to matters relating to Westminster Hall, and the Abbey Church, Peterborough, Rochester, Chichester Cathedrals, and other mediæval buildings. No one disputed Mr. Pearson's great skill as a designer of new churches. What was disputed was his treatment of ancient ones. Perhaps Mr. Pearson's interest in antiquities may be gauged to some extent by the fact that, although living in London and elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries on June 16, 1853, he never attended a meeting of the Society, and was never formally admitted to his Fellowship in it. *Requiescat in pace.*

The *Antiquary* is glad to have the opportunity of congratulating Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, who has been recently awarded a silver medal by the Society of Arts, for a paper which he read before that Society last February, "On the Artistic Treatment of Heraldry."

Miss F. Peacock (Dunstan House, Kirton-in-

Lindsey) has forwarded to us photographs of an interesting dated mortar belonging to Mr. Richard Reynolds, of Cliff Lodge, Leeds, sent to her by Mr. J. Rawlinson Ford, of Leeds. The mortar, which is plain, measures 6 inches in height, 7 inches in diameter at the top, and weighs twenty-one pounds. It has, it will



MORTAR (1629) BELONGING TO MR. R. REYNOLDS.

be seen, square-shaped handles (one of which is lost), and is inscribed on the one side with the initial letters of its original owners (evidently husband and wife), ^H ^C, and on the other side with the date 1629. The mortar was purchased by Mr. Reynolds in Leeds about forty years ago, and was in this way rescued

from the melting-pot, to which it had been condemned. Miss Peacock will be obliged to any of our readers who may know of other ornamental, inscribed, or dated metal mortars, if they will kindly communicate with her. Miss Peacock is, we believe, preparing a book on the subject.



We are very sorry to learn that the finances of the Surrey Archæological Society are not in a satisfactory condition, and that the society will be compelled to curtail its work unless it speedily receives a considerable accession of new members. An important county like Surrey ought not to fall behind in such a matter; but it no doubt lacks a centre, and the life and interests of the residents in the suburban portion of the county are wholly diverse from those of people who live further from London. There is, unfortunately, no big county town, and the London element predominates, and swamps that of the county at large. Still, the society has overcome this difficulty before now, and it ought to surmount it again. The work done in the past is excellent, and it will be a great pity if it is not continued in the future.



The *Glasgow Herald* has recently printed some papers entitled "The Ecclesiastical Remains of Ness, Lewis," written by Mr. William Mackenzie. These papers contain information of more than ordinary interest and importance, and we venture therefore to draw attention to them, and also to quote the following from the first of the papers in question.

After describing the records of ancient churches formerly standing, and calling attention to the lamentable manner in which these very ancient structures have been ruthlessly destroyed, Mr. Mackenzie proceeds:

"The visitor to Ness at the present day will find no trace of St. Clement's Temple, nor does the Ordnance Survey Map show where it stood. The ruins of St. Peter's are in a corner of the district churchyard (locally known as Cladh Pheadair) on the right bank of the Swanibost River; but of the 'considerable remains' found by Muir only the east gable and a small portion of the north elevation have escaped the hand of the Goth. A small eminence overlooking the Atlantic, and about 200 yards to the north-west of St. Peter's, is pointed out as the place

where the Church or Temple of St. Thomas stood. The local name is Teampull Tomais, not Teampull Thomais, as shown on the Ordnance Survey Maps, and as the ordinary rules of Gaelic grammar would demand. The walls of this temple have entirely disappeared, but it is obvious that local builders still find the site of some service as a quarry. Fragments of craggans may be seen among the débris. The site of St. Ronan's Temple in Eoropie is clearly seen, but it has long since ceased to be a quarry.

"While these five churches have suffered the fate now described, the hoary walls of St. Mulvay still stand, and the veneration referred to by the parish minister, upwards of a century ago, has not yet entirely passed into the region of tradition. Further, the belief in the efficacy of certain superstitious usages in connection with this shrine still lurks among the Lewis peasantry. From an architectural point of view there are no noteworthy features about the ruin. It is a plain oblong, about 45 feet in length and 18 feet in breadth. The side-walls and the two gables are in good preservation. The ruins of a lean-to sacristy on the one side and of a chapel on the other still stand, but they are crumbling away. Taking it all in all, it appears to be in nearly the same state of preservation to-day as it was forty or fifty years ago.

"Martin gives a minute account of the veneration and superstitious usages above referred to. He was informed by John Morrison, of Bragar, presumably one of the old Brehons of Lewis, that he had seen natives kneel and repeat the Pater Noster at four miles distance from the church. At Hallowtide there was a sacrifice to a sea-god named Shony. Concerning it Martin says:

"The inhabitants round the island came to the church of St. Mulvay, having each man his provision along with him. Every family furnished a peck of malt, and this was brewed into ale. One of their number was picked out to wade into the sea up to the middle, and, carrying a cup of ale in his hand, standing still in that posture, cried out with a loud voice, saying, 'Shony, I give you this cup of ale hoping that you'll be so kind as to send us plenty of sea-ware for enriching our ground for the ensuing year,' and so threw the cup of ale into the sea.

This was performed in the night-time. At his return to land they all went to church, where there was a candle burning upon the altar, and then, standing silent for a little time, one of them gave a signal, at which the candle was put out, and immediately all of them went to the fields, where they fell a-drinking their ale, and spent the remainder of the night in dancing and singing, etc. The next morning they all returned home, being well satisfied that they had punctually observed this solemn anniversary, which they believed to be a powerful means to procure a plentiful crop. . . .

"Martin states that through the influence of the local clergy the sacrifice to Shony had been abolished 'these thirty-two years past'—that is, about 1660. This may be correct as regards the celebration in the church, but there are indications that the offering to Shony was continued long after Martin's time.

"No one now living remembers this sacrifice, but old men speak of it as a ceremony of which they heard traditions in their youth. According to them the offering to Shony was made at Port-a'-Stoth, near the Butt of Lewis. At Hallowtide, in presence of the assembled multitude, a man, specially chosen for the purpose, and carrying a bottle of ale (*Buideal leanna*) in his hand, waded into the sea until the waves surged about his waist. He then poured the ale into the sea, saying, 'A Dheonaidh! a Dheonaidh! cuir Thusa pailteas feamuinn air tir thugainne 'm bliadhna, is bheir sinne dhutsa leann gu leor an ath-bhliadhna'—'O Shony! O Shony! send Thou abundance of drift-ware to us this year, and we will give Thee ale in abundance next year.'

"After the ceremony at Port-a'-Stoth the people repaired to the neighbourhood of the temple, where fires were lit, and food and drink liberally partaken of. Dancing to the strains of the bagpipe was then commenced, and carried on with great spirit till the following morning, when all repaired to their homes, after conforming to a custom that had obtained in the district from remote antiquity."

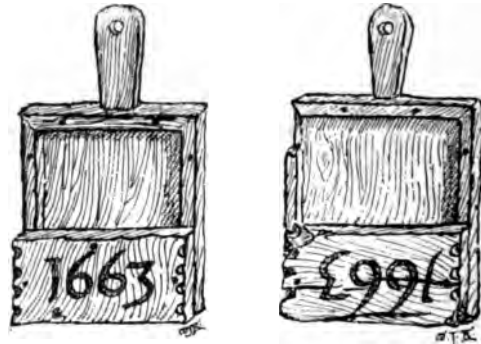


Some remarkable prices were realized during the sale of the second portion of the famous Ashburnham collection. The keenest competition was on December 9, for *A Booke of the Hoole Lyf of Jason*, translated out of the

French by William Caxton, and printed by him in 1477. For this book the bidding started at £500, and it was knocked down to Mr. Pickering for £2,100. Another Caxton, *The Recueil of the Historyes of Troye*, fetched £950, and a copy of the same work printed abroad by Caxton was bought by Mr. Pickering for £600.



Mr. W. J. Kaye, F.S.A., has very kindly sent us sketches of two collection-boxes preserved at Newchurch, Lancashire, which, as will be seen from the illustration, are both dated 1663. They are similar to undated collection-boxes formerly common in churches in



COLLECTION-BOXES, NEWCHURCH.

the North of England, and are useful as helping to fix the general date of such boxes. The Newchurch boxes are also of interest from the fact that the admirable Thomas Wilson, Bishop of Sodor and Man (1697-1755), and author of *Sacra Privata*, was rector of Newchurch before he became bishop.



A very notable discovery of between thirty and forty Roman pewter vessels has been made at Appleshaw near Andover, by the vicar, the Rev. G. L. Engleheart, while excavating the site of the Roman villa alluded to by Mr. Haverfield in the *Antiquary* for December. The discovery comprised large circular dishes, bowls of various forms and sizes, cups, jugs, platters, etc. Most of the dishes have incised central ornaments, which are strongly suggestive of the designs of late mosaic pavements. The whole find was exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries at their meeting on November 25, and all the objects have since then been acquired, we understand, by the British Museum.

Under the appropriate heading of "How did they get there?" Mr. Harry Hems, of Exeter, writes to us as follows: "At a sale held at Walton, near Peterborough, on November 25, 1897, Lot 232 is described as 'Four very curious old Miserere Seats, with carved figures from Little Gidding Church, Lincolnshire.' They were knocked down to a Mr. Jebb for £6 10s. How was it they ever got out of the church at all?" Little Gidding is in Huntingdonshire (not Lincolnshire), and from inquiries which have been made it seems quite certain that the misericords did not come from that church at all.



At the recent annual business meeting of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society, the chairman (Mr. R. Murray) brought forward a proposal to carry out excavations at what is believed to be a Roman station at Raeburnfoot, in Eskdalemuir. The funds of the society do not permit of any draft being made upon them. Mr. Murray undertook to inaugurate a special Fund for the purpose, and suggested that they should proceed at once with the work, in view of the favourable weather. A motion to this effect was made and adopted. Mr. Barbour (who is undertaking the work) mentioned that some little digging had already been done, and some pieces of pottery and stonework had been found.



Church Notes.

BY THE LATE SIR STEPHEN GLYNNE, BART.

DARLINGTON.



HERE have been handed to us by Mr. William Brown, of Arncliffe Hall, Yorkshire, the hon. secretary of the Yorkshire Archæological Society, certain portions of the manuscript "Church Notes" by the late Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., which are in course of publication in the *Journal* of that society. The portions which Mr. Brown has sent for publication in the *Antiquary* are unsuitable to the Yorkshire Society's *Journal*, as they do not relate to places in that county. It is, however, felt that the Notes are so valuable in themselves that it would be a great loss were they not all to appear in print, and we have been very

glad to accept the offer which has been made to us to print those portions of Sir Stephen Glynne's Notes in the *Antiquary* which are not suitable for the *Journal* of the Yorkshire Archæological Society.

Sir Stephen Glynne appears to have made his original inspection of Darlington Church in 1825. In the autumn of the previous year the *Gentleman's Magazine* published a picture of the exterior of the church seen from the south-west. As this view shows the church just as Sir Stephen Glynne must have seen it, we have thought it of interest to reproduce the picture (on a somewhat smaller scale) in these pages.

There is also an almost contemporary note on Darlington Church in the carefully-written *History, Directory, and Gazetteer of the Counties of Durham and Northumberland*, etc., by W. Parson and W. White (vol. i., p. 238), which was published in 1827. This, too, we have thought well to reproduce side by side with Sir Stephen Glynne's Notes. It is not, however, our intention to annotate the Notes generally in this manner.

Sir Stephen Glynne writes:

"On Feb: 27th [1825] set off per coach for Durham, passed through York, from thence through frightful flat country to Easingwold—a small town—thence to Thirsk, the country improving to the right from the view of the Wolds, which was tolerably fine. Thirsk a large town, with a large Church of very late Perpend^r Architecture. From thence to North Allerton, a handsome town consisting of a very broad street of great length. The Church in the form of a cross, with a lofty tower in the centre, and very sad modern innovations. The view of the Wolds continued for some time, but the actual face of the country very ugly the whole way to Darlington.

"Two miles from Darlington is the village of Croft, where there is a very handsome bridge over the Tees. Darlington is a large town, and has a very handsome Market place. On the East side of the Market place is the Church, which we hastened to examine instead of partaking of the dinner prepared at the Inn.

"The Church is a beautiful structure in the form of a cross, and is perhaps one of the most pure and unmixed specimens of Early English in the country. The nave, chancel, and transepts are nearly of equal length, and

from the centre rises a square tower crowned with a stone spire. The whole of the exterior is ornamented with arched moulding of the lancet form. The windows are also mostly of this form. The arched moulding runs also along the walls within. The nave is divided from the aisles by pointed arches springing from clustered columns, and the Tower rests on lofty pointed arches springing from clustered columns. The whole of the

On the opposite pages the following description of the church has been written,

travelled. While speaking of this, it may be permissible to quote what the same book (p. 245) says of a new method of travelling which was destined soon to revolutionize the whole conception of that subject, and which was first introduced at Darlington. The compilers of the work, after speaking of a canal which was projected in 1767, but never carried into execution, say, "This undertaking, which promised much benefit to the town and the surrounding country, has now given



DARLINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH, S.W. (From the *Gentleman's Magazine*, September, 1824.)

nave and transept is disfigured by pews and galleries. The organ is placed between the nave and chancel. The western portion of the nave is not pewed, and has a circular arch resting on an octagon pillar. In it is also the font, which has an elegant carved canopy. The nave has some large square windows on the South side filled with tracery, probably of early Decorated work. From the fear of being late for the Coach, we were prevented from examining this highly curious and interesting Church as narrowly as could be wished.*

* According to Parson's and White's *History*, etc., p. 251 (alluded to above), the "Express" coach from York, Thirsk, and Northallerton, left Darlington daily at 2.30 for Durham and Newcastle. This was probably the coach by which Sir Stephen Glynne

place to a *Railway or Tram-road*, which passes from Stockton, by way of Darlington, to Witton Park, three miles east of Bishop Auckland. It is in length 25 miles, and cost about £125,000. This great work, which is the property of 60 shareholders, was completed in September, 1825, under the authority of an Act of Parliament. Several coaches, drawn by horses, travel daily at the rate of 7 to 9 miles an hour on this rail-road from Darlington to Stockton; there are also six loco-motive engines, employed in the transit of coal, lime, lead, manufactured goods, &c., and there are two engines stationed on the line, which are used to assist the loaded waggons in their passage over the elevated parts of the road." It is almost impossible to realize that it was only seventy years ago that these words were written. The twenty-five miles of the "Railway or Tram-road" and the six "loco-motive" engines have indeed been multiplied in the interval! The expression "Tram-road," too, is noteworthy, as being an early use of the word "Tram," the etymology and derivation of which have not been satisfactorily established.

probably at a rather later period, after a fuller examination of the building:

"DARLINGTON CHURCH.

"The whole is of uniform E.E. design. The extremities of each side of the cross very handsome—especially the West Front, which has the gable flanked by square turrets crowned with pyramids. The doorway is large and handsome, and having shafts with bell capitals. The arch of W. doorway crowned by a triangular pediment. Above it is tier of 5 E.E. arches, some of them pierced for windows; the shafts are some with foliated capitals, some with bell capitals. In y^e pediment of y^e gable are 3 niches of the same sort—between the stages are string courses of toothed ornament. The South Transept has two tiers of lancet windows—2 windows in each stage, and a circular one in y^e gable. The string course is continued round y^e buttresses. The North Transept has windows arranged as in y^e South Tr: only that they are without shafts. The nave has a Clerestory, exhibiting a range of E.E. arches, some of them pierced for windows. The whole Church, save the Tower, has a plain E.E. parapet. The nave has a South door with shafts having bell capitals—and a similar one on the north side. The Tower rises from the centre, and has on each side a triple belfry window of Cr* design. It is surmounted by a battlement, and lofty well-proportioned spire of stone. The East end of the Chancel is flanked by square turrets, and has 2 tiers of lancet windows without shafts.

"The Interior is tolerably neatly fitted up, though the elegance and symmetry of the building is cruelly destroyed by the irregularity of the galleries which entirely surround the nave and transepts. The windows of the aisles are Cr* with square heads. The nave has on each side 4 pointed arches, of which the Western ones have octagonal and circular pillars—the other piers are of clustered shafts with square capitals. The Transepts are enriched internally as well as without by a double tier of E.E. niches of very elegant appearance. They have shafts with varied capitals, and architrave mouldings filled with rich toothed ornament (especially those in y^e lower tier), and between the heads of the niches are circles filled with foliage and flowers

* Query, "curvilinear."

of very rich design. Between the South aisle and Transept is a very rich and deeply moulded lancet arch springing from clustered shafts with capitals foliated and resembling fleurs de lys. The great arches under the Tower are fine and deeply moulded—having in the mouldings some ball flowers. The Chancel has a double tier of E.E. lancet arches, in which the shaft is alternately with bell and foliated capitals. Of those in the lower tier one has some of y^e toothed moulding, another is enriched with y^e chevron and lozenge ornament. On the North side of the Altar is a tomb with contracted Rectilin' arch, crowned with an embattled parapet. There are also 3 stone stalls of Rectilin' work ascending eastward—having ogee canopies. Some of y^e ancient wood carved stalls remain. The Font stands in the Western part of the nave, which is left open and free from pews, forming a kind of porch or vestibule. The Font is a plain octagon on a circular shaft. Its canopy of wooden tabernacle work is lofty and fine, yet with some mixture of Italian features. There is also a mutilated effigy of a priest."

The following is from Parson and White's "*History, Directory, Gazetteer,*" etc. (1827):

"According to Turgot, prior of Durham, and other monastic writers, it appears that when Bishop Carilepho removed the seculars from the cathedral church, Darlington was one of the receptacles appointed for the reception of that body; but we are not told who first erected a church here, or where the original edifice stood. The present church owes its origin to the great and powerful prelate, Hugh Pudsey, which he proposed to make collegiate. The expense of the fabric was immense, for the stone with which it was built was brought about twelve miles, from the quarries of Cockfield fell. This prelate also, about the year 1164, erected a mansion-house near the church, and instituted a deanery, with three secular canons or prebendaries. Some writers have asserted that there were six prebendaries here; an error which probably arose from the chantry priests and the chaplain of Badlifelde free chapel not being distinguished from them. The foundation charter being lost, the early history of this church is involved in great obscurity, but it is certain that it had four prebends, as

appears by the register. Notwithstanding the opulence of the foundation, and the extent of the parish, at its suppression, in the reign of Edward VI., 1550, only a small portion of its revenues was reserved for the maintenance of the minister, payable from the Exchequer, the clear yearly proceeds amounting only to £22 6s. 8d. The following is a list of the benefices formerly belonging to the college, showing their annual value at different periods, according to the authorities quoted :

DARLINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH.

Value of.	In Randall's MSS.	In B. Tunstall's Reg.	In 26 Hen. VIII.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Deanery of Darlington ..	36 13 4 ..	36 0 0 ..	36 8 4
Prebend of Cockerton ..	5 0 0 ..	10 0 0	Only 3 pre-
Prebend of Blackwell ..	5 0 0 ..	10 0 0	bends are men-
Prebend of Newton ..	5 0 0 ..	5 0 0	tioned. Total
Prebend of Rowe ..	1 13 4 ..	3 0 0	value, £15.

In Bishop Tunstall's Register, the Prebend of Rowe is styled *Præbenda de Prestgate*; in the Lincoln Taxation, the total annual revenue of the college is estimated at £73 6s. 8d.; and in Willis's Hist. of Abbeys, we are informed that, in 1553, yearly pensions, amounting to £19 6s. 8d., were paid to the incumbents of the religious houses and chantries here, out of the crown revenues from the receipt of the abbey lands.

"The Church, which is dedicated to St Cuthbert, is now a perpetual curacy, not in charge, of the *certified* value of £20, but of the *real* value of £110, having been augmented with £10 per annum by Lord Crewe, and with two sums of £400 each, half of which was obtained from the governors of Queen Anne's bounty, in the years 1720 and 1732, and the remainder was raised by the contributions of the parishioners at the same periods. The Earl of Darlington is patron of the benefice; the Rev. Wm. Gordon, of Lichfield, is the present incumbent. The church is in the form of a cross, with a tower and spire rising from the centre. The elegant frosted (*sic*) spire being struck by lightning, on the 17th of July, 1750, was so shattered, as to render it necessary to take down and rebuild the upper part, but the workmen did not replace the old ornaments, so that it has now lost much of its former beauty. There are six musical bells in the tower; and about the year 1822, a handsome organ was erected by subscription.

The church has been frequently repaired, and is kept in good order, but the appearance of the interior is greatly injured by the irregularity of the pews and galleries. There were formerly four chantries in this church, but the date of their foundation and the names of their founders are unknown, except the chantry of Robert Marshall, the endowment of which is now appropriated to the Grammar School. . . . The chantry of St James had revenues of the yearly value of £6, and the chantry of All Saints was worth £4 19s. od. per annum, but the revenue of the chantry of the Blessed Mary has not been ascertained. There was also a Free-Chapel or perpetual Chantry of *Badlifeld*, otherwise *Bedlefeld*, or *Battlefield*, in the manor or parish of Darlington, and in the patronage of the bishop: the chaplain, or *cantarist*, had an annual sum paid him out of the bishop's exchequer *ab antiquo*. About a mile west of Darlington is a place called *Baddles*, where this chapel is supposed to have stood, but there are not now any remains of the edifice. The clergy who now officiate at the church are, the Rev. James Carr, the sub-curate; and the Rev. Thomas W. Minton, assistant-curate."



England's Oldest Handicrafts.

BY ISABEL SUART ROBSON.

I.—WORKERS IN WOOL AND FLAX.

"The history of the loom is the history of human progress."



THE most ancient of all human inventions is the weaving of cloth of one kind or another, and though before the coming of the Normans the handicrafts of this country were few and simple, this industry had its place in the daily life of every homestead. Sheep were the chief possessions of the Anglo-Saxons, and their wool was combed, carded, spun, woven and dyed by the women, from the King's daughter to the wife of the churl. Queen Boadicea wore in her last great stand for freedom, "under her cloak a tunic of English-made wool chequered with many colours," says the Roman historian, Dion Cassius, and

he goes on to speak admiringly of the brilliant tints the Britons gave to their wools: light-red, green, blue, madderpink, sometimes violet and mulberry colour, no doubt woven into plaids much like those the Scottish Highlanders use to-day.

The Romans always paid special attention to textile manufactures, and one of their earliest acts, after subjugating Britain, was to set up a linen and woollen factory in the fortified town of Winchester. No doubt the soldiers of the various cohorts were supplied with raiment from its stores, for it was a Government establishment, with a manager, called by Tacitus "the procurator," appointed by the Emperor of Rome. To some extent the trade of Winchester languished when the Romans withdrew from the country, but four centuries later we find the people of England using Winchester linen. Evidently its linen was preferable to its woollen goods. Among the Saxons, to wear wool next the skin was a penance for heinous misdoing, and all persons of rank were buried in linen shrouds.

Until the Normans came to England the wool woven produced only a coarse cloth and a rough kind of blanket. English wool was then, as now, the best known and most highly prized, but the Saxons had not acquired the art of weaving it with any degree of perfection. They did little more than collect the fleeces over and above what were needed for actual clothing, and send them to Flanders, then and throughout the Middle Ages the centre of woollen manufacture. At what date wool was first exported from England we cannot tell. It must have been very early indeed, for we read of merchants going to Marseilles and attending the great French fairs at Rouen and St. Denis in the ninth century. Before that time commercial intercourse was carried on, for we have a most interesting document—our first treaty of commerce, in fact—dated 796 A.D., by which Charlemagne grants protection to certain English merchants trading between France and Mercia. Henry of Huntingdon, writing in the twelfth century, alludes to the extensive exportation of fine English wool "to the main"—an exportation which eventually reached such proportions that a stoppage of supplies used to throw half the population of Flanders out of work.

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Taxes, until almost the close of the Plantagenet period, were calculated not in money but in wool. In one year the Parliament granted Edward III. 20,000 sacks of fine wool, and in another year 30,000. In 1339 he was to have "the tenth sheep, fleece and lamb." The Cistercian monks, since their settlement in England, were notable wool-growers, an order of Benedictine monks contracting for all they could supply. Indeed, England supplied, during the fourteenth century almost all the wool used in Northern Europe. Spain also grew wool, but it was far more difficult to carry goods from the Peninsula to Flanders than across the German Ocean, whereon light crafts plied constantly. The monks also grew much flax, some affirming that the soil of Great Britain was more suitable for its production than that of any other country, and its crops the largest, toughest, and finest in the world. Such natural advantages marked England for a manufacturing country: and though unnoted and unheeded by knight and by baron in mediæval towns, in merchant and craft guilds silently but surely was growing up the slow structure of England's commercial wealth and influence.

In the train of William the Conqueror had come certain Flemings skilled in textile art, and what had been a languishing and undeveloped handicraft received impetus and improvement. Winchester remembered its old glory, and made efforts to revive its trade, gaining permission from William to hold a great annual fair on St. Giles's Hill, where its manufactures might be displayed, and to which merchants of other districts might resort. This fair was a great centre of trade for several centuries. Its duration, limited by William to one day, was gradually extended, until by a charter of Henry II. it was allowed to last for sixteen days. During the time it was held the shops of Southampton, as well as Winchester, were closed, and all wares sold outside the fair, within a radius of seven miles, were to be forfeited to the bishop. Tolls were established on every bridge and roadway, and the revenue thus levied on goods taken to the fair and on persons going there to sell, was very considerable. The great common was covered with booths and divided into temporary streets, called after

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the goods exposed for sale therein, "The Drapery," "The Spicery," "The Pottery," and so on. Many hard bargains were driven on Winchester Common in those days. In the famous old allegory of the fourteenth century, "The Vision of Piers Plowman," Covetousness was among those who "To Winchester went to the fair," carrying goods that

Had been unsold
These seven years,
Had there not gone
The grace of guile
Among my chaffer.

The cloth fair in St. Bartholomew's Churchyard was one of the oldest and most important commercial institutions of early times. Founded in the reign of Henry I., it lasted, though in a gradually diminishing state of prosperity, until 1855, when the nation having outgrown it, a municipal court quietly decreed its extinction. The fair in its early and prosperous days consisted chiefly of the booths and standings of the "clothmakers of all England and the drapers of London, who there closed within walls of which the gates were locked and watched every night for safety of men's goods and wares." A "draper" was then the London name for clothier, very few of the Drapers' Guild living beyond the boundary of the city.

Of all institutions for organizing the craft of the wool-worker in the Middle Ages, the most important was the Staple. Certain towns were named by the King as "Seats of the Staple," or places where alone staple goods, such as wool, cloth, linen, leather, lead and tin could be sold. To these staples foreign merchants went regularly to buy and sell, and English traders met there for a like object. Every article sold had to bear the seal of the staple upon it before it could be offered for sale, thus ensuring, as far as possible, honesty, weight, measure, and quality. Calais was at one time the chief staple, but the places were frequently changed, to the great inconvenience of those who came from abroad. Edward III., in 1361, removed the staple from Calais to nine English towns, one of which was Westminster, changed seventeen years later by Richard II. to the spot still known as Staple Inn, in Holborn. More than once the staple was abolished and re-established, until, in the sixteenth century, it ceased to be of any com-

mercial importance. Edward III., perhaps, did more than any other king for the development of textile manufacture. It is true that Henry II. had allowed numbers of Flemings to settle in this country, and established the cloth fair in the churchyard of St. Bartholomew, and personally interested himself in the growth of the handicraft, "even to the length of purchasing of the same;" but Edward III. had an influence prompting him wholly sympathetic to the foreigners, that of his wife, Phillipa of Hainault, and the settlement of Flemings was invariably encouraged. Two Flemings established themselves in York in 1331, and one, John Kemp, founded in Westmorland the manufacture of the famous "Kendal Green." Thomas Blanket, about the same time, commenced in Bristol that industry which has always borne his name; but Norwich was the Manchester of the Middle Ages, supplying the country and also exporting plain, unpretending cloths which had until the coming of the Flemings never gone beyond a simple weave or twill, made from yarn which had been spun on a distaff with a primitive spindle, scarcely different to that Penelope must have used for the spinning of her famous web. During mediæval times the loom used in England was always horizontal, such as is shown in the Bedford *Book of Hours*, preserved in the British Museum, at which the Virgin Mary is seated weaving curtains for the Temple.

Norfolk may, indeed, be regarded as the cradle of the woollen manufacture. Long before the earliest records a considerable industry had been carried on there in coarse cloths and among them a stuff called "burel," in wool or thread, or in both woven together. We read that St. Paul's Cathedral had, in 1295, a light-blue chasuble of this texture, and Exeter, in 1277, possessed "a long burel pall." Burel, and, in fact, all coarser fabrics, were wrought by men, sometimes in monasteries, for the old Benedictine rule obliged the monks to give a certain number of hours each day to some handicraft. Of monks of Bath Abbey, says one writer, "shuttle and the loom employed their attention at this early period, and among them the art was so well carried forward, that Bath became one of the most considerable cloth-weaving towns in Western England." In Chaucer's time

Bath cloth rivalled that of Flanders, and of his "good wif of Bath," he tells us

Of cloth-making she hadde swiche an haunt
She passed hem of Ipres and of Gaunt.

The village of Worstead, twenty miles from Norwich, by a new method of its own for the carding of wool with combs of iron well heated and then twisting the thread harder than usual in the spinning, enabled its weavers to produce a stuff of a peculiar quality, which took the name of the place where it was first produced, and became immediately popular. Exeter Cathedral among its vestments had several of worsted, spelt variously "worsett" or "woryst," and York enumerates some in the rolls of the Minster. It was used for cushions, wall draperies, and bed hangings especially, and commanded very high prices. Elizabeth de Bohun, in 1356, bequeathed to her daughter, the Countess of Arundel, as something exceedingly valuable, "a bed of red worsted embroidered." This manufacture very early migrated to Norwich, and, with other fabrics, profited by the improved methods and skill of the Flemings.

Linen in mediæval records seems often to be included under the generic term "cloth:" thus, we find the fine linen of Aylesham, in Lincolnshire, which was beginning to be noted as early as the fourteenth century, alluded to in church records as "Aylesham cloth," of which certain "hand towels" were to be made. Fine linen was manufactured in Sussex and Wiltshire in the middle of the thirteenth century, and it was to encourage this growing enterprise that Henry III. purchased in 1253, through the sheriffs of the two counties, "two thousand yards for his own royal use." The jealous rivalry between the two industries, wool and flax weaving, has from earliest times formed a humorous feature in the history of the craft. Royal favours to linen-weavers provoked the complaints of the workers in wool, who saw in every advantage to their rivals a blow aimed at their own trade, whilst linen-weavers felt—so small comparatively was the demand for their goods—that the clothmakers should permit them a good many privileges.

In the reign of Elizabeth the city of Norwich advanced greatly, and when in 1685 Louis XIV., by the Revocation of the Edict

of Nantes, let persecution loose upon his Protestant subjects, over 50,000 refugees fled to Norfolk and settled there. This large influx of foreigners did not please the good people of Norfolk, who saw, not the gain which would accrue to them from the superior skill of the newcomers, but a certain diversion of their own work among fresh hands. Petitions were drawn up, and Government aid demanded, whilst for years open displays of ill-feeling were frequent. For their part, the foreigners kept aloof from the jealous townsmen, had their own quarter, their own places of worship and their own wardens, until lapse of time cured the soreness and the English were ready to recognise them as, not only peaceable and law-abiding, but skilled workmen, who were not averse to share their trade secrets. Among the many light fabrics the French introduced at this time was crape, a manufacture which added considerably to the wealth of Norwich. It was soon in enormous request, and gradually increased in popularity until, under the administration of Sir Robert Walpole, it was ordered for Court mourning.

It is interesting to note how much English charity to religious refugees has done to further our commercial prosperity. Harrison, in his description of Elizabethan England in the famous *Holinshed Chronicle*, touches on this point. After speaking of the incursion of those "whom the death of Mary had relieved of fear of persecution," he says, "While, in times past, the use of wool consisted for the most part in the cloth and woolsteds, now, by means of strangers succoured from domestic persecution, the same is employed into sundry other uses, such as mokados, bays, vellures, grosgrains, whereby the makers have reaped no small commodity." In 1623, Misselden writes that "clothmaking is the dowry of the Kingdom and the great revenue of the King, so diverse and so widespread had become its many branches."

English woollen goods achieved such a reputation in the sixteenth and the dawn of the seventeenth century, that Genoese and Venetian ship-owners came up the Thames and carried off large cargoes to supply the East, whilst Portuguese vessels bore them to India, Brazil, and the Barbadoes, and Germans on the Rhine wore Norfolk fustian. The linen

made at Ipswich at this time was so exceptionally fine as to command the large sum of fifteen shillings an ell. Unhappily, this age of prosperity had its disastrous results. A haste to grow rich began to undermine the integrity of the weavers. When it was so easy to dispose of the work as quickly as it could be produced, it was a temptation to produce too quickly, and we read that, in 1550, huge bales of English goods were lying unsold on the wharves at Antwerp, "through the naughtiness of their making," and that "woollens, fraudulent in make, weight, and size, were exposed in the square of St. Mark's with the brand of the Senate upon them, to testify to the decay of English honesty." Somerset, at this time Lord Protector of England, at once interposed, and with a few rigid, summary measures, gave English weavers to understand that national reputation was a thing with which they must not lightly tamper. Throughout mediæval times the drift of all commercial legislative matters seems to have been to ensure *quality* rather than *quantity*. "Scamped work" and "doubtful measurements" were to be "things abhorrent" to all right-minded men. Any attempt to gain undue profit or any exhibition of trade dishonesty was resented as hurtful to the community at large and the wrong-doer was promptly dealt with. A *forestaller*, the very significant name by which our forefathers indicated a man who bought up goods before they came into the market and kept them to sell at a moment advantageous to himself, was described as "an open oppressor of poor people," "an enemy of the whole shire and county." There was no desire for cheapness, and it was believed possible to fix and enforce a fair price, so that manufacturers and sellers should only have moderate gains. Competition and speculation as they exist to-day would have seemed to mediæval craftsmen little short of criminal, yet, in spite of such halcyon conditions, depreciations crept into manufacture more than once. William III. was obliged to pass an Act in which it was found advisable to describe most minutely how yarn was to be made and sold, and how cloth should be woven and measured. The possessor of cloth made for sale had, before exposing it in the market, "to bring it to a royal burgh, there to receive the public seal and stamp of the burgh upon both ends,

which shall be sufficient proof of the just length and breadth, evenness of working, and thickness thereof. To which effect there was to be in every burgh an honest man, well seen in the trade of linen and cloth, appointed to keep the said seal for marking therewith." The development of textile industries in early days was considerably limited by the fact that they were for the most part strictly local, and many of those who practised them did not look upon them as a sole means of livelihood. Weaving and farming were often combined, and in more than one instance weaving and pot-making. The isolation of separate communities and the national distaste for travel account largely for this peculiarity. Each township provided for its own wants, managed its own industries, and had its own guilds. No picture of the life of the mediæval craftsman would be complete which did not give a prominent place to the influence and importance of his guild. Every man who had reached the requisite age allied himself with his fellows in this earliest form of trade co-operation, and in every town sufficiently large each trade had its separate guild. Even remote villages had their "gild-hall," where members met. The remains of some are still to be seen in country districts of Norfolk. In feudal times membership in a guild for a year and a day made a villein a free man, an item of very practical value in the eyes of the humbler craftsmen. Their fundamental principle was, that each member should work, not only for his private advantage, but for the reputation and good of his craft. For the furtherance of these objects, tools and methods of work were frequently examined and bad work was punished. It is curious to note that night-work was strictly prohibited, as likely to tend to inferior workmanship. A good supply of competent workmen for the future was ensured by training young men, from which practice undoubtedly rose the apprentice system, productive, at least at this stage, of considerable advantages. The guild also exercised a moral control over its members, provided against sickness and death, and fixed the number and length of holidays and the hours of work, enforcing its rules by fines, often consisting of drink, which was consumed at the periodic guild-feasts. The guild, or, as it was most commonly spelt, "gild," was a distinct forerunner of the modern trades-

union, going, however, farther and deeper, in that it protected the work as well as the worker. By the time of the Tudors the days of its usefulness seemed to have passed, and instead of benefiting, its numerous restrictions tended to cramp growing industries. To escape such limitation, craftsmen began to leave the towns and establish themselves in remote villages, where they could pursue their work in their own way. Thus the trade of the Eastern counties and the West of England had by the close of the sixteenth century spread to the Midlands, and was firmly established in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Kent, Reading, and York were producing heavy cloths; Worcester and Hereford a cloth so fine that, by a chapter of the Benedictine order held at Westminster Abbey, it was forbidden to be worn by monks, as too luxurious; Oxfordshire, Wiltshire, and Gloucestershire broad cloths in white and red had achieved popularity; whilst the Midlands furnished "Penistone cloth" and "Forest white"; and Devonshire greys and "kersey" or "causeway" cloths, so named from some obsolete reason chroniclers have not given us. "Causeway" is still pronounced by homely Devonshire people as "kersey," and the flight of imagination which has peopled the ancient village of Kersey with looms and cloth-weavers is without actual basis in fact.

Various measures were put in force to prevent this migration of trade from the old centres. Henry VIII. enacted that "no one should dye, shear or calendar wool but in Norwich"; but even then Bradford and Leeds had become lively and prosperous cloth-weaving towns, and Wakefield, the trading capital of the West Riding, exceeded them both in size and importance. We find the citizens of York in 1544 complaining of the competition "of sundry evil-disposed persons and apprentices," who had "withdrawn themselves out of the city and competed with York in manufacturing coverlets and blanketines." York got the monopoly, but she gained little thereby; restrictive measures only tended to drive the manufacturers further afield; indeed, the history of textile arts, more than any other, illustrates the futility of endeavouring by legislation to hinder the free course of trade.

An important progressive movement in this

industry marked the sixteenth century. Cloth had hitherto been carried to Holland and Belgium to be dyed, and many Flemings found lucrative employment in completing English manufactures before they were shipped from Antwerp to all parts of the world. A London merchant, named William Cholmley, in Edward VI.'s reign, conceived the idea of performing these last offices for the cloth at home. By experiment he "found that Thames water was as good for dyeing as that of the Low Countries," and forthwith imported Flemish dyers to instruct his own servants. Having mastered their secrets, he patriotically offered his discovery to the Government for the public good, prophesying that, "if his proposal were taken advantage of, and England would rely upon herself to complete her manufactures, the trade of Antwerp would droop and London become the mart of the world." The complete fulfilment of this prophecy has abundantly proved the merchant's foresight and sagacity.

(To be continued.)



Spanish Historic Monuments.

By JOSEPH LOUIS POWELL

(Of the Royal Academy of San Fernando, Madrid).

§ 5. THE SYNAGOGUE KNOWN AS "EL TRANSITO."

BEFORE the middle of the tenth century the Jews had become a rich and powerful body in Toledo.

At that time they occupied two entire districts or regions of the city named Great and Little Jewry. These Jewries occupied a large space, and were surrounded by an enclosing wall, of which remains still exist, and so formed a considerable and thriving town in itself, comprised in the greater city. The Jews, in addition to all this, kept going mercantile establishments in another region, La Alcana, which formerly stood where now are the cathedral cloisters and several adjoining streets. Such was the condition of the Toledan Jews at the time of the reconquest of the city by the Christian warriors in 1085. Henceforth they were alternately persecuted or tolerated, according

as they could be useful or not to the King and his magnates.

The Israelites assisted Alfonso the Wise in the composition of his chronological tables, and so, under his sway, prospered. In no reign, however, did their hopes rise higher than in that of Peter the Cruel, through the influence of his Treasurer, Samuel Levi.

The more ancient building, already described,* being insufficient for the number of worshippers, it was determined, through the protection of Don Pedro, and directly at the

El Transito is very beautiful, though in some respects it has suffered greatly in the course of five centuries of existence. Outside you see foliation in various forms, and one feature especially striking to a stranger, the *celosias*, windows filled with admirable designs in stucco instead of glass. The interior is magnificently rich in broad bands of ornament, among which appear the range of profusely foiled arches, with *celosias* at intervals, and double and single lines of Hebrew inscriptions, taken from the Psalms. The



EL TRANSITO. INTERIOR WALL.

(Reduced from a photograph by Laurent and Co., Madrid.)

instance of his Hebrew Treasurer, to construct a new and magnificent synagogue. The architect and director of the works was the Rabbi Meir Aben-Aldebi, and the date 1366. It served for Jewish worship till 1494, when the Jews were driven out of Spain, under Ferdinand and Isabella. The edifice was then turned into a church, under the invocation of St. Benedict, and conceded to the military order of the Knights of Calatrava. The name *El Transito* was popularly given to the church from a picture representing "El Transito," or passage from the world of the B. V. Mary, which seems to have been held in much esteem.

* *Antiquary*, November, 1897.

roof, provided with tie-beams below, is *artesonado* as to the higher part; and the *arteson*, or *trough*, is inverted above the spectator, and so the peculiar form and disposition are plainly perceived.

The extreme profusion of beautiful ornament is such that it is impossible to do justice to it in these brief remarks. Our illustration will, however, aid the reader to form an idea of what the reality is like. It is disposed in three chief bands. The lower division presents a broad band of foliage between double lines of Hebrew inscriptions. Here we have vine-leaves, and the imitation is more exact than usual. This seems to show a very advanced period of Moorish art, as in the

Alhambra de Granada, wherein the forms at length become more natural, and the imitation often exact. Amid the foliage appear the shield and arms of Don Pedro, King of Castile and Leon.

The second band of ornament shows chiefly a richly foliated arcade, with doubled columns between. The forms are circular, the cusps heavy and inclined to be coarse, compared with those of Gothic buildings. Nevertheless, it is impossible not to see here the reacting influence of the Gothic style upon the Moorish. The pillars recall Romanesque rather than Gothic art, while the capitals are strange to a Northern eye. The stucco *celosias*, through which the light does actually penetrate, and the pointed arch containing them, are more especially Moorish. The interlacing forms of the *celosias* are, perhaps, of more ancient design than the floriated ornament around.

The upper band contains a single line of inscription, and this is about all. The richness of the roof is on a par with all the rest, though here the timber takes the shape of stars and sharp-edged geometrical lines. The east wall of the synagogue had its own peculiar decoration, as, indeed, became the Jewish worship. It shows a different disposition in the ornament, which in certain respects is still richer and more elaborate than that of the side-walls I have been describing. The lower bands here are perpendicular, above which runs a sort of canopy peculiarly Moorish, seen likewise at Granada.

The fine late Gothic retablo, or reredos, which stood here for several centuries to mark the conversion of the building to the worship of Christ, has been of late years removed to another site, thus to show the original ornament complete.

sea. The view eastward from it is across the Irish Sea to the coast of Cumberland. Landward the prospect is over the southern part of Man, and is stopped by the chain of hills which cross the island from its eastern to its western coast. The visible landscape, where it has become fixed in the sentiments of men, is a Norse land: the name of every visible object of Nature, of every visible piece of land in it that bears a name, is Norse. The church of Lonan alone in all the view has a name that is not Norse. Lonan is thought to be the name of St. Adamnan, Abbot of Iona, who died in the year 704, and who was the biographer of the Blessed Columba. It is the name "Onan" and a remnant of the word "Keel"—Kill-Onan, as the church is still called, and Onan is, by comparison of dedication names in Scotland, a well-ascertained corruption of Adamnan. A runic inscription of about 1150 has lately been found at Cornaa, a valley on the coast in the parish adjoining Lonan on the north, which reads:

Christ, Patrick, Malachy, Onan.
John the Shepherd carved this in Kornadal.

Malachy is presumed to be the Abbot of Bangor, in Ireland, who died in 1140, and whose name is associated with that of St. Bernard.

This name of the church is part of a system sustained for some time in Man, by which the names of the holy sites there have preserved to us the names of a cycle of teachers, who in all else have passed into the retreat of the blessed. This cycle of teachers is of a time some centuries before Man became definitely a Norse centre of power. Their influence survived the changes which such a growth of power implies, and remains until to-day representative of the authority still most powerful in Man.

When the kingdom of Man in 1265 passed into the possession of the Crown of Scotland, efforts were at once made to bring the institutions in Man into conformity with those existing in the larger kingdom. A parochial system was established in the Church, but of what order it superseded no certain knowledge exists. Some consider it to have been a system which utilized the multitude of Treen churches, whose remains are distributed over Man. The Treens were the



Old Kirk Lonan, Isle of Man.

By A. KNOX.



HE old church of the parish of Lonan lies about the middle of the east coast of Man. It is situated nearly above cliffs that descend sheer for four hundred feet into the

estates of the Taxiati, or freeholders, under the Manx kings. In Lonan there were fourteen such Treens, remaining still as a division of land for administrative purposes, and their chapels, the foundations or the

plan of the first and smaller building. It is not apparent where the western wall of the first church stood. The walls throughout are of rubble; the western part is built of field-stones, laid mostly in courses on their



KIRK LONAN, THE CHURCH FROM THE NORTH.

sites of them, are still identifiable. It was from among the Treens that a selection was made of buildings that were to serve in the then future as parish churches. Some of these churches—Lonan being one—are in remote and inaccessible parts of their parish, which suggests that some definite reasons determined the choice of them as parish churches. In the case of Lonan this reason is suggested: About the year 1190 Reginald, King of Man, gave to the priory of St. Bees a grant of the land of Escadala, in Man. This name does not survive, but it has been ascertained to mean Clay-dale. The headland against the church is called Clay-head, and presumably the dell that begins there, encircles the church, and, after a course of about a mile opens upon the sea, is Escadala. The dell is now without a name, but it is of equal size with other dales in Man bearing the Norse appellation "dal." On this presumption the status of the church there would determine its choice as a parish church.

The church is built in two parts, which have had their origin at different times. The eastern part is the older, and is greatly different in the character of its structure from the western portion. The junction of the two buildings is very clear, for the walls are not bonded until above four feet from the ground. This clean line of junction represents probably the eastern jambs of doorways into the first church. The extended church, as it is seen in plan, shows doubtless also the

bed face. The doors in the north and south walls are bordered with dressed red sandstone brought from the western coast of Man. The stones are regularly cut, and beautifully disposed in an alternate wide and narrow arrangement. Some of the long stones are on their face three feet broad and six inches high, and alternate with stones six inches square. The jambs of the west window are gone, but their rests remain in the rubble wall. The eastern building is ruder. The sandstone is absent, but the wall and its angles have in it—not in consistent order—great stones four and five feet long. The stones throughout seem quarry stones, and are laid on their edge.



KIRK LONAN, N.E. CORNER OF CHURCH.

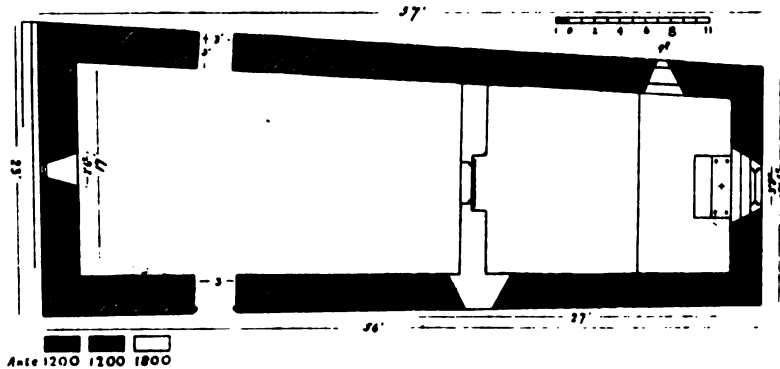
The windows of the church, excepting that in the western wall, are in the older building. The east window is large, and arched semi-circularly; the arches of the other two are pointed. The north window, at some time

built up, has recently been reopened for use, and the arch masonry has been exposed. Its voussoirs are not rightly set, but stand almost vertically, and in the vault are very irregularly placed. The arches do not spring directly from the jamb, but at a distance of four inches out from it. The east window has also this feature, and to a builder these ledges suggest a rest whereon was laid the centering upon which the arches were built.

This simple formation of the church has an effect in the use of it most dramatic and profoundly attractive. No other Manx church remains undisturbed from its original plan; in all, the south wall at least is now filled with windows, but in the chapel of the Douglas nunnery, again restored to the service of religion, may be seen the relation of

it must be considered the crosses which now have their home in the churchyard. The large cross, called for distinction the Lonan Cross, stands probably on its original site in the churchyard. The other cross, with its shaft expanded into a base, stood until 1870 on a mound at the entrance to the churchyard, but about that year it was overthrown and broken. The cross with the base of spirals came from Glenroy, four miles away. The two remaining crosses have always been in the churchyard.

The Glenroy and Lonan crosses present tangible artistic features. In the latter the cross is raised above the plane of the spandrels, and the four pairs of squares lie also in a plane lower than that of the curves of the spandrels. That is the formative-thought of



KIRK LONAN, GROUND-PLAN OF CHURCH.

the plan to the service of worship held in it. The chapel is about the same size as Lonan; it is very dark, and, except in the early morning, hardly affected by the light from the east window, but through the little window of the south wall—in size and position in the wall similar to the north window in Lonan—a stream of light pours across the east end of the building, illuminating the folds of the tapestry, the silk and lawn of vestments, the soft glow of candles and lamps, glittering metals, and transient persons, and uniting all shadows into one mass of deep, glowing ruby from the glass with which the window is filled. It is a spectacle as living as words, and a perfect achievement of art.

This distinctive feature of the building is the chief element in fixing the time of the origin of the building. In connection with

the cross. The back of the cross-stone, though splintered and rough as from the quarry, has a roughly-made cross-shape, and is bordered by a reed, which finishes about halfway down the shaft. On the Glenroy cross is shown a feeling for structure of the utmost value in determining its place in art. The spiral masses perform a real service in making steady and firm the cross above them. This "steadiness" is a necessary aim of the artist, whether designer or builder; it is the mark of good quality in all work in which it appears. It is to accommodate this feeling that the masses occur on this cross in the place they do. That they have the form of spirals is an accident. Similar masses, fulfilling the same purpose, occur in nearly the same places on other important crosses in Man. They there also take the same spiral

form, and so form one confirmation of the statement on one of the crosses that they are all from the hand of Gaut, the son of Biarn, of Cooiley, the faithful friend of Brideson, a smith, the son of Keigeen. The distinction



KIRK LONAN, THE ROAD CROSS.

of Gaut's work is this strong feeling for right structure, expressed chiefly in the form of a knot, which can only be described as the form in which the feeling shaped itself; it is not an imitation of any actual knot, nor is it the casual repetition of forms used in work of other men.

This impulsive kind of work disappeared in the middle of the thirteenth century, and there appeared in its place that entirely perfect comprehension of structure that was developed in mediæval building. At the time of this change three buildings were being raised in Man, which remain unaltered in any part. These are the church of St. German, the Douglas nunnery, and the church of St. Trinian of the Barony of Whithorn. The walls of Lonan are sufficiently noble to be seriously considered in comparison with those of the three buildings mentioned, and it is thereby possible to say that the western half is of a time earlier than they, and about the beginning of the thirteenth century.

The walls of St. Trinian's are made up of fragments of a more magnificent building. To what the earlier building belonged or what service it fulfilled is not known; its existence has not hitherto been asserted, but it grew up under an influence that produced other similarly decorated buildings in Man. Remnants of this influence may be seen in the churches of Marown, Braddan, Maughold, and Bride, and the period of their erection can be placed in the earlier part of the twelfth century. No part of Lonan has been built under this influence.

The eastern portion of the church must be classed in the group of Treen churches. The Treen of Raby, on which the church stands, has no other church site, and on the remaining thirteen Treens of Lonan parish the Vicar of Lonan has ascertained the sites of the churches of them all.

One other Treen chapel, at least, continues in use for parochial purposes, that of St. Mary of Ballure; but it is not now possible to ascertain how much, if any, of the original building



KIRK LONAN, THE GLENROY CROSS.

remains. Two others remain in such substantial integrity as to afford material for consideration of the chapels as a class. Lonan may stand as their fair type, better built, in the form of its windows elaborate,

somewhat longer than most of them, but without a doubt one of them.

Interesting features in the church are : in the west wall, between the plinth and the west window, a square opening crossed by a lintel, but built up ; it is lower than the level of the floor of the church. Above it, and on either side, two stones project about nine inches from the wall. At service the men sit on the south and the women on the north side, a practice elsewhere in Man abandoned about fifty years ago, but here continued.



The Congress of Archæological Societies.



THE ninth congress of Archæological Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries was held at Burlington House on December 1, under the able and genial presidency of Viscount Dillon.

The attendance was thoroughly representative, and included delegates from the Society of Antiquaries, the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, the Cambrian Association, the Royal Archæological Institute, the British Archæological Association, the Folk-Lore Society, the Huguenot Society, and the British Record Society, and from the respective societies of the following counties : Berks, Bristol and Gloucestershire, Bucks, Cumberland and Westmorland, Derbyshire, Essex, Hampshire, Kent, Lancashire and Cheshire, Leicestershire, London and Middlesex, Maidenhead and Thames Valley, Norfolk, Oxfordshire, St. Albans, Surrey, Sussex, Thoroton (Notts), Wilts, Woolhope Field Club (Hereford), East Riding Yorkshire, and Yorkshire. A few other gentlemen were present on special invitation, the most notable being Mr. Lionel Cust, F.S.A., Director of the National Portrait Gallery.

The President made a feeling allusion to the great loss they had all sustained by the death of Sir A. Wollaston Franks, out of respect to whose memory the congress had been deferred from its usual date in the summer. Mr. Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., the assi-

duous and painstaking hon. secretary of this archæological union, gave a clear statement of the work accomplished, begun, or projected during the year, and stated that the recent addition of three societies to the roll brought up the total membership to thirty-nine. The statement of accounts, audited by Mr. William Minet, F.S.A., was accepted as satisfactory.

The standing committee was re-elected, with three additions, and may now be taken to be a thoroughly representative and reliable body of antiquaries. The committee consists of the officers of the Society of Antiquaries, Earl Percy, Sir John Evans, Chancellor Ferguson, Revs. Dr. Cox, P. H. Ditchfield, and Rupert Morris, and Messrs. J. R. Allen, E. W. Brabrook, G. E. Fox, G. L. Gomme, Emanuel Green, R. A. S. Macalister, W. Minet, G. Payne, and J. W. Bund.

The Hon. Secretary reported that the committee had authorized the completion of Mr. Gomme's Index of Archæological Papers from 1682, with a view to immediate publication. This index will be invaluable to working archæologists, and those who desire a copy should put themselves at once in communication with Mr. Ralph Nevill, 13, Addison Crescent, Kensington, W. The price to subscribers will be 15s.

Mr. Hope, on behalf of the committee appointed to consider the question of drawing up a catalogue of effigies, presented a preliminary list of effigies in the parish churches of England, arranged in counties. This list had been prepared by Mr. W. H. Richardson, F.S.A., who acts as antiquarian editor for the whole of Kelly's *Post-office Directories*. This reminds us to suggest that Mr. Richardson should carefully revise the church dedications throughout these directories ; they are frequently faulty, and might with advantage be amended by reference to Bacon's *Liber Regis*, as that work is almost invariably right. A long and valuable discussion took place with regard to this catalogue. Mr. Richardson's rough list included effigies up to the present day. Dr. Cox proposed, and it was eventually carried, that the lists should include effigies of all dates, as well as busts and portrait medallions. A further proposition was made to include figures on incised slabs, but this was rejected, as it was thought that a

complete catalogue of all kinds of incised slabs might be taken up at some future date. This is highly necessary, for Cutts' *Manual* on this subject is now of little use. Chancellor Ferguson hoped that notes would be given of the original position of effigies so far as it could be ascertained. He gave instances of the extraordinary removal of certain effigies in the North of England from one church to another. Almost every ecclesiologist is acquainted with instances in which churchwarden-meddling and disastrous modern restorations have brought about the shifting of effigies, the destruction of the altar-tombs on which they used to lie, and their not infrequent ejection into the churchyard. Dr. Cox cited, as a modern instance, the frequent migrations of Chantrey's beautiful statue of the assassinated premier, Mr. Percival. Originally placed in All Saints' Church, Northampton, after several removals it now rests in the new Guildhall of that town. The committee appointed to complete this somewhat arduous undertaking consists of Lord Dillon, and Messrs. Hartshorne, Hope, Richardson, Stephenson, and Walker.

A somewhat desultory conversation then ensued on the question of adding to Mr. Gomme's Annual Index of Archæological Transactions references to antiquarian subjects in ordinary magazines and journals. The general opinion of the congress seemed to be against such a proposal, on the score of expense and difficulty of selection. Eventually it was referred to the standing committee for their decision.

Mr. Shore, of the Hampshire Field Club, moved that the Government be requested to undertake a survey of early earthworks, in conjunction with experts from the local antiquarian societies. His proposition was seconded by Mr. Rutland, but received little support in the way it was originally drafted. Eventually, on the motion of Sir John Evans, it was resolved to send a memorandum to the various local archæological societies, suggesting the desirability of placing themselves in communication with the Ordnance Survey officers for their districts, so as to ensure greater accuracy.

The secretary of the Society of Antiquaries (Mr. C. Hercules Read) made a full and interesting statement as to the steps that had

been taken by the Government, at the request of the last congress, for information as to the action of foreign countries in the protection of their respective ancient and historical monuments. Full information had been obtained and would be published in a Blue Book at the opening of Parliament. It will then appear, as stated by Mr. Read, that England is far behind every other civilized nation (save Russia) in the care it takes of its ancient remains.

The exceedingly practical subject of the systematic cataloguing of Provincial Museums was brought forward in an able speech by Mr. G. L. Gomme. A copy of the recently-issued illustrated catalogue of the museum of the Wiltshire Archæological Society at Devizes was laid on the table by Rev. E. H. Goddard, and met with general approval. The question was admitted to be one of considerable importance, and after general discussion resulted in the appointment of a committee to draw up recommendations. The committee, with power to add to their number, consists of: Sir John Evans, Revs. Dr. Cox, E. H. Goddard, and Messrs. Gomme, Hope, and Read.

The chief topic at the afternoon session was a national portrait catalogue. Mr. Lionel Cust produced some admirable books and sheets of forms that he had had printed to ensure the accurate and technical description of portraits. It was resolved to suggest to the societies to circulate these forms, and to do their best to eventually procure full catalogues from each county. The sub-committee on this subject was reappointed, with instructions to press forward in this interesting work. The members are: Lord Dillon, Sir Charles Robinson, and Messrs. Cust, O'Donoghue, Gomme, and Nevill.

Mr. Hope read a valuable draft report on the best mode of indexing the Transactions of societies. In preparing the twenty suggestions into which the report was divided, he had received the assistance of Messrs. Gomme and Round. All the suggestions seemed to meet with fairly general approval, and perhaps the best of the number was the abolition of troublesome separate indexes, in favour of a single one of a comprehensive character. It matters, however, comparatively little what the scheme is, provided it is

generally adopted. If all our archæological societies will only index upon one uniform plan, it will prove an enormous boon to readers; and when such a system is adopted by the societies, it will speedily be followed by independent writers on historic and archæological subjects. The report was referred back to the same committee for slight revision, and will shortly be issued.

The hon. sec. reported that a National Photographic Record Association had been formed, under the presidency of Sir Benjamin Stone, M.P. Its objects and methods were lucidly and briefly explained by Mr. Scanmell, who is acting as hon. sec. of the new association. The congress recognised its value, and passed a resolution of co-operation.

The debate proved of such sustained interest and length that no time remained for listening to two promised papers, one by Mr. George Payne, on "How to Preserve Antiquities,"* and the other by Mr. St. John Hope on "How to Excavate."

There is not the least doubt that this was not only the most successful of these nine annual congresses, but that it abundantly proved the value and influence of such a union. Already the congress finds itself recognised by the Government, who have been glad, in at all events one direction, to follow its initiative and suggestion. It has secured the hearty co-operation of the Director of the National Portrait Gallery in its endeavour to secure a national portrait catalogue, and it is doing invaluable work in the direction of securing general principles in the indexing of literature, and the arrangement and cataloguing of museums.

In the evening the congress dinner was held at the Holborn Restaurant, when Rev. Dr. Cox took the chair, in the absence through indisposition of Sir John Evans, Mr. Braybrook, C.B., being in the vice-chair. We conclude that this honour was done to Dr. Cox as the originator of these now most useful and firmly established congresses. A pleasant evening was spent by the antiquaries, all the pleasanter from the fewness of the toasts and the brevity of the speeches. One jest shall be immortalized in these columns. The vice-chairman, in

* Mr. Payne has sent us his paper, which we hope to print in an early number of the *Antiquary*.

proposing the health of the chairman, thought there was a fitness of things in having a parson in the chair, because he must feel at home in presiding over Thirty-nine Articles, that being the precise number of the societies now in union!



Archæological News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

THE RHIND LECTURES, 1897.

In the *Antiquary* for December we gave an account of the two first of the Rhind lectures, borrowed from the report in the *Scotsman*. From the same source we take the account of the succeeding lectures of the series.

The third of the series of Rhind lectures was delivered on November 12 in the lecture-hall of the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh, by Dr. James Macdonald. The lecturer observed that the Roman occupation of North, as distinguished from that of South, Britain was a purely military one, and prefaced the archæological evidence, to which he now passed on, by a short account of the means the Romans took to shelter their soldiers when in an enemy's country, and to protect their frontiers from attack. This was followed by a brief sketch of the organization of the Roman army under the Empire. In North Britain the most important Roman field-work was the Pius Vallum on the Forth and Clyde isthmus. Recent excavations by the Glasgow Archæological Society had revealed to us the structure of its different parts, which was imperfectly known before. It consisted of a military way; a wall, built to a large extent, at least, of sods, prepared and laid by the hand; a ditch of the V-shaped type; and, what was appropriately called in the Glasgow report, the outer mound. Each of these was described in succession, attention being specially called to the systematic layering, the stone base, the culverts, and the expansions of the turf wall, as these had now been brought to light. After discussing its probable length and the number of occupation camps or stations usually assigned to the vallum, the lecturer noticed the more important antiquities found at or near them. These were, for the most part, distance slabs and altars dedicated to various deities. In conclusion, Dr. Macdonald stated various problems that were suggested by the structure and position of this ancient barrier. The lecture was illustrated throughout by limelight views.

The fourth lecture was delivered on November 15. Continuing the archæological evidence of a Roman occupation of North Britain, Dr. Macdonald dealt with those rectilinear entrenchments classed by the older writers as Roman stations. Apart from the forts of the Pius Vallum, there were at present only seven such localities that could be shown by the remains of antiquity found within or near them to be the sites of Roman permanent examples. These were

Birrens, in the south-east of Dumfriesshire; Cappuck, near Jedburgh; Newstead, near Melrose; Cramond and Iaveresk, both on the Firth of Forth; Camelon, west of Falkirk; and Ardoch, north of Dunblane. Birrens had lately been thoroughly excavated by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland with fruitful results. Below the grassy sward there had long lain concealed the foundations of a military station planned with the utmost precision. The number and extent of the several buildings were ascertained almost to completeness. Several altars, most of the fragments of a large tablet bearing the date A.D. 158, a large quantity of Roman pottery, and many small objects were dug up. After describing the Roman antiquities discovered at Cappuck, Newstead, Inveresk, Cramond, and Camelon, the lecturer proceeded to give a short account of recent excavations by the Society of Antiquaries at Ardoch, the north-east quarter of which was examined. In the course of the operations a number of holes, as if for posts, and of small trenches, as if for planks or sleepers, were observed at a considerable distance below the surface. Some of them were almost empty, others were partially filled with a black dust that readily ignited when dried. Following up the clue thus obtained, those in charge ascertained the former existence of wooden buildings resting on these posts and planks, one of which, from its situation, must have been the *prætorium*. There were also met with specimens of pottery, and other objects characteristic of Roman stations, including small pieces of two inscribed tablets. The lecturer next briefly discussed the claims of five other forts classed as Roman stations by General Roy—Strageth, north-west of Ardoch; Castle Dykes, near Carstairs; Bertha, at the junction of the Almond and the Tay; and Burghead, on the Moray Firth. Among the stations of other writers, he referred particularly to Raeburnfoot, in the north-east of Dumfriesshire, first set down as Roman by the parish minister in 1810. Excavations there within the past fortnight by the Dumfriesshire Antiquarian Society had resulted in the finding of pieces of coarse pottery and some other indications of a Roman occupation. The lecturer, from personal knowledge of its form and situation, and his confidence in the judgment of Mr. James Barbour, Dumfries, under whom the excavations had been made, was quite ready to accept the conclusion arrived at. But, if we might judge from what was observed, Raeburnfoot could hardly have been a station. It was more probably a camp, held for a short time in summer by an exploratory or punitive expedition that had marched thus far from some garrison on or near the Hadrian barrier. Summing up, the lecturer said he thought it proved that in the eastern lowlands of Scotland, from the Border as far, at least, as the lower valleys of the Forth and Clyde, there were certain Roman camps of occupation, generally some distance apart, which were evidence that the Romans had for a time more than a passing hold of this part of the country.

The fifth lecture was delivered on November 17. Having in his last lecture disposed of the entrenchments that have been called stations, Dr. Macdonald now passed on to those of a less permanent kind that are more properly named camps. Roy was the only antiquary possessing a practical knowledge of military engineering who had described these field-works, and

his plates might be taken as accurate. The mistakes into which he fell were the outcome of his environment, rather than errors of judgment. On matters beyond the limits of his professional studies, he was too modest to differ from those whom he deemed better qualified than himself to form a correct opinion. In consequence, his plates and the little he tells us in explanation of them are of more value than the rest of his work. Before taking up the temporary camps, the lecturer referred to certain redoubts or minor forts as being a connecting-link between them and the stations. The older writers gave that name to a large number of small enclosures, some of them certainly not Roman, if even forts. But seven might be regarded as good examples of the class: Rispaing, near Whithorn, and Castle Grey in Mid-Lothian, both of which were unknown to Roy; Castle Dykes, near Carstairs, set down by him as a station; Kemp's Castle, Keir, and the redoubt attached to the east rampart of the great camp at Ardoch, all three of which were in the same neighbourhood; and Fortingal, in a bend of the river Lyon, near its junction with the Tay. Only one of these (Castle Grey) has been excavated, and, till the others had been properly examined, nothing very definite could be said as to their origin. The Roy temporary camps, twenty in all, subdivided into two kinds, the smaller and the larger, might be arranged in two groups. The first group, of which there were fifteen, had certain characteristics in common—a single strong rampart and a ditch, with an average of three or four gates, each defended by a mound and ditch in front called a traverse; the second group numbered five, three of which seemed closely related to the first group. The fifteen were: Torsoford, on the Kale water, at the foot of the Cheviots; Channelkirk, in the north-west of Berwickshire; Torwoodmoor, west of Lockerbie; Cleghorn, west of Carstairs; the greater and smaller camps at Ardoch; Grassy Walls, above the junction of the Almond and the Tay; Lintrose, Battle Dykes, Kirkbuddo, and Keithie, above Dykes, all in Strathmore (the discoveries of Melville); Rae Dykes, very near Stonehaven; and Glenmailen or Ki Dykes, in Auchterless, Aberdeenshire. To these the lecturer was disposed to add Gilnockie, in the parish of Canonbie, Dumfriesshire. The five camps of the second group were: Dealgin Ross, near Comrie; two on Birrenswark Hill, near Ecclefechan; the Ardoch "Procestrium"; and Inchstuthil, on the Tay. After a brief notice of these enclosures, the lecturer asked the question, "Were they all, or any of them, Roman?" No properly conducted excavations having as yet been made in any of them, considerations of situation, form, and other external appearances were all that could be relied on to supply an answer. In discussing the conclusion to which these appeared to point, in the case of the majority at least, Dr. Macdonald favoured the supposition that if Roman, they belonged to the period when the preponderance of auxiliaries in the Roman army led to a change in the form of encampment from the square to the oblong. Stress was also laid on the gate defences, the traverse being compared with the titulum of Hyginus and the clavicular-like arrangement at Dealgin Ross, with the inner bend of the rampart—such is now the position assigned to it—to which Hyginus gives that name. In the same connection he called attention to the de-

fences of some lately excavated Roman camps on the Continent, among them one on the Teutoburger Wald, south-west of Osnabrück, partially explored by Dr. F. Knocke. The inference the lecturer drew was that, judging from the facts we have at present to guide us, we seem warranted in regarding Kirkbuddo and most, though not perhaps all, of the Roy camps as relics of a Roman invasion of what is now Scotland. Further study of the subject, however, was required. No good purpose would be served, he remarked in conclusion, by extending his investigations so as to include an account of other earthworks that either on the Ordnance map, or according to the popular belief of particular localities, were rightly or wrongly classed as Roman. Very few of them lay any distance outside the district already traversed; and their inclusion in, or their exclusion from, the list of camps that might be more or less certainly Roman would add but little to our knowledge of the nature and extent of the Roman occupation. The lecture, like the two last, was illustrated by limelight views.

The sixth and concluding lecture was delivered on November 19. Continuing his review of the archaeological evidence for a Roman occupation of North Britain, Dr. Macdonald referred to certain roads that had been ascribed to the Romans by the older writers. In districts that the Romans merely overran, or held a short time by force of arms, *via publica*, as these roads had been said to be, were not to be looked for. The beginnings of some of these, however, might go back to Roman times. Noticing next the pathways at Kincardine and other mosses, formed by trees or logs of wood laid across each other, he remarked that they suggested comparison with those discovered in 1818 in the province of Drenthe, in Holland, and identified by Dutch and German archaeologists as the long bridges of Tacitus. The so-called Roman bridges of Scotland were all, he believed, mediæval structures. The lecturer finished this branch of the evidence by an account of the form and supposed history of the building known as Arthur's O'on, demolished in 1743 to build a mill-dam. Proceeding to sum up both branches of the evidence as bearing on the nature and extent of the Roman occupation, he gave, first of all, a brief sketch of the physical features of the country, and the social and political condition of the inhabitants at the time of the Roman invasion, so far as the scanty materials available enabled him to do. For the ethnology of North Britain at that epoch, he adopted the views of Professor Rhys, as being, he thought, most consistent with the few facts of which they had some certainty. According to that authority, that part of the island was then occupied by three distinct peoples—two Celtic and one pre-Celtic—that must have differed in the degree of civilization they had reached. The inhabitants of the country north of the Forth and Clyde isthmus—the Caledonians of Tacitus and Dio—were composed chiefly of the pre-Celtic and one of the Celtic peoples, although the other Celtic people had also a footing north of the isthmus. The lecturer then explained how the statements of the classical writers might be read so as to harmonize with this view, and to indicate at the same time the course and probable limits of the campaigns of Agricola and Severus. After a brief reference to the frontier policy of Hadrian, he passed on to the

rebellion of the Brigantes, the advance of Lollius Urbicus to the Forth and Clyde, and his raising of a vallum there. The true significance of that barrier, which was apparently held by the Romans only for a short time, seemed to him to be a difficult question. If it meant an extension of the province, even in a military sense, there seemed no sufficient reason for its being so soon abandoned. It might, however, only mark out the inter-isthmian territory as a kind of protectorate, the inhabitants of which were entitled to look to Rome for help when harassed by their northern foes. The expedition of Severus was avowedly a punitive one. If the Strathmore and Aberdeenshire camps described in the preceding lectures were Roman, they might mark the route some portion of his forces took. But this was only conjecture. When the Picts and Scots appeared on the stage of history as the enemies of the subject or protected Britons of the North, the aid afforded by the latter to the Romans became more and more fitful and uncertain, till at last the troubles of the Empire led to their withdrawal from the whole island. Dr. Macdonald concluded by expressing the hope that the excavations lately carried on so successfully by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland would, in some way or other, be continued, as it was only by such means that the knowledge of the Roman antiquities of Scotland and the Roman period of its history could be made more complete. On the motion of Mr. J. Balfour Paul, Lyon King-of-Arms, Dr. Macdonald was awarded a hearty vote of thanks for his very scholarly and interesting series of lectures. Mr. Paul said he was sure Dr. Macdonald had thrown great light upon the Roman occupation of Scotland, and that his lectures, if they did nothing else, would induce people to take a greater interest in the subject, and, perhaps, supply funds wherewith to continue the excavations already begun.

* * *

The *Athenæum* announces that at Boscoreale, on the slopes of Vesuvius, the remains of another Roman villa have been excavated. The chief result has been the discovery of a number of wall-paintings, consisting of landscapes and sea-pieces, with a great variety of scenes full of charm and life. The *cella vinaria*, or cellar, containing still four large *dolia* or vases for wine, has also been disinterred. Seven skeletons have been found scattered here and there in the excavations.

* * *

At Windisch, the old Roman colony of Vindonissa, in the Canton of Argovie, excavations recently carried out under the auspices of the Swiss Archaeological Society have yielded important results. Large Roman villas and an amphitheatre have been disinterred, and, besides a large quantity of coins, pottery, bronze, and ironware, some large silver vessels have been discovered, which are said to only have their equals in the famous treasure trove of Hildesheim in Germany, brought to light in 1868.

* * *

While a ploughman was recently working in a field on the Wolfelee Home Farm, near Jedburgh, he turned up a large number of ancient silver English coins. Thinking they were of little worth, the ploughman gave some of them to his acquaintances,

but 140 of them have been recovered, and are now in the hands of the county authorities. The coins are considerably worn, but most of them appear to have belonged to the Edwards.

* * *

The Rome correspondent of the *Times* writes under date November 26: An important decision regarding the export duties laid on such articles of commerce as fall under the very vague and elastic heading of "antiquities" has just been rendered by the Court of Appeals in Rome. As is known to all who have attempted to purchase such articles here, the export duty of 20 per cent. levied on them by a law which is an inheritance from the Papal Government is not only a grave charge, but one which it is sometimes embarrassing to determine, the value of such things being purely fantastic. The law, known as the *Pacca edict*, applies only to the late Papal territory, each one of the ancient realms of Italy having still its ancient regulation, the duty from Tuscany being 1 per cent., and that from the former Austrian possessions *nil*. The Roman Court has decided that it only applies to such objects as are recognised as "precious," *i.e.*, as of exceptional artistic or historical value. The limitation is as vague as the old definition, and perhaps the best results of the decision will be to compel the Government to pass a general and rational law, under which the possessor of an object having value from its antiquity shall be free to carry it out of Italy. Professor Villari, when Minister of Public Instruction, proposed a sensible and comprehensive law, which, while imposing a small duty and the necessity of a permission to export, for the purpose of controlling the exportation of the heirlooms of the nation, made it indispensable for the Government either to purchase or permit the exportation. This law, like most of those which the public good has called for, has ever since lain covered by the petty legislation for electoral purposes, which impedes all useful reforms other than those demanded by the constituents of the ministerial deputies. If an object is precious and indispensable to the honour or history of Italy, it is reasonable that its exportation should be prevented, but only by purchase; for it is an outrage that a man may not dispose according to his interests or necessities of articles which are his unquestionable property.

* * *

Some railway constructors in the Indian territory have uncovered in the silt underlying deposits of the Quaternary period countless prehistoric skeletons. They seemed to be those of warriors with smashed skulls, or penetrating arrow wounds. They were buried in circles, the bodies radiating with the feet towards the centre, and food-bowls had been placed at each elbow. Professor Walters, becoming interested in the find, dug pits over an area of thirty acres, and disclosed a battle-ground of an extinct race, where no less than 100,000 men must have been buried.

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The *Athenæum* learns that the ancient remains discovered at Thermopylæ while the Greek troops were making entrenchments during the late war have been recently examined by the French School of Athens. They consist of a strong square building of about eight mètres on each side, belonging, as it seems to

the time of the Persian wars, and of a necropolis of later date. The former, which was thought at the beginning to be a small Doric temple, is a watch-tower built on a hill in order to command one of the mountain paths which turned Thermopylæ in the rear, probably the famous path of Ephialtes. The latter consists of a number of tombs cut in the soft rock of the place at a mile distance from the springs of warm water which gave its name to the pass. They did not, however, prove very rich, containing only common unpainted pottery and iron arms. A coin of Delphi of the Roman imperial times shows that the burial-place, the origin of which is perhaps Hellenistic, continued to be used till the Roman epoch.



BOOK AND OTHER SALES.

THE ASHBURNHAM LIBRARY.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON AND HODGE commenced the sale of the second portion of the Ashburnham Library (Gadbury to Petrarch) on the 6th inst. Very high prices were realized, especially for the printed Books of Hours. Some of the best in the first two days were the following: George Gascoigne's *Whole Works*, 1587, £40. *Gazius de Conservatione Sanitatis*, 1491, £33 10s. *De Gheyn, Maniement d'Armes*, rich Le Gascon binding, 1607, £55. *Giambullari, Feste nelle Nozze di Duca di Firenze*, on vellum, 1539, £26 10s. (sold for £10 in 1859). *Glanville, De Proprietatibus Rerum*, Trevisa's translation, title and last leaf in facsimile, Wynkyn de Worde, n.d., £195. *Gower, Confessio Amantis*, printed by Caxton, 1483, having 191 lines only instead of 222 lines, £188. *Grafton's Chronicle*, 1570, with a letter of Thos. Howard, Duke of Norfolk (beheaded 1572), in the margins, £70. *Gratia Dei de Esculo, Quaestiones in Aristotelis Physica*, on vellum, 1484, £68. *Gringoire, Les Folles Enterprises*, fine copy with rough edges, Paris, 1505, £106. *Gueroult, Hymnes du Temps*, first edition, Lyon, 1560, £20 10s. *Habitus Præcipuorum Populorum*, by Jost Amman, Nürnb., 1577, £29. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, with the rare map and Cadiz voyage, 1598-1600, £275. *Hall's Satires*, with *Certaine Worthe Manuscript Poems*, 1597-99, £34. *Hardyng's Chronicle*, 1543, £26. *Harman's Groundwerke of Conny-Catching*, 1592, £25. *Hawes's Pastime of Pleasure*, 1554, £55. *Hay, Confutation of the Abbot of Crosraguels Masse*, Edinburgh, 1563, £29. *Vie et Faits Notables de Henri de Valois*, 1589, £46. *Heylyn's Historie of the Sabbath*, dedication copy to King Charles I., 1636, £31. *Heywood, The Spider and the Flie*, 1556, £36 10s. *Higden's Polychronicon*, Caxton, 1482, wanting forty-six leaves, £201; Wynkyn de Worde's edition of the same, imperfect, 1495, £36. *Holbein's Dance of Death* (in French), first edition, Lyon, 1538, £41. *Holinshed's Chronicles*, 1577, £58. *Engravings (ninety-one)* by the Brothers Hopfer, £50. *Heures à Paris*, T. Kerver, 1522, £60; another edition, G. Tory, Paris, 1527, £31; another copy, much finer, £141. *Heures de Paris*, Kerver, 1552, £52. *Horæ ad Usam*

Romanum, Bourges, 1489, £179; another, printed on vellum, Paris, Marnet, 1492, £105. Heures de Rome, on vellum, S. Vostre, 1498, £101; another, by Kerver, 1499, on vellum, £165; another, by Hardouyn, on vellum, 1520, £84. Heures de Rome, with Tory borders, very choice copy, delicately illuminated, 1525, £860; another, same date, but inferior, £119; another, Paris, O. Maillard, 1541, £530. Heures de Rouan, Paris, S. Vostre, 1528, £175. Horæ secundum Usum Sarum, on vellum, Paris, 1536, £200. Horologium Devotionis, Colon., s.a., £30. Hortulus Animæ, Argent., 1503, £46. Hortus Sanitatis, Paris, 1539, £52.—*Athenæum*, December 11. [The six days' sale closed on December 11; the total sum realized was £18,649 9s.—ED.]

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OTHER SALES.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge concluded on Saturday the two days' sale of the collection of coins and medals formed by the late Mr. George Augustus Pepper-Staveley, of Crawley, Sussex. The 317 lots realized a total of £1,113 6s., and included the following: Henry IV. noble, of the second coinage, very rare, king in ship, three ropes from stern, one from prow, £10 5s. (Spink); Henry VIII. sovereign, first coinage, 1509, £13 15s. (Verity); Elizabeth ryal or noble, very rare, with the hand mint-mark, £13 15s. (Spink); James I. thirty-shilling piece, king enthroned, the background richly diapered, £10 12s. (Verity); Anne "Vigo" five-guinea piece, 1703, £16 (Spink); Charles I. silver twenty-shilling piece, 1643, £10 12s. (Verity); George III. pattern five-guinea piece, 1777, laureate nude bust to right with long flowing hair, excessively rare, £40 (Spink); George III. five-pound piece, 1820, by Pistrucci, £32 (Spink); and a very rare Persian military medal in gold, A.D. 1846, with four lines of Persian inscription, £13 (Spink).—*Times*, December 6.

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Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, of Leicester Square, had at their rooms, on Tuesday, a sale of violins, the property of Mr. A. J. Hipkins, F.S.A., and others, the main attraction being that each violin that was offered was guaranteed according to the description given in the catalogue. The prices throughout ruled high: A Cremona violin, £97; an Italian violin, labelled Andreas Guarnerius, £45; violoncello by Fendt, £22; violin by Guadagnini, £35; an Italian violin (Venetian school), £35; violoncello by Joseph Rocca, of Turin, 1830, £32; violin by Carlo Tononi, £40; another by Joannes Baptista Guadagnini, of Parma, 1762, £120; another by Pietro Guarnerius (Cremonensis fecit Mantuæ, sub titulo S. Theresie, anno 1701), £80; an Italian violin by Gabrielli, £28; another by V. Panormo, Palermo, 1765, £20; an Italian violoncello (late the property of Signor Piatti), £40; a violin by Cappa, £80, and another by Cappa, £105; another by F. B. Vuillaume (maggini copy), £27 10s.; another by Giovanni Battista Gabrielli, Florence, 1766, £37; violin by Joseph Gagliano, £39 10s.; German violin (Tourte School), £20; and a violoncello by Georges Chanot, Paris,

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1843 (Guarnerius model), £23 10s. The day's sale, which contained only one hundred lots, realized £1,928 12s. 6d.—*Times*, December 9.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

We have received Part I. of the third volume of the new series of the *Transactions* of the Glasgow Archæological Society. It contains some excellent papers. The first, which is by Dr. D. Murray, F.S.A., the President of the Society, is on "An Archæological Survey of the United Kingdom." It has, in the main, been published separately, and as such already noticed in the *Antiquary*. The second paper is on "The Hall of the Vicars Choral of Glasgow Cathedral," and is by that veteran ecclesiologist Monsignor Eyre, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Glasgow. The paper identifies an old building near the Cathedral as the Vicars' Hall. The building in question has been hitherto considered either a temporary out-building of no great age, or a dormitory (it is not said for whom). The Archbishop's arguments seem conclusive as to its real character. The paper is illustrated. The third paper is a very long and elaborate one, by Mr. J. T. T. Brown, on the vexed question of the authorship of the "Kingis Quair." It is followed by some notes by Mr. T. Etherington Cooke, on "Precept of Infestment granted in 1601 by Queen Anne of Denmark, wife of James VI." Dr. Ferguson, the Regius Professor of Chemistry in the University, follows with a valuable contribution in the form of a "second supplement" to his paper on "Bibliographical Notes on Histories of Inventions and Books of Secrets." The concluding paper is by Dr. Murray, on a brass cup found in the churchyard of Rodil, in the island of Harris. But the cup, which is figured, is certainly not, as Dr. Murray supposes, a pre-Reformation chalice. In shape it is not unlike an English Elizabethan communion cup.

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The *Saga-Book* of the Viking Club, vol. i., part 3, has reached us. Besides records of the business of the club, it contains the following papers, which are well illustrated: 1. "The Norsemen in Shetland," by Mr. Gilbert Goudie, whose special study of this subject is well known. At the end of the paper is a list of deeds in Norse relating to Shetland, many of them being communications by Mr. Goudie himself to the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. 2. "A Boat Journey to Inari" (a large lake in Finland), by Mr. A. H. Cocks. 3. "Saga Illustrations of Early Manks Monuments," by Mr. P. C. Kermod. All these papers are excellent, and are admirably illustrated. At the end is a short paper (not illustrated) by Dr. Hildebrand, on the "Monuments of the Island of Oeland." The Viking Club is doing useful work.

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The tenth volume of *Transactions* of the Aberdeen Ecclesiological Society has just been published. It contains *inter alia* "The Aberdeen Non-Jurors," by James Turreff; "Notes on the Columbite and Cistercian Monasteries, and the Parish Church of Deer in Aberdeenshire," by Rev. Dr. Cooper; and "The Parish Church of St. Monan," by the Rev. J. Turn-

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bull. The plates (of which there are ten in this volume) are well-executed photo-lithographs, and add much to the permanent value of the Transactions. The membership of the Aberdeen Ecclesiological Society now stands at 362, and among the hon. vice-presidents we notice the names of the Marquis of Bute and the Bishop of St. Andrews.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, on November 25, Mr. F. C. Penrose presented a plan by Mr. C. H. Löhr of a Roman colonnade uncovered at Lincoln.—Mr. C. H. Read exhibited the stall-plate of Charles, Earl of Worcester, K.G., 1496-1526, lately lost, but found in New Zealand and brought to this country (*Athenæum*, November 27, p. 755).—The Rev. G. H. Engleheart read an account of the excavation of a group of Romano-British buildings at Clanville, near Andover. He also reported the discovery by himself of a deposit at Appleshaw of over thirty Romano-British pewter vessels, consisting of plates, dishes, bowls, cups, etc., which were also exhibited.—Mr. Fox thought that the Clanville buildings consisted of a small farmhouse with a farmyard adjoining, surrounded by out-buildings. The plan of house belongs to a class not common in this country, where the chambers lie around a court like the peristyle of a Southern house, such as one would find in Italy.—Mr. W. Gowland gave an account of his examination of the Roman metallic vessels, of which the chief results are as follows: A pair of the vessels are perfectly preserved, but many are more or less corroded and converted into a whitish mass of tin oxide and lead carbonate. Six specimens, typical of the "find," were selected for chemical analysis. Of these, one, a small oval dish, was found to consist of tin, and the others of tin alloyed with lead in various proportions, some being of similar composition to English pewter. The analyses showed that the pewter of the Romans was not a single definite alloy of tin and lead, but that several alloys of these metals were used by them. The "pewter" vessels analyzed consist of four distinct alloys, composed of tin alloyed with lead, not in haphazard quantities, but in which the approximate proportions of the latter metal present are 5 per cent., 10 per cent., 20 per cent., and 30 per cent. respectively. Very few analyses of ancient pewter objects have hitherto been made. Five only are recorded, and all are alloys agreeing in composition with one or other of the vessels of the Appleshaw "find." Two represent stamped cakes, to which a date, the fourth century, was assigned by Sir A. Wollaston Franks. Some of the large dishes from Appleshaw bear incised designs inlaid with a black material resembling "niello" in appearance. An examination showed, however, that it is not true "niello," but only a black pigment of organic nature. At the meeting of the Society on December 2, the President (Viscount Dillon) announced that he had received a letter from Mr. J. L. Pearson with regard to the proposed new north-west tower of Chichester Cathedral, stating that there was no intention of taking down the south-east pier of the tower, or the responds, or the arches resting on them.—The Rev. C. R. Manning exhibited (1) a fine engraved peg-tankard

bearing the York hall-marks for 1657, and that of the maker, John Plummer; (2) a bronze seal of Richard Blauwir, of the fifteenth century; and (3) a flint knife or sickle from Roydon, Norfolk.—Sir J. C. Robinson exhibited a carving-knife of the end of the fifteenth or the beginning of the sixteenth century, with a silver-gilt haft decorated with enamels and slabs of carnelian. The decorations include the Beaufort portcullis, a Tudor rose within the Garter, and SS and roses alternately round the edge. These devices point to the knife having formed one of a set belonging to an officer of the Royal household.—Chancellor Ferguson exhibited a silver Elizabethan communion cup and cover belonging to Cartmel Fell Chapel, with the unusual decoration of a band of popinjays round the bowl.—Mr. W. Page, as local Secretary for Hertfordshire, made a report upon some recent excavations at St. Albans. He stated that while the north side of the churchyard of St. Albans Abbey was lately being turfed he was able to disclose sufficient of the foundations of the parochial chapel of St. Andrew, which adjoined the north-west wall of the Abbey church, to enable him to make a ground-plan of it. In working out this plan it appeared to him that the Norman church erected by Abbot Paul de Caen did not extend, as has hitherto been supposed, to the present west front, and this theory was corroborated by some excavations on the south side of the church, which showed a thickening of the foundation of the wall for a length of 2 feet 6 inches from about the middle of the third to the middle of the fourth bay from the west end. These foundations consisted of flint rubble with Norman mortar, which shows a marked difference in colour and composition from that of the Early English and later work, and which seems to appear nowhere westward of this point. The conclusion at which he arrived was that these foundations were those of the west front of the Norman church, which probably resembled Norwich, and that Abbots John de Cella and William de Trumpington extended the church three bays westward at the close of the twelfth and beginning of the thirteenth century. Mr. Page also referred to the recent discovery in St. Michael's churchyard, which is within the site of Verulamium, of five drums of a Roman column, the largest of which is 2 feet 2 inches in diameter, and of a Roman wall which ran diagonally under the church.—In connection with Mr. Page's report the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "The Society of Antiquaries of London desires to express its appreciation of the action taken by the Earl of Verulam and Mr. Andrew McIlwraith, of Campbellfield, St. Albans, in protecting a portion of the Roman wall of Verulamium."

At the meeting of the NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, on November 18, the President (Sir J. Evans) exhibited a selection of eleven Roman imperial gold coins (in a magnificent state of preservation) of Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, and Faustina I. and II., recently acquired by him from a hoard lately found in Egypt.—The Rev. G. F. Crowther exhibited, on behalf of Mr. W. Maish, a Durham penny of Edward III., on which the name of Ireland is omitted from the inscription on the obverse; the coin is also peculiar in having the crozier to the left, and two pellets on the right and one on the left of the crown; *rev.* legend,

DUNOLM. Mr. Crowther also exhibited a York farthing of the same king, reading EDWARDVS REX, and examples of the Diamond Jubilee medals in silver and bronze of the larger size, and in silver of the smaller size.—Mr. F. Spicer exhibited a half-groat of David II. of Scotland, struck at Edinburgh, differing from all the specimens described by Burns in having six arcs around the bust and a star on the sceptre-handle. It is believed to belong to the last issue of coins by David II.—Mr. L. A. Lawrence exhibited some interesting varieties of the coins of William the Conqueror.—Mr. R. A. Hoblyn exhibited a circular disc of cast bronze, apparently the lid of a box, on which were impressions from the dies (probably executed by Croker) of two trial farthings of Queen Anne, dated 1713, with the mottoes ANGLIÆ PALLADIVM and LARGITOR PACIS.—Dr. B. V. Head gave an account (contributed by Mr. G. F. Hill) of an interesting discovery of Roman and ancient British coins and bronze objects at Honley, near Huddersfield, in 1894. The Roman coins were denarii and bronze, ranging from *circa* B.C. 209 to A.D. 73. The British coins consisted of five new and unpublished small silver pieces of the time of Venutius, King of the Brigantes, and of his faithless Queen Cartimandua, who conspired against him *circa* A.D. 69, and, in conjunction with her husband's armour-bearer, Vellocatus, succeeded for a short time in depriving him of his kingdom (Tacitus, *Hist.*, iii. 45). One of these remarkable coins, exhibited by Dr. Head, was struck in the Queen's name, the first syllable of which, CART, is clearly legible upon it.—Dr. Head next read a paper contributed by Canon Greenwell on rare Greek coins recently added to his collection.

The annual meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND was held on November 30, Mr. J. Balfour Paul, Lyon King-of-Arms, in the chair. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, the Marquis of Lothian; vice-presidents, J. Balfour Paul (Lyon King-of-Arms), Major-General Sir R. Murdoch Smith, and the Hon. John Abercromby; secretaries, David Christison, M.D., and Robert Munro, M.D.; foreign secretaries, Sir Arthur Mitchell, K.C.B., M.D., LL.D., and Thomas Graves Law; treasurer, J. H. Cunningham; curators, Robert Carfrae and Professor Duns, D.D.; curator of coins, Adam B. Richardson; librarian, James Curle; councillors, Sir George Reid, P.R.S.A., and John Ritchie Findlay (representing the Board of Trustees), Charles J. Guthrie, Thomas Ross, Gilbert Goudie, Reginald Macleod, C.B., Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., M.P., John Horne Stevenson, and Alexander J. S. Brook. From the annual report it appeared that the museum had been visited by 22,310 persons during the year, and that the number of objects of antiquity added to the collection had been 135 by donation and 370 by purchase, while 77 volumes of books have been added to the library by donation and 102 by purchase, and the binding of 150 volumes has been proceeded with. Among the more important donations to the museum is the series of articles discovered during the excavation of the Roman camp at Ardoch undertaken by the society last summer, which have been presented by Colonel Home Drummond, of Blair Drummond, the proprietor.

The seventh annual meeting of the HENRY BRADSHAW SOCIETY was held on November 17, at Burlington House, in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries. The Bishop of Bristol presided. The report showed that the membership of the society is well maintained, and its financial condition continues to be satisfactory. Good progress has been made during the past year in the work of editing. The third volume of the Westminster Missal, edited by Dr. Wickham Legg, concluding the edition of that book, has recently been issued to members. It contains, besides text and introduction, notes of an elaborate kind, which, with the indexes, will form a useful guide to the contents of the other English Mass Books, in many cases unprinted, which have been collected by the editor. The two volumes of the Irish *Liber Hymnorum*, forming the issue for 1897, may be expected to appear at an early date. Among other works in preparation are the Rosslyn Missal, the Hereford Breviary, and the Coronation Book of Charles V. of France. A special feature of the last-mentioned edition will be the reproduction of the fine miniatures representing the various acts of the Coronation with which the manuscript is adorned.

A meeting of the ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at the Chapter House, St. Paul's, on November 24.

Two papers by Mr. Cuthbert Atchley were read: the first was on the variations from the rule in the material of the coverings of the altar. The paper began by saying that in the Middle Ages it was ordered that the altar should have a coloured front of silk, or the like, in front of it, while the slab was to be covered with three linen cloths. The modern little books on ceremonial, however, speak of a "cerecloth," of waxed coarse linen, as the first covering of the altar. Evidence of this was hard to find in the inventories. Canvas and hair-cloth were much more in use. Of hair-cloth the author had collected twenty-three instances from inventories, and it was spoken of by Becon in his *Catechism*, so that it must have been common. The corporas was ordered to be of linen, without starch or other stiffening; yet at Sion the sisters used starch, but it was made from herbs. Silk was irregularly used for the corporas, and the author was inclined to think that the silken corporas may have been the forerunner of the silken chalice-veil of the Roman use. In any case, the use of silk instead of pure linen was a falling away from old customs and the traditions of centuries, and a development on bad principles.

A discussion was begun by Mr. Maidlow Davis, who mentioned that in some modern books the "cere cloth" was said to have been introduced in order to prevent damp; and Dr. Wickham Legg mentioned that Mr. St. John Hope had thrown out the idea that the "hair cloth" of the inventories was to prevent the wet of the stone slab of the altar coming through to the linen.

The second of Mr. Atchley's papers was on the growth of the custom of saying the first fourteen verses of St. John's Gospel at the end of Mass, *In principio*, as it is called from the opening words. Mr. Atchley's researches went far to show that the practice began in the superstition of the laity and the

greed of the clergy. To this day supernatural effects were attributed to the reading of this Gospel, or to its being carried round the neck. In the Middle Ages the powers attributed to this Gospel were in excess of those attributed to the others, and John XXII. helped on the superstition by granting an indulgence of a year and forty days to its recitation, while under Pius V. it was definitely added to the Mass Book.

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The first of the winter gatherings of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on December 7, at the Royal Station Hotel, Hull, the Rev. M. Morris, of Nunburnholme, president, in the chair. Among the papers read was one by the Rev. N. J. Miller, vicar of Winestead, on "Leager Book of Winestead." The Book of the Hull Coopers' Guild was next explained by the Rev. Dr. Lambert, Vicar of Newland, who prefaced his description by some account of ancient guilds of Asia Minor, being the outcome of recent archaeological discoveries in the district. Canon Maddock also gave some account of the Withernsea Register, as well as of the Nunburnholme Register.

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At the ordinary monthly meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on November 24, 1897, Mr. W. H. Knowles said that he had much pleasure in announcing that it was the intention of Mr. Thomas Oliver, architect, Newcastle, to present to the society the following important local works by his father, viz.: A plan of town and county Newcastle and the borough of Gateshead, measuring 4 feet 4 inches by 3 feet 4 inches, and published in 1830 with a book of reference containing the name of every owner of property in the town. A plan of the borough of Newcastle together with Gateshead, 3 feet 11 inches by 3 feet 1 inch, and book of reference, published in 1844. A reduced plan (31 inches by 22 inches) of the borough of Newcastle together with Gateshead, published in 1858. A reduced copy (13 inches by 10 inches) of the 1830 plan of Newcastle and Gateshead, showing the late improvements, and published in 1844. A reduced copy (13½ inches by 11 inches) of Newcastle-on-Tyne, published in 1849. A map of the environs of Newcastle and Gateshead, showing the railways of 1851, and also a copy of Corbridge's plan (11 inches by 7 inches), reduced and republished by Thomas Oliver, 1830; together with a copy of the book, "The picture of Newcastle being a historical and descriptive view of the town and county of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Gateshead and environs," published 1831. The two large plans will be mounted on rollers for easy reference, and the smaller ones will be suitably framed by Mr. Oliver. The whole are in a very perfect condition, and form a valuable supplement to the last century surveys, Corbridge and others. The various plans exhibit the growth, and represent the streets, buildings, and fortifications, etc., of the town as they existed and developed during the first half of the present century. The book of reference issued with the 1830 plan of Newcastle contains considerable information, and the plan itself is the result of enormous labour, a model of care and accuracy, and particularly valuable, as so much of the town therein delineated has since disappeared. Mr. Thomas Oliver was a native of Jedburgh, and sometime

assistant with John Dobson. A contemporary of Dobson and Green, he was also associated with Grainger. He enjoyed a large surveying practice in connection with docks and railways, and died 1857. Mr. Knowles concluded by proposing that the best thanks of the society be tendered to Mr. Oliver for his valuable gift. This, on being seconded, was carried by acclamation.

Mr. John Ventress exhibited the Constable's accounts for Elmton and Creswell, in Derbyshire, of which the heading is: "The Accountes of John Masonn Constable of Elmton and Creswell for this year beganne october the 11th 1654."

These accounts having no local reference, were deemed unsuitable for insertion in any of the society's publications; but Mr. R. Blair, F.S.A., has made a transcript of them, which will be found printed at the end of this report.

Messrs. Oliver and Leeson also sent for exhibition a grave-cover, about 20 inches long, by 9 inches wide at top, and 8 inches at bottom, having in relief upon it a floriated cross, at one side of the stem a sword and buckler, and at the other a square and compasses, and a portion of a gable cross, about 18 inches across arms, having a lamb in high relief in the centre, both found in pulling down an old house in Collingwood Street.

The secretary read the following letter from those gentlemen:

"We have much pleasure in submitting two stones which were found during the recent demolition of some old premises situate at the back of Collingwood Street. There were a great number of stones, apparently the materials of a church of considerable size, and which had been re-used in some seventeenth-century buildings. The two stones which we have sent for your inspection are a grave cross of late thirteenth-century date, bearing a head of eight arms beautifully interlaced. On the dexter of the shaft is a square and compass, and on the sinister a sword piercing some object which we are unable to determine. The other stone is apparently the east gable cross of Early English work, with the Northumbrian sculptor's idea of a lamp. Of course, this would be at a height of probably 40 feet above ground, and is therefore very old. We shall be glad to have the opinion of your learned society as to the meaning of the symbols on the grave cross. Possibly they may have some idea in whose memory it was dedicated."

Mr. Knowles said about a hundred stones had been found at the place in question. He had made careful drawings of these, and intended putting them together to endeavour to ascertain where they had come from. There were fragments of tracery windows, arches, doorways, piers, etc. He would ask Mr. Sanderson, the owner of the stones, to present those which he had sent for inspection to the society.

Mr. Hodges said that the date of the grave-cover was A.D. 1300 or thereabouts. It had on the sinister side of the floriated cross stem a sword through a buckler, and on the dexter side a pair of compasses and a square. These objects probably commemorated an architect or a master-builder. Small grave-covers of this description did not necessarily imply, as was popularly supposed, that they commemorated children.

It was decided to apply to Mr. Sanderson, the owner of the building in which these stones were discovered, for a gift of them for the society's museum.

A communication as to Roman roads in Scotland was read from Mr. Hugh W. Young, F.S.A. Scotland, and also a paper by Mr. W. W. Tomlinson on "Chopwell Woods," which will be printed in *Archæologia Eliana*.

Among the gifts to the museum which were announced was that of the large iron key of the old goal of Newgate, Newcastle, by Mr. Goolden, ex-mayor of the city, to whom it had been given by Mr. T. E. Smith.

The following are the Derbyshire Constable's Accounts, the original of which was exhibited at the meeting, and for the transcript of which we are indebted to Mr. Blair :

THE ACCOUNTES OF JOHN MASONN CONSTABLE OF
ELMNTOUNE AND CRESWELL FOR THIS YEARE
BEEGANNE OCTOBER THE 11TH 1654.

	£	s.	d.
Inp my oath at The Leede	0	0	4
Item my Charges	0	1	0
paide to the Cheife Constable for the prouest marshall	0	2	8½
my Charges	0	1	0
for acquittance	0	0	4
to Robert Stainland for Caringe hue and Crie to howbecke woodhouse ...	0	0	1
nouem ^{br} for Caringe hue and Crie to Clown in the night	0	0	2
paide for Roger Stainland Charges Two daies and Two nights	0	1	5
To the Justis my owne Charges	0	1	0
The second time to the Justis	0	0	6
The third time to the Justis	0	0	8
decem ^{br} the 12 th giuen to a Ireish man that had a brief for Tenn months in England	0	0	8
for seruinge 2 warrants one of Richard Lann another of Edward Turne [?] and for goeing to the Justis	0	1	8
the 20 for goeing to the excise to Chesterfeild	0	1	4
the 22 for goeing to the monthly meeteinge	0	1	4
the 26 giuen to aman that had a pass ...	0	0	2
Januari paide to Mastr Bowman for Carininge the presentment to the sessions	0	1	0
for makeinge the presentment	0	0	4
my Charges	0	0	10
the 8 Expended at the sesment make- inge	0	1	8
giuen to Richard Carter when hee was put in at the leede to bee Thirdboro to John Stainland	0	1	2
to Thomas Rudd	0	1	2
the 14 paid to John madeinge for seruinge the Thirdboro office	0	1	3
my selfe the same time	0	1	3
the 21 paide to will. ffitwell for Carinige will. Bell to Clowne	0	0	6
his Charges 2 nights	0	0	6
the 25 giuen to aman that had a pas			

for 10 months hee and his wife three small chilldrin	£	s.	d.
for goeing to the monthly meeteinge...	0	1	4
februarie for Carinige a hue and Crie to woodhose... ..	0	0	2
my presentment makinge to the sise ...	0	0	4
the Caringe of it	0	1	0
and my Charges	0	1	0
[p. 2]			
March to the excise to bousouar [Bol- sover]	0	1	0
26 giuen to eight lame people that had a pas for 3 score daies	0	0	6
giuen to aman that had a pas	0	0	2
giuen to a Companie of Ireish people ...	0	0	6
28 giuen to a souldier that had a pas his meate and drinke and lodginge one night	0	0	8
Aprill 11 To Chesterfeild aboute lisen- sing bill	0	0	4
my Charges	0	1	0
for the presentment to the sessions makeinge	0	0	4
and the Caringe	0	1	0
my Charges	0	1	0
25 To the leede my bill makinge	0	0	4
my Charges	0	1	0
Three old Thirdborowe Theire Charges ...	0	3	0
The new Thirdboro his Charges	0	1	0
his oathe	0	0	2
paper for the Collectors	0	0	1
to a waterman that had a pass for 3 weekes	0	0	3
29 at the monthly meeteinge for Two warrants for new officers	0	1	0
my Charges	0	1	0
my Bill	0	0	4
May giuen to a lame man and Three Children	0	0	6
A double sessment for my selfe the Charges	0	1	6
5 giuen to two men that had a pass ...	0	0	3
To phileman breadforth for Caringe hue and Crie	0	0	2
To Edward barker for Carringe hue and Crie in the nighte to walley ...	0	0	3
12 for seruinge a warrant of Ann Lunn giuen to william bagshaw for a soul- diers lodginge one night	0	0	3
for goeing to bossouar [Bolsover] to the excise	0	1	0
fo searchinge with a hue and Crie one night... ..	0	0	4
giuen to the watchmen the feast day ...	0	0	10
June paide to mastr Bowman for the shirehall	3	15	0
for repaires of bridges mentioned in the same warrant	0	2	11
acquittance for both	0	0	4
and my Charges	0	0	8
at the makeinge of a single sesment ...	0	0	6
9 for Caringe a hue and Crie to walley in the night	0	0	2
[p. 3]			
July for another hue and Crie to walley ...	0	0	2
To a maimed souldier	0	0	2
To Two trauellers	0	0	2

	£	s.	d.
24 To mastr Bowman ffor the vper. bench martiell ssece and gaile for the Countie	0	5	9 ha
ffor the releefe of the maimed souldiers	0	19	11
ffor Two acquitances	0	0	8
ffor my Charges and olliuer Wood-heads	0	1	0
The presentment to the stile [?] make-inge	0	0	4
The Cariage of it	0	1	0
My Charges	0	0	9
To the watchmen at the workes day and night	0	0	4
Agst To the monthly meetinge my pre-sentment	0	0	4
my Charges	0	1	4
to two souldiers	0	0	4
To ffrancis manks ffor Caringe a woman To Clowne	0	0	5
her Charges ffor meate and money ...	0	0	6
Sept ^m To aman that had alleter of Re-questt	0	0	4
To mastr Bowman ffor the Three houses of Correction and the prouest marshall	0	8	0
and the acquitance	0	0	4
my Charges	0	0	10
17 To aman and awoman that had a pass	0	0	2
ffor Carringe a hue and Crie to Clowne to a souldier that had a pass ...	0	0	2
To the excise to Boulsouer	0	0	8
my bill makeinge	0	0	4
To aman that had a pass	0	0	4
my presentment makeinge to the ses-sions	0	0	4
and the Carriage	0	1	
my Charges	0	0	
ffor lodginge a ministers wife one nighte	0	0	6
To a poore man that had a pass ...	0	0	2
October To the leede my Bill	0	0	
my Charges	0	1	[?]
Two thirdbores Charges	0	2	
my oath	0	0	
my Charges	0	1	
To a poore man that had a pass ...	0	0	
and to the writer	0	2	0
Sum is	9	3	4

Endorsed on back :
The marke of



OLLIVAR WOODHEAD
FFRANCIS BOWYER

The marke of



EDWARD MAYSER [?]
WILLIAM (?)

also

"giveinge to the Constable
on this accounte floure
shillins seauen pence."

At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY held on December 7, Mr. Walter Morrison, M.P. (who has succeeded the late Sir P. Le Page Renouf as President), in the chair, gifts of various books were announced. After other formal business, Mr. J. Offord read some notes on the Congress of Orientalists, held at Paris, and the Rev. C. J. Ball read a paper by Professor Dr. Oppert, entitled "The Cuneiform Inscriptions and the Book of Kings."

The anniversary meeting of the society is to be held at 37, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, W.C., on Tuesday, January 11, 1898, at 8 p.m.



At the monthly meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, on December 1, Mr. C. Edwards exhibited twelve Romano-British pewter vessels, part of a remarkable deposit of thirty-three vessels found at Appleshaw, near Andover, by Rev. G. Engleheart. They consisted of three round dishes of about 15 inches in diameter, and ornamented in the centre with geometrical patterns. The other nine vessels were cup-shaped, resembling the well-known types of Samian pottery. A small dish in the shape of a fish, and having an ornament in the centre of a fish, as well as a shallow circular bowl with the *Labarum* marked on its base, show their connection with Christianity. It was announced that the British Museum had acquired the whole collection.

Dr. Wickham Legg read a paper on "The Eastern Omophorion and the Western Pallium." Many years ago G. B. de Rossi had pointed out to him that the modern vestments of a Greek bishop corresponded to those of an emperor or consul, the *stoicharion* and *saccos* to the two undergarments shown in a consular diptych, and the *omophorion* to the consular scarf. The *epigonation*, not seen in the diptych, Dr. Legg referred to the lozenge-shaped ornament seen on the emperor and his courtiers in the mosaics at Ravenna. With the aid of illustrations from mosaics and pictures the relation between the two forms of omophorion and pall, the one broad and silken, and the other narrow and woollen, was discussed, and numerous points of resemblance in detail pointed out. The pall in the East was the distinctive episcopal ornament, much as the stole is considered the distinctive presbyteral ornament in the West. According to Abbé Duchesne, the pall was formerly worn by all bishops in the West, at all events in the Gallican countries. Here it was noticed, however, that we left the safe ground of the monuments and began to deal with the uncertain information given by writers who attributed various meanings to the same word, and the difficulties of the antiquary in unravelling the tangle were not diminished by the controversies which had raged round the symbolism of the pall. A great deal of sentiment had been talked about the Christian vestments, and much unhistorical writing had darkened the history of things, in itself plain. But no Christian vestment had suffered more than the pall. The writings on the pall by Du Saussay, Vespasiani, and Dr. A. Gasquet, might give pleasure at the Court of Rome, but they can hardly be considered serious history; while the essay of Dom Tierri Ruinart, though now 200 years old, was still of value in archæ-

ology, especially if supplemented by Abbé Duchesne's able *résumé* of the subject in his *Origines*.

Mr. H. S. Cowper gave an account of the examination of a "bloomery," or old iron-smelting furnace at Coniston. Very little is known of these sites, which in the Furness district are numerous, and hitherto no attempt has been made to elucidate them by excavation. It is known that the Abbey of Furness had three smelting-hearths in Hawkshead parish, and that after the Dissolution the smelting was leased to a private firm by the Crown. These, however, were stopped in the time of Elizabeth, on account of the damage to the woods, but the decree allowed the tenants to continue making iron for their own use. Heaps of slag are, however, found, not only in the manors belonging to the Abbey, but also in the adjacent lay manors, and to the latter class the Coniston example belongs. The excavations (conducted by Mr. Cowper and Mr. W. G. Collingwood) failed to bring to light anything to put a date to the site; but the foundations of the circular hearths were small and rude, and point to very primitive methods having been in use. A very difficult point to explain is the fact that all such sites are close to a stream, and as the ore was brought a long distance, it is thought washing would have been done before its arrival at the furnaces. The actual situation of the mounds of slag in some cases renders it difficult to suppose that the stream was to drive a wheel for an air-blast, and it seems possible that iron was wrought at every site as well as made, which shows the use of the stream. Mr. Cowper thinks that, in spite of the rude methods, many of these furnaces were post-Reformation in date, and used by the people for making iron for farm use; but it may well be that different bloomeries represent very different ages.



The second meeting of the session of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION was held on November 17. Mr. Earle Way brought for exhibition some antiquities from Egypt, consisting of two bronze figures representing Osiris and Isis and Horus, of about 700 B.C., also a specimen of mummy-cloth from a mummy recently unrolled, and two ancient bronze sheep-bells. Mr. Way also submitted some Roman coins of Carausius, Constantius, and Constantine, found lately in excavating for a main sewer in Union Road, Southwark, and a shilling of Charles I.

A paper was read by Mr. Thomas Blashill, entitled "Some Illustrations of Domestic Spinning." Mr. Blashill said that spinning, except in its modern revival, may be considered a lost art, and although it went out of practice in England only fifty or sixty years ago, it is as completely forgotten by most persons as if it had for centuries been extinct. From time to time spindle-wheels discovered in deep excavations have been exhibited at meetings of the Association, and implements used in spinning are seen in the most ancient Egyptian sculptures, and spindles with the whorl attached are found in Egyptian excavations. As regards hand-spinning with spindle and distaff, there has been no progress through all the ages, and the most ancient specimens that are found might be used by women who in remote countries practise hand-spinning to-day. Mr. Blashill described the use of the spinning and wool wheels he had

brought for exhibition. The great wool-wheel appears to have been in use as early as the fourteenth century, and lingered on in Wales down to recent times. The ordinary spinning-wheel was known as early as the middle of the sixteenth century, the wheel being at first turned by hand, and afterwards by a treadle. The earliest spinning-wheel remaining in this country is believed to be in the British Museum, and is of the fourteenth century. In former times the art of spinning was a necessary accomplishment for women and girls, and perhaps its use was rendered more popular with them by its being considered to promote grace in the female form. In the year 1721 an aged lady left considerable property for the purpose of endowing a school for spinning. The art was practised in this country in the drawing-rooms and servants' halls of country houses as late as 1830. In the museum at Constance there are several good examples of spinning-wheels, but their use is now forgotten. Rabbit-wool is spun at Aix in Savoy at the present time. A large number of engravings and drawings illustrated the paper.

A discussion followed, in which Mrs. Collier remarked that the Southerland folk still use the spinning-wheel, and Mr. Way said that "home-spun" is made in the Isle of Lewis at the present day. Speaking of Egypt, Mrs. Marshall said the Bedouins use their fingers only, and no distaff. Mr. Gould mentioned that in pulling down a house in Essex twenty-eight years ago a distaff was found, but its use was utterly unknown. Mr. Astley, hon. sec., pointed out that the wheels used in the Princess of Wales's schools at Sandringham were just the same as those upon the table.

Mr. Patrick, hon. sec., announced that during some recent alterations at the Bishop's Palace at Peterborough, part of the great drain of the monastery had been laid open, the line of which had previously been unknown.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE REGISTER OF THE PRIORY OF WETHERHAL.
Edited, with introduction and notes, by J. E. Prescott, D.D. Being Vol. I. of the "Chartulary Series" of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. Cloth, 8vo., pp. xliii, 552. London: Elliot Stock. Kendal: T. Wilson. Price 18s.

The Priory of Wetherhal, a Benedictine house for a superior and twelve brethren, was founded in the eleventh century as a cell of St. Mary's Abbey at York. The site of the house, a beautiful one in the valley of the Eden, is four or five miles from Carlisle. At the dissolution the possessions of the Priory of Wetherhal were transferred to the newly-constituted secular chapter of a dean and prebendaries at Carlisle and it is said that stones were brought from the dismantled buildings at Wetherhal as material for the

erection of prebendal houses in the cathedral city. Little now remains at Wetherhal, except a fine entrance gateway, of which a good photograph is given as a frontispiece to the *Register*.

The *Register of Wetherhal* is, it may be explained at the outset, a Chartulary of the Priory, but in several respects from the light it throws on obscure portions of local history, is of considerably wider interest and importance than is often the case with similar collections of charters. Archdeacon Prescott deserves to be warmly congratulated on the very thorough and scholarly manner in which he has edited it. The original chartulary was in the possession of the Dean and Chapter as late as 1812, but when Dr. Prescott set to work it could not be traced, and he had to make use of three transcripts of the original, two in the possession of the Dean and Chapter, and the third among the Harleian Manuscripts. Scarcely, however, had the work appeared than Mr. G. W. Mounsey-Heysham wrote to the *Carlisle Patriot* to say that he was unaware that Dr. Prescott was at work on the *Register*, and that he believed that the original, which had been lost from the Cathedral library, must be none other than a volume in his possession, and which he would restore to the library. While it is a matter for sincere regret that Archdeacon Prescott had not the original *Register* before him to work upon, there is no reason to question the substantial accuracy of the three transcripts of it which he was able to collate. It will be at least some satisfaction to him to know that his labours have resulted in the discovery of the original volume, and its restoration to the Cathedral Library at Carlisle.

The work is really a very great one, and the many important points raised by several of the charters are so numerous that we are compelled, from want of space, to forbear entering into a discussion of them. Archdeacon Prescott's editorship is a model of what such work should be. Not a place, or a person, or an object, is mentioned in a charter, but what an admirable explanatory footnote is given. Legal terms are briefly but clearly explained, persons and places identified, dates discussed and settled, and simple deductions drawn to aid the reader in grasping the gist or drift of the matter. We know of no better work of the kind anywhere, and we are not sure that we know of any quite so good.

Among what may be termed minor points of interest in the *Register* is that of early place-names, of which there are a goodly number, some of them being of considerable interest. We see that Dr. Prescott

derives "Wandales" from the Scandinavian "wang," an open field, and "dale," a portion. This may be the true explanation of the name which prevails almost everywhere in the north, but the derivation from "wang" is more or less a piece of guessing, and is, we think, open to doubt. Elsewhere Dr. Prescott translates "salinæ" by "salt-pans." This is the usual meaning, but in many cases, especially in low-lying marshy land by the seashore, artificial hillocks were raised, and on the top of these the seawater was boiled down to produce the salt. Such hills, called "salt-hills" and "saltcote hills," are very common at the mouth of the Tees, and elsewhere along the north-east and east coast, and they are invariably described as "salinæ" in Latin documents ranging from the twelfth to the sixteenth centuries. We should not be at all surprised to find that the "salinæ" mentioned in the *Register* were similar salthills, and not salt-pans at all. Perhaps even some of them yet remain at Brough, unidentified as to their original object and use.

* * *

The third part of volume vii. of the *Journal* of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland has been issued. It contains the following papers: (1) "A Crannoge near Clones" (with two illustrations), by Dr. S. A. D'Arcy; (2) "Notes on some of the Kilkenny Oghams," by Mr. R. A. S. Macalister; (3) the conclusion of Miss Hickson's paper on "Ardfert Friary and the Fitzmaurices, Lords of Kerry." Besides these three papers, several shorter communications are given under the general heading of "Miscellanea," and there is also a full account (with many illustrations) of the Lismore meeting and the summer excursion of 1897.

* * *

Part 7 (June, 1897) of the *Portfolio* of the Monumental Brass Society has reached us. It contains facsimiles of the following brasses: (1) Laurence de St. Maur, Rector of Higham Ferrers, 1337; (2) the children of Sir John and Lady Joan of Salesbury at Great Marlow, 1388 (lost), from rubbings in the British Museum, and belonging to the Society of Antiquaries; (3) Sir Ingelram Bruyn, South Ockenden, Essex, 1400; (4) Sir Thos. Brook and his wife Joan, Thorncombe, Devon, 1437; (5) John Lord Strange and wife Jacquetta, Hillingdon, 1509; (6) Umphry Tyndall, D.D., Dean of Ely, 1614, at Ely Cathedral. The facsimiles are, as usual, admirably executed by Mr. Griggs, of Peckham.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

* It may not be out of place to mention here that the pretty woodcut at the foot of page 162 of Graves's *History of Cleveland* is a picture (not very accurate in detail) of this gateway. There is nothing in the book itself to indicate what the picture represents, and it has been a puzzle to a good many people who have naturally supposed that it depicted some building in Cleveland. Graves's book was published at Carlisle, and it would seem that the printer, having the wood block at hand, used it to fill up the page. In the background a building is shown, which looks as if it were intended for some portion of the monastery, which must therefore have been in existence when the drawing was made from which the block was engraved.



The Antiquary.



FEBRUARY, 1898.

Notes of the Month.

At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries on January 13 the following were elected Fellows: the Hon. Harry Lee Stanton Lee-Dillon, Ditchley, Oxon; Dr. Oliver Codrington, 71, Victoria Road, Clapham, S.W.; the Rev. Francis Sanders, M.A., Hoylake Vicarage, Cheshire; Captain William Joseph Myers, Kytes, Watford; the Rev. George Frederick Terry, 20, Denbigh Road, Bayswater, W.; Mr. Edward Almack, 1, Antrim Mansions, England's Lane, N.W.; Mr. Samuel Clement Southam, Elmhurst, Shrewsbury; Lieutenant-Colonel John Glas Sandeman, 24, Cambridge Square, Hyde Park, W.; and Mr. Daniel Charles Addington Cave, Sidbury Manor, Sidmouth.



The following, among other communications, during the remainder of the present session, are announced as being promised: "Observations on some Works hitherto unnoticed, executed by Holbein during his First Visit to England," by Mr. F. M. Nichols; "Note on Further Discoveries in St. Martin's Church, Canterbury," by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, assistant-secretary; "Note on the Will of Thomas Malory," by Mr. A. T. Martin; "On a Recent Discovery of a Chariot Burial of the Early Iron Age at Kilham, East Riding, Yorks," by Mr. Thomas Boynton, local secretary, and Mr. J. R. Mortimer; "Aydon Castle, Northumberland," by Mr. W. H. Knowles, local secretary; "On the First Foundation of Giggleswick School, Yorkshire, and its Records, Stone and Parchment," by Mr. A. F. Leach.

VOL. XXXIV.

Subscriptions are being invited among the Fellows for the purpose of placing a memorial portrait of the late Sir Wollaston Franks in the Society's rooms. It appears that Mr. Charles J. Praetorius, who had for many years worked for Sir Wollaston at the British Museum, had various sketches and notes which, in his opinion, would enable him to produce a portrait; and having modelled a life-size profile head in relief in wax, the work has been approved. The council proposes to offer a duplicate copy of this for the acceptance of the Trustees of the British Museum, as a proper tribute to the memory of their late President, who was, by virtue of his office as such, a Trustee of the Museum. It is estimated that the total cost of the finished portrait in bronze will be about £150.



A new part of *Archæologia* (New Series, vol. lv., Part II.) has been issued to the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries. It contains the following papers: (1) "On Some Waxed Tablets, said to have been found at Cambridge," by Professor T. M'Kenny Hughes, and which is followed by a useful, and apparently very complete bibliography of the subject of waxed tablets. (2) "Visitations of Certain Churches in the City of London in the Patronage of St. Paul's Cathedral Church between the Years 1138 and 1250," by the late Dr. Sparrow Simpson. The paper is followed by some early and valuable inventories of the churches in question. (3) "The House of Aulus Vettius, recently discovered at Pompeii." This is a description, fully illustrated, of a house with a number of remarkable wall pictures, in Regio VI. (4) "The Prebendal Stalls and Misericords in the Cathedral Church of Wells," by the Rev. C. M. Church. This paper contains various elements of interest; it not only places on record the old arrangement of the choir of Wells prior to the "restoration," which upset everything in it fifty years ago, but it also gives a description of the old stall-work and of the misericords, the latter of which, though displaced, are fortunately preserved. Photographs of several are given, and they exhibit most excellent examples of early fourteenth-century wood-carving. (5) "The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus—the Probable Arrangement

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and Signification of its Principal Sculptures," by Mr. Edward Oldfield. This very important paper is fully illustrated, but it is not possible to indicate its contents here. (6) "On a Votive Deposit of Gold Objects found on the North-west Coast of Ireland," by Mr. Arthur J. Evans. This is a description of a very remarkable hoard of some magnificent gold objects, which are figured and carefully described by Mr. Evans, and compared with others found elsewhere. We do not see that the exact place where they were found is indicated. This is surely a needless omission. (7) "Excavations on the Site of the Roman City at Silchester, Hants, in 1896," by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope. This paper describes in detail (with plans, sections, and photographic illustrations) the discoveries of 1896 at Silchester, and is marked by Mr. Hope's usual careful accuracy and clearness of description. (8) "Notes on the Church now called the Mosque of the Kalenders at Constantinople," by Dr. Freshfield. This paper is elaborately illustrated by a number of photographic plates. (9) "The Dolmens and Burial Mounds in Japan," by Mr. William Gowland. This is a very important and elaborate communication, with a number of figures of the more remarkable of the dolmens and mounds examined by the writer, as well as of the objects found in them. It is an exceptionally valuable and important paper. (10) "The Domus Inferior or Friary of our Oldest Charterhouses," by the Rev. Henry Gee. Besides the papers above enumerated, there are illustrated notes on "A Sixteenth-Century Mathematical Instrument-case," by Mr. Percy G. Stone, and on "A Silver Dish with a Figure of Dionysos from the Hindu Kush," by Mr. C. H. Read, secretary. In conclusion, we may perhaps express our opinion that this is one of the best parts of *Archæologia* that have been published, and that this is bestowing very high praise our readers will readily admit.

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The *Times* confirms the announcement made several months since, that the Government have decided to undertake the construction of the new building at the South Kensington Museum, which has been so long projected. There is reason to believe that a Vote will be included in the first batch of Civil Service

Estimates next Session, and that a commencement will be made before the summer is far advanced. The cost will probably be considerable, as the new building will occupy, next to the Natural History Museum, the most prominent site at South Kensington, and it will necessarily require to be of a somewhat ornate character. When the matter was last under discussion in the House £400,000 was the figure mentioned. Probably this may be accepted as somewhere about the cost, but it is little short of a scandal that it has not been incurred long ago, and the valuable objects of all kinds collected together in the shanty at South Kensington properly and safely housed.

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Mr. R. Blair writes (December 27) as follows: "About ten days ago a Roman altar was discovered by some workmen during building operations in Vespasian Avenue, a street about 100 yards from the south-east angle of the Roman station at South Shields. Un-



fortunately, the lower portion of it and the right-hand 'horn' have been destroyed. It bears the inscription 'Julius | Verax | C[en]turio] leg[ionis] v[1]'. The full height is 17 inches, and breadth of plane on which are the letters 11 inches. The letters are about 2 inches high."

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Her Majesty the Queen has accepted the engraved sapphire signet ring of Queen Mary II., consort of William III., from Mr. Drury Fortnum. This gift forms a pendant

to a similar presentation to Her Majesty by the same donor, in 1887, of Queen Henrietta Maria's engraved diamond signet ring.

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Christmas and New Year's Day bring with them the observance year by year of a number of well-known old customs, which are annually reported in the newspapers much as if no one had heard of them before. One of the more notable is the Boar's Head ceremony at Oxford, and it may be worth while to place it on record that on Christmas Day, 1897, the head, which was bedecked with flags, a gilt crown, and rosemary, weighed 60 pounds, and was taken from an animal bred by Mr. J. Thomson, of Woodperry, near Oxford. It was prepared by Mr. W. H. Horn, the manciple of the college, and was carried on a massive silver dish by servitors of the college. As the procession passed up the centre of the hall the Boar's Head Carol was sung by the choir, the solo parts being taken by the Rev. W. C. Carter, of Christ Church, a former scholar of Queen's. The company at dinner included the Fellows and a few guests. The Provost of Queen's was not present, being abroad for the benefit of his health, and in his absence the Senior Bursar presided.

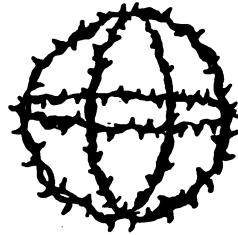
❀ ❀ ❀

The *Daily Graphic*, which often does the study of archæology and folklore a good turn, printed a communication in its issue of January 1 regarding some old Herefordshire customs, which are not, we believe, so widely known as many of the others recorded in newspapers at this season of the year, and we venture to quote the following from our contemporary's columns, as well as to reproduce the small illustration of the blackthorn globe which accompanied it. Some correspondence followed, in which one or more of the writers contended for a differently-shaped globe or crown. The explanation surely is that the shape varies more or less in different parts of the county. The following is the original communication which appeared in the *Daily Graphic*:

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"A strange custom still lingers in out-of-the-way country places in Herefordshire. On New Year's Day, very early in the morning, the farm-boys go out and cut branches of the

blackthorn, which they weave into a kind of globe of thorns. Then a large fire of straw is made in the farmyard, in which the globe of thorns is slightly burnt, while all the inmates of the farm stand, hand in hand, in a circle round the fire, shouting in a monotonous voice the words 'Old Cider,' prolonging each syllable to its utmost extent. When the globe of thorns is slightly charred it is taken indoors, and hung up in the kitchen, when it brings good luck for the



rest of the year. No one seems to know the origin of the superstition, though probably the words 'Old Cider' are a corruption of some much older words, possibly an invocation to a heathen deity. Old people say that in their youth the practice was general in all country places in Herefordshire, and it was a pretty sight on New Year's morning to see the fires burning all over the neighbourhood. Another custom still in use is to take a particular kind of cake, and on New Year's morning to bring a cow into the farmyard, and place the cake on her head. The cow walks forward, tosses her head, and the cake falls, and the prosperity of the New Year is foretold from the direction of its fall."

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Speaking on a former occasion of the observance of old customs, and alluding to the conservative habits of the English people in these matters, we mentioned the practice still followed at Newcastle-upon-Tyne of presenting Her Majesty's Judge of Assize with a Jacobus when he leaves the town. Mr. W. A. Day, of Redcar, Yorkshire (a son of Mr. Justice Day), kindly writes to us as to this as follows:

"In looking through the *Antiquary*, in the 'Notes of the Month,' for January, 1896, I observe a paragraph about giving the judge of assize a Jacobus. It occurs to me as possible

that you may not know the origin of this custom. As a fact, two judges visit Newcastle. The senior judge receives one coin and the junior another. One coin is a Jacobus and the other a Carolus, once termed, tradition says, a Carölus by the worthy mayor who presented it! In the old days of the Northern circuit the judges posted from Newcastle to Carlisle, and the Sheriff of Northumberland escorted them as far as Cumberland, where that county received them by its sheriff. This escort was caused by fear of border marauders. As things settled, the escort was given up, and the judges received a little dagger each in lieu thereof. To-day the dagger has disappeared, and the coins suggest that the judges shall buy their safe journey. Newcastle shares with Bristol the peculiarity of putting up the judges free of all cost. Lodgings are always found by all counties, but Newcastle and Bristol find food and drink. I do not know the explanation of this, though I have often asked."



Mr. J. Russell Larkby writes:

"I enclose a cutting from the *Globe*, referring to the deplorable destruction of Wrottesley Hall by fire. Surely it is a matter for congratulation to think that so considerate a body of borough authorities preside over the administration of affairs at Wolverhampton. All antiquaries will be pleased with the 'recent regulations,' prohibiting the attendance of a fire-engine, when its presence would probably have saved the valuable contents of Wrottesley Hall from almost total destruction."

The paragraph (*Globe*, December 16) is as follows:

"Wrottesley Hall, Staffordshire, the ancestral seat of the Wrottesley family for two centuries, has been entirely destroyed by fire. The flames were first discovered in Lord Wrottesley's dressing-room shortly after midnight, and before help could be obtained the entire west front was in flames. A mounted messenger was despatched to Wolverhampton for the steam fire-engine, but, under recent regulations of the borough authorities, the police brigade are prohibited from attending fires outside the borough, and consequently the engines were not sent. Lord Dartmouth's private engine from Patshull arrived

about two o'clock, but was unable to check the progress of the flames, and the entire mansion, as stated above, was completely burned, and its valuable contents of furniture, family heirlooms, pictures, and extensive library almost wholly destroyed."



We desire to call renewed attention to a work of the highest possible value to every antiquary, and which has been undertaken by Mr. G. L. Gomme, F.S.A., on behalf of the Congress of Archæological Societies, this being no less formidable a task than the preparation of an index of archæological papers published from 1682 to 1890. The records of British archæology are scattered through the transactions of so many societies that the need for a collected index has long been felt, and the formation of the Congress of Archæological Societies in 1888 led to the first important step being taken three years later of the compilation of a yearly index. This index has been compiled and issued for each of the years since 1891, and is admittedly of great value to the cause of archæological research, but to make it complete the index from the beginning of the Royal Society in 1682 up to 1890 is needed. This index has been compiled up to 1885, and prepared for the press by Mr. Gomme, who has offered the use of his manuscript to the Congress, and it is now proposed to complete the work for the five intervening years—1886 to 1890—and to issue to subscribers the entire index from 1682 to 1890. The index consists of a transcript of the titles of papers contributed to every archæological society and other societies publishing archæological material in the United Kingdom, these titles being arranged in proper bibliographical form, under author's name in alphabetical order, and to this is added an exhaustive subject index. Intending subscribers should send their names, with as little delay as possible, to Ralph Nevill, Esq., 13, Addison Crescent, Kensington, W.



Some uneasiness has been occasioned by a statement that the Whitgift Hospital in Croydon is in danger of being demolished. From a paragraph in the *Times* of December 21, it appeared that at the meeting of the Croydon Town Council held on the previous evening a memorial was received from the

Surrey Archæological Society protesting against the demolition of the hospital, which is a very fine example of Elizabethan domestic architecture. Two days later the *Times* contained a supplementary paragraph, to the effect that no proposal for the destruction of the hospital had ever been made to the governors of the foundation, Mr. S. L. Rymer, chairman of the court of governors, adding the expression of his belief that any such idea of vandalism would be generally condemned.

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Professor Boyd Dawkins delivered a lecture in December at Douglas, under the auspices of the Isle of Man Natural History and Antiquarian Society, upon "The Isle of Man in Prehistoric Times." Professor Boyd Dawkins gave a sketch of the continental epoch, when the woolly mammoth and other extinct animals ranged over the continent, of which the island then formed a part. He dealt with the period of insularity, and described the fauna and flora of the island when it became surrounded with sea. Referring to the great Irish elk, a very fine skeleton of which has been quite lately found in the marl beds near Peel, he said the country must at one time have been much larger, to have supported such noble specimens of the deer tribe. Professor Dawkins then proceeded to describe the island during the Neolithic, Bronze, and Iron Ages, and dealt with the human inhabitants of the island during those ages. In conclusion, Professor Dawkins earnestly appealed to the Manx people to establish in the island a Manx museum. This, we understand, they are likely to do.

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The picturesque fortified manor-house of Westenhangar, near Hythe, Kent, known in the locality as Fair Rosamond's Bower, has, we regret to learn, become the headquarters of the new Folkestone Racecourse Club. In connection with the racecourse the shifting of a large amount of earth has taken place, and the moat has been dug out, in what manner we do not know, in order to furnish earth for a mound in front of the grand stand. In digging the moat many worked stones and other objects have been found. Up to the present the remains found have been for the most part of an archi-

tectural nature. Remains of pillars, gurgoyles and arches have been dug up in abundance, as well as some beautifully-sculptured pieces of stone, which have been rather rashly supposed by some to have formed a portion of a font. The house forms the remains of a thirteenth-century manorial seat, which belonged to the Aubervilles, passing subsequently to the Criolls, the Poynings, the Smythes, and the Champneis; but the tradition which would connect it with Fair Rosamond rests on the most slender basis.

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Mr. Robert Craufurd, of Stonewold, Ballyshannon, writes to us: "With reference to the very careful and appreciative review of Mr. Allingham's account of 'Captain Cuellar's Adventures in Connacht and Ulster,' which appeared in the *Antiquary* for December, I should like, as the translator of the Spanish document, to add a word or two in support of what appears to me to be the important suggestion of the reviewer as to the identity of the Bishop who helped Cuellar to escape.

"In Captain Duro's book, *La Armada Invencible*, he quotes from Cuellar's narrative thus: 'Llámase el Obispo D. Reimundo Termi (?) Obispo de Times (?),' the literal translation of which is, 'The Bishop was called Don Reimundo Termi (?) Bishop of Times (?).'

"Now, as the notes of interrogation occur in the Spanish text, they suggest, I think, that Captain Duro found difficulty in deciphering the words 'Termi' and 'Times' in the original manuscript, and that he was not altogether satisfied as to having got them correctly in print. The reviewer's suggestion that we should read 'Tierney' for 'Termi' is one that will, I think, recommend itself to everyone who has studied the subject. It should be remembered, too, that Cuellar had no note-book in which to enter names, and had to depend altogether upon his memory.

"Assuming, then, that the reviewer's suggestion is correct, and that Raymond Tierney, a Galway man, who was Bishop of Elphin at the beginning of the seventeenth century, was he who succoured Cuellar, the question remains, What is the meaning of 'Bishop of Times'?"

"The word 'Tuam' might easily be mistaken, in writing, for 'Times.' Tuam is in

Galway; but then there is the difficulty that it was an archiepiscopal see, and a man who had already been Archbishop of Tuam was not likely to be met with subsequently as Bishop of Elphin. Besides, Cuellar, with his Castilian sense of the dignity and importance of titles, would most probably have remembered that it was an Archbishop who helped him. Could it be that he was a Suffragan Bishop of Tuam, assisting the Archbishop at the time of the Armada, and that he afterwards became Bishop of Elphin? The only other name of an Irish see likely to be mistaken in manuscript for 'Times' is 'Ferns.'"

We do not think that there is really very much difficulty as to the explanation of the title given by Cuellar to Bishop Raymond Tierney of Elphin. He probably knew the Bishop by the name of the village or house where he lived, and mistook it for the name of the episcopal see.

In December last the annual social meeting of the Council of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society was held at Bradford. Some years ago the society voted a sum of money towards the Grassington explorations in Upper Wharfedale. At this meeting, as the society has funds in hand, it was resolved that excavations should be made on the site of the old Roman castle at Ilkley. It was also determined that inquiries should be made about the Roman road at Bingley and the earthworks on Rumbolds Moor, as places where the explorers might make discoveries of importance.

The smaller provincial societies do good work by fostering a taste for the study of archæology; but it is not wise for them to be too ambitious, nor, on the other hand, should the objects for which they exist be entirely forgotten. We make this latter observation because a paragraph has reached us regarding a meeting of the Alloa Archæological Society during December, when a lecture was delivered on "The Jameson Raid," which, we are told, proved "most interesting and enjoyable." Everything, of course, is a matter of opinion, and what may seem to one person as too modern to be treated as archæology at all, may to another seem just the reverse.

Still, we hardly realized that an event scarcely two years old would ever come to be considered a suitable subject for the meeting of an archæological society.

We are glad to see the increasing interest taken in parish registers, and note that on December 20 the Shropshire Parish Register Society was duly constituted at Shrewsbury. The Bishop of Lichfield presided, and four other bishops will be members of the society, which already includes about 150. The society will be governed by a president, Lord Windsor, and a council, having as chairman Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., to whom the formation of the society is mainly due, with the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher as hon. secretary. Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore has consented to act as editor.

We have also received a prospectus of the Lancashire Parish Register Society, which has been formed, under the patronage of the bishops of Manchester and Liverpool, to publish the church registers of those ancient Lancashire parishes that have not already been printed. The transcripts will be made by thoroughly competent and trustworthy persons, under the auspices of the society, and to be "approved of by the legal custodians of the registers," whatever that may mean. The prospectus states that as far as can be ascertained at present, of registers commencing not later than 1700, there are the following numbers in the various hundreds: Amounderness 11, Blackburn 16, Leyland 8, North Lonsdale 13, South Lonsdale 12, Salford 19, West Derby 27—making a total for the whole county of 106. It is not proposed at present to print any of the registers of the churches of more recent foundation. The society has several transcripts ready for the press, all of which have been made by competent antiquaries, and early in 1898 one or more volumes will be issued to the members. It is purposed, so far as possible, to select registers for printing from the various parts of the county, each in turn, so as to evoke general interest from the whole of Lancashire. All registers issued by the society will be printed in full, and every volume will contain an index of names. Where there are gaps in the parochial registers

an effort will be made to supply them from the episcopal transcripts at Chester. The subscription is to be a guinea a year. The Rev. W. Löwenberg, St. Peter's Vicarage, Bury, is the hon. secretary.

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A discovery of interest is announced as having been made at Tasburgh in Norfolk. The village is the reputed site of a Roman camp, and occasional remains have been discovered there. The new discovery is the burial-place of the victims of what was evidently a considerable battle. In one small pit, only a few yards square, forty skulls were found, as if the dead had been thrown in in heaps, and at other points in the neighbourhood excavations following on the first discovery have revealed others. The matter is, we understand, receiving attention from local and other antiquaries, and a more detailed account may be shortly expected.

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Mr. William Adam, of West Skichen, Carmyllie, in Aberdeenshire, recently picked up from off a sandy knoll on that farm a small sepulchral urn. It was lying near a ditch, at a place where the soil was mouldering away, and was just protruding from the ground. It is very small in size, hardly bigger than a breakfast-cup, of earthenware, presumably sun-baked, but neat and quite entire. It was sent to Dr. Anderson, of the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, who has written to the finder that "It is a sepulchral urn, and of great interest from its being the smallest of its shape that I have yet seen. It belongs to the Bronze Age, that is, the archæological period which preceded the Iron Age, and began after the use of stone tools had died out, and lasted in Britain till within a few centuries of the Christian era. The cup, therefore, is at least a century or two older than the Christian era—say 2,000 years or thereby. It was probably placed with a burial, and if the place where it was found were searched the bones would probably be found, and perhaps another urn or more, for where there is one burial of this kind there are often others. In fact, the finding of an urn often shows the site of a tribal cemetery. The little urn is such a fine and perfect specimen that we are anxious to preserve it in the museum, where all similar

sepulchral finds throughout Scotland are well represented." We hope that it will be secured for the museum at Edinburgh.

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Although more properly a geological than an archæological discovery, it may not be altogether out of place if we record in these Notes the recent finding at Stockport, in Cheshire, of a giant fossilized oak, trunk and two branches complete, embedded on land which is being excavated for the construction of municipal sewage outfall works. It is an exceptionally fine specimen, exceeding in dimensions any oak now growing in this country, and its quality, in beauty of colour and grain and in solidity, makes it unique. The tree is computed to weigh over 40 tons. Professor Boyd Dawkins and other experts have declared it to be one of the giants which grew thousands of years ago in the primæval forests. The Corporation of Stockport has been asked, in a petition signed by several well-known men, including Professor Boyd Dawkins, to undertake the expense of the removal of the oak in order that it may be preserved.

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A discovery has been made in the town of Reigate in the form of a portion of a roadway which is thought to be possibly of Roman origin. Some workmen, while excavating for a sewer in Nutley Lane, came upon a formed roadway about 5 feet below the surface of the highway. The path is about 14 feet wide, and is composed of flints, the edges of which have been trimmed to fit, and is altogether of a very even character. By some the path is considered to be a continuation of the "Pilgrim's Way" to Canterbury, which passed through Reigate, and which can be seen on the side of the road leading to Reigate Hill. In the opinion of others the road formed part of the old Roman road from Winchester to London, which passed over the hill, the name Reigate being a corruption of Ridge-gate—the way over the hill. Mr. W. B. Paley, of Chelsea, writing to the *Times* of January 8, suggests that "if the road runs north and south or nearly so it is probably a portion of the Roman road from Portslade, near Brighton, to London. This place was most likely the Portus Adurni, the River Adur running into

the sea close by at Shoreham. In 1781 remains of a precisely similar flint road were discovered on St. John's Common, near Hurstpierpoint, in Sussex, only about a foot below the surface of the ground. It ran north and south, in a line between Portslade and London." Mr. Paley points out that the Roman route from London to Winchester was viâ Silchester, where it struck off to the south from the Great Western Road.

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The Mesa Encantada, or Enchanted Mesa (tableland) of New Mexico, has been surveyed by a party from the Bureau of American Ethnology. Some years ago Bandelier found that the Acoma Indians have a tradition of their ancestors having occupied the summit, but abandoned it, because the pathway up the cliff was destroyed, probably by a cloud-burst, which they ascribed to supernatural agency. Lummis and Hodge also confirmed this tradition, and the mesa was regarded as inaccessible. Hodge was prevented from trying to scale it by regard for Indian sentiment. Quite recently Professor Libbey, of Princeton, ascended the mount, but saw no traces of Indian occupation. The Indians, annoyed at his impeachment of their tradition, conducted the party from the Bureau to their holy place on September 3. After reaching the height, 431 feet, they were conducted by the Indians along the old route to the top, where they stayed the night. Several potsherds, two broken stone axes, a bit of shell bracelet, and a stone arrow-head were found on the narrow and windy crest. All vestiges of the ancient trail up the talus, and thence by hand-and-foot holes to the top, have been obliterated, except some traces of the holes. The party found no difficulty in ascending, and Professor Libbey need not have used his kite and boatswain chair. The tradition of the Indians is thus confirmed.

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From the Woolwich District Antiquarian Society we have received a copy of the Annual Report for 1897. The society seems in a quiet way to be doing useful work in its own district. The report contains papers on "Crayford," by Mr. R. J. Jackson; "Howbury House," by Mr. G. O. Howell, with illustration; "Local Place-Names and Vestry Books," by Mr. W. T. Vincent; "Woolwich

Parish Registers," by Mr. William Norman; and "Roman Coins relating to Britain," by Mr. A. H. Baldwin.



Spanish Historic Monuments.

BY JOSEPH LOUIS POWELL

(Of the Royal Academy of San Fernando, Madrid).

(Continued from p. 13.)

§ 5. LA PUERTA DE VALMARDÓN.



HIS ancient gate, known also as the "Arco del Cristo de la Luz" on account of its position close to the latter monument, is sometimes called "Arco Romano." There is no historical record of its construction, so we



LA PUERTA DE VALMARDÓN.

must depend chiefly upon the evidence available on an attentive study of the monument on the spot. A "Roman arch" it is, though

whether actually erected in Roman time may be doubted. It more probably formed part of the walls erected to defend Toledo by the Gothic King Wamba towards the close of the seventh century, and the end of the Visigothic monarchy, upon which the curtain drops with the defeat and death of Roderick at the battle of the Guadalete in A.D. 711. It is evident that this ancient gateway was erected anterior to the Moorish dominion over Toledo then begun. Both form and construction tend to prove this. The inner arch on the side of the city, as well as the outer towards the suburbs, have a slightly irregular outline, which yet on the whole conforms to the semicircle. There is nothing of the Arabic character about either of them. The construction of the arches and lower walls is of large blocks of granite, with wide joints of mortar of a type thoroughly *primitive*, not to say *rude*. Such primitive masonry can hardly be set down to finished masters in engineering and building like the Romans. The insides of the gateway, and more particularly the jambs, are much worn by the ravages of time. Hence I have been led to the conclusion that the lower part of this gateway dates back a good many centuries, though not quite as far as to the Romans. The higher part was evidently added by the Moors. The inscription now extant over one of the city gates—*Erexit fautore Deo rex inclytus urbem, Wamba*—is a historical witness to the fact that King Wamba, the Visigoth, was a great builder. Among other things, he either first erected a city wall or repaired that which previously existed. Defending walls were only absolutely required on the north side, as the Tagus and its rocky defile protect the city in other directions. Now two lines of wall exist, both starting from the Alcántara Bridge, the inner line keeping higher up and skirting the precipitous cliffs which form the city's natural defence north and north-westwards. This inner and higher fortified line is set down to Wamba, and the date of its erection is about A.D. 674, or, at least, previous to his relinquishing the crown for the cowl, which took place in A.D. 687. The Puerta del Sol, as well as a Roman arch immediately above it on the road to the city, are just left outside this inner city wall, but the Puerta de Valmardón is included.

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cluded, and the three gates or arches are scarcely more than a stone's-throw from each other. Hence there seems every reason to



TOWER OF SANTO TOMÉ.

(From a photograph by Laurent and Co., Madrid.)

include this ancient gate as part of the works of King Wamba, who, according to a Spanish proverb, lived "a very long while ago."

§ 7. THE TOWER OF SANTO TOMÉ.

In this tower a good example is shown of Moorish work applied to Christian churches, and which is usually held in Spain to form a style by itself, known as *Mudéjar*. The construction of the lower part of the tower is of that effective kind peculiar to the Moors in cities like Toledo and Segovia. Between the several courses of hard stone, resembling flint, lines of brick intervene, the quoins being also of the latter. Here we find the pointed Moorish arch wrought into trefoils, cinquefoils, septifoils, and multifoils. These last, along with the whole of the lower of the

point, whereat they are cut away to receive the thrust of the higher part. The corbelled roof of the tower, with eaves of corrugated tile, forms a very picturesque skyline.

The view of the street adjoining the tower presents on the walls of the houses the beautiful masonry and stucco decorations which so well portray the constructive skill of the Moors of Spain.

§ 8. THE PALACE OF PETER THE CRUEL, NOW CONVENT OF SANTA ISABEL.

There are in Toledo numerous doorways of palaces and private houses offering quite



PALACE OF PETER THE CRUEL.

three tiers into which the tower is divided, seem to have undergone restoration. The bricks have a newer, sharper look than in the higher stages. The middle stage is shortened, the round pillars of the arcaded panels having all, save one, disappeared. Of the three higher arched openings, the outer show the peculiar custom of Moorish builders in cutting the thrust of the arch at a given angle; that is to say, the courses of the bricks are not continuously convergent all round the arch, as in Northern work. The lower courses are horizontal to a certain

a field for study by themselves, and showing a most remarkable admixture of styles. These remains of former sumptuous buildings seem at first sight to convey to a chance observer the idea of Renaissance of the sixteenth century, as it was then that many features from very different sources were often combined in a single work. It seems more probable, however, on a comparison of these doorways one with another, that they are actually mediæval; and such elements as appear at first to belong to the Renaissance are afterwards found to be rather reminis-

cences of Romanesque. Among the most notable of these are the massive portals of Ayala, of the palaces of Samuel Levi, as well as of his master, Don Pedro of Castile. Our illustration shows a view of one side of the last-mentioned palace. The portal itself, like that of Ayala, shows a marked Gothic influence, more especially in the outline of the arch; while the decoration is of a peculiar kind, hard to classify. The right of the palace wall, on the other hand, shows a marked Moorish character. It might well be supposed that, as it bears the name of the "Alcázar del Rey Don Pedro," it is of his time, A.D. 1350—1369. Madoz, however, declared that nothing is positively known as to its date.

In conclusion, it may be remarked that, as there formerly existed hereabouts a multitude of important edifices, it is possible that the two parts of the wall, of which we give a view, and which show such distinct influences at work, formed part of two distinct buildings of quite different origin, use, and date.

On the contrary, the palace of Samuel Levi, near the synagogue erected at his expense, was actually built by the Hebrew Treasurer; and when he fell into disgrace, it was confiscated by his master, Don Pedro. It was afterwards the property and residence of the Marquis de Villena.



England's Oldest Handicrafts.

BY ISABEL SUART ROBSON.

I.—WORKERS IN WOOL AND FLAX.

IN many industries of the fifteenth century the germ of the present factory system may be distinctly traced. Manufacturers were already organizing little communities for industrial purposes, arranged as to afford scope for combination and division of labour. The master was bound to his workmen more closely than the modern mill-owner to his "hands," but the germ of the system was none the less present. It was not a system of cottage industry, such as had hitherto been in vogue, but of congregated labour,

organized by one man, the head and owner of the industrial village. Among such famous "master clothiers" we read of Cuthbert of Kendal, Hodgkins of Halifax, and Richard King of Bradford, whose descendants are woollen manufacturers in the Riding to-day. Perhaps the greatest of them was John Winchcombe, or "Jack of Newbury," as he was called, who was the first, so far as we can discover, to conceive the idea of congregating spinners in one place. It is recorded of him that he had a hundred looms always at work in his house, and was rich enough to send a hundred of his journeymen duly equipped to Flodden Field. A poem of his own composing rather lengthily describes his establishment; besides "the hundred looms and the place of the carders and sorters," there was a spinning-room, where

Four hundred maidens did abyde
In petticoats of stemmel red,
And milk whyte Kerchers on their head.

This plan of setting up many looms and engaging journeymen had always given great dissatisfaction to the weavers who plied their craft in their own cottages. As early as 1340 Thomas Blanket, of Bath, was ordered to pay a heavy fine "for having caused various machines for weaving to be set up in his house, and for having hired weavers and other workmen for this purpose." In the early part of the sixteenth century they again petitioned Government to move in their behalf. Henry VIII., who always carefully nurtured his manufactures, passed an Act limiting weavers living in towns to two looms, a plain intention to prevent cloth manufacture from falling into the hands of capitalists who employed "hands" rather than men, and to enable as many people as possible to earn an independent livelihood in their own houses. The cost would be, of course, necessarily greater and the cloth dearer than if trade had been allowed to follow its co-operative tendency, but the Government seems to have thought that any such loss was compensated by the sense of independence and manly freedom with which weavers would be able to live and support their families; yet it was from these village communities that Manchester, Bolton, Leeds, Halifax, Bury, and many other important towns arose, with their huge fac-

tories, where workmen number thousands, and produce is almost incredibly great.

Exeter in the seventeenth century had already become noted for its serges, "the whole town and country for at least twenty miles being engaged in spinning, weaving, dressing, scouring, fulling, and drying the texture." In the *Diary of Celia Fiennes*, written during the reign of William III. and Mary, we have an interesting account of the industry as it struck a young and observant girl at a time when a very few "fine ladies" gave a thought as to how the cloth in which they habited themselves was prepared for use:

"At this tyme serge turns the most money in a week of anything in England. One weeke with another there is 1000 pound paid in ready money, sometymes 1500 pound. The weavers bring in their serges and must have their money, which they employ to provide them yarne to goe to work againe. The carryers I met going with it bring the serges all just from the Looome, and soe they are put into the fulling-mills; but first they will Clean and Scour their rooms with them, which by the way gives noe pleasing perfume to the room, and I should think the oyle and grease would rather foull a room than cleanse it, but I perceive it is otherwise esteemed by them which will send to their acquaintance that are tuckers, the dayes serges come in, for a roll to clean their house." Surely this must have been an abuse of the manufacture rather than a legitimate custom, though the fair traveller assures us "of this I was an Eyewitness." The next process, she says, "was to lay them in brine, then to swape them, put them into the fulling mills, then turn water into them and scour them. The mill draws out and gathers in the serges, it's a pretty diversion to see it, a sort of huge, machine with notch'd timbers like great teethe—one would think it would injure the serges, but it does not. When they are thus scoured, they drye them in racks strained out which are thickly set one by the other, and huge large fields are occupy'd this way almost all round the town. When drye they pick out all knots, then fold them with a paper between Every fold and so sett them on an iron plate on the top of which is a furnace of fire of Coales, this is the hot press; then

they fold them Exceeding Exact and then press them in a cold press, some they dye but the most are sent for London white." The south-western counties still hold the chief place as a serge-producing district, and much the same methods on an improved scale are in vogue, though the preliminary detail of using them as scouring-cloths does not find a place to-day.

Defoe, in his *Tour through Great Britain* (1724-1726), gives an interesting account of the class of small manufacturers "who lived in their ownland, working with their workpeople," not only in the western counties, but in the Yorkshire Riding. The district round Halifax, he says, "is divided into small enclosures, with hardly a house out of speaking distance from another! And we could see in every house a tenter and on almost every tenter a piece of cloth, a Kersey or shalloon. At every considerable house there was a manufactory. Every clothier keeps, at least, one horse to carry his goods to market, and everyone keeps a cow or two or more for his family. The houses were full of lusty fellows, some at dye-vats, some at the looms, others dressing the cloths: the women and the children carding or spinning, being all employed from the youngest to the oldest; and," the writer adds, "not a beggar to be seen anywhere or an idle person," a comment scarcely applicable to Halifax or any large manufacturing town to-day.

The period of which Defoe wrote was the zenith of Norfolk's prosperity as a cloth-manufacturing district. It had suffered considerably by the change in dress and material brought about by the Treaty of Commerce made with France in 1713; and the grievances therefrom resulting were set forth in a pamphlet entitled *The Weaver's True Cause*. The weavers in this protest pointed out "that women of quality who had hitherto worn English wares were now clothing themselves in outlawed chintzes, and that the wearing of printed and painted commodities put all degrees and orders of womankind into such disorder and confusion that the lady could not be known from her chambermaid"! An Act was passed prohibiting the selling or wearing of foreign calicoes, and so rigorously enforced that, according to a London newspaper of December 30, 1722, a woman was

seized in London Wall for wearing a dress faced with the forbidden texture, and taken before a magistrate. This hardy advocate of free-trade and a woman's right to please herself, refused to pay the fine, and underwent a term of imprisonment. In spite of its "grievances" Norwich was, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, the most prominent manufacturing town, and its workmen so far in advance of all others that many districts sent their goods there to be dyed and finished; 150,000 people were engaged in various branches of textile manufacture, and from £600,000 to £700,000 was paid annually in wages. "The weaver never thought of sitting down to commoner fare than is placed to-day on the tables of the well-to-do middle-classes." Upon this era of prosperity broke the Thirty Years' War, disastrously affecting the large trade of the city with the Continent, and before this long struggle was ended Yorkshire was competing actively for the supremacy in trade. The "Industrial Revolution," as the introduction of machinery has been aptly termed, was now at hand, and Yorkshire accepted the change with quickness and enterprise. In Norfolk there was a strong disinclination to adopt mechanical methods; there were in Norwich two parties so opposed to each other that neither dared to introduce improved tools lest the other should riot. "On this crisis, ending as it did in the decline of its trade, Norwich was its own worst enemy." In 1838, when the West Riding was working 347 mills by machinery, and employing 30,000 hands, there lingered in Norwich 5,000 hand-loom, of which more than 3,000 were in the cottages of the weavers, and only three were worked by steam, and one driven by the antiquated water-wheel.

The manufacturers of Norwich discovered their mistake, and hastened to introduce the newest machinery when it was too late. Attention for a while was exclusively confined to the specialities which formed the staple trade of the district; the Norwich Spinning Company, Messrs. Grout and Co., Messrs. Jay and Sons, Messrs. Blake, Messrs. Middleton and Answorth, Messrs. Willet and Nephew especially contributed to revive the trade, but although to-day over 16,000 persons are employed in Norwich, and all the villages

help to swell the number, the West Riding keeps the position it won a century or more ago, as the chief seat of England's woollen manufacture.

Until the middle of the eighteenth century the poet's vision of

Contentment spinning at the cottage-door

was no imaginary picture. Labour at the loom went on leisurely and regularly; women and children shared the task of the men, carding and spinning the woft which father and sons wove into cloth. But a great change was now to take place, that "great Industrial Revolution" which was at first neither more nor less than a fierce battle between manual labour and mechanism. Those who brought it about had as many difficulties to contend with as a traveller in an unexplored and hostile country. "Driven from town to town, persecuted with the violence of hatred by those who believed that machinery was a device of the father of all evil to deprive them of daily bread, their lives frequently endangered and sometimes forfeited, their machines ruthlessly broken to atoms and their every attempt to improve manufacture and increase English industries treated as an endeavour to steal existence from the working classes," such phases of persecution were but too common, and the pages of contemporary history and fiction have perpetuated their barbaric details for us. From the year 1713, when the weavers began to protest against the introduction of Dutch and French textures to the disuse of English homespun garments, down to 1830, our manufacturing centres were scenes of violence and lawlessness. On many occasions the newly-purchased machinery had to be protected at the point of the bayonet, and the too rabid partisans of handicraft taught the law of progress by the severe sentence of the law. Even those who "withheld their hands from violence" held the ineradicable belief that "before long the new-fangled tools would have had their day," and the country return to the good old fashion of "hammer and hand," by which, says the motto, "all art doth stand." As late as 1798 a member of the firm of Ramsbotham, Swaine and Murgatroyd, of Bradford, had to strip off his coat and literally fight his way through an infuriated mob in order to deposit

the first cartload of stone for building a factory. Bradford was one of the earliest towns to adopt mechanical aids, and adapted itself with surprising rapidity to changing circumstances. The power-loom was introduced into the town in 1825, and in the following year very determined efforts were made to prevent its use. The factory of Messrs. Horsfall was marked out as the chief object upon which the rioters should wreak their displeasure. On a bright May day about 250 persons gathered round the mill, and after proceeding to break the windows with stones, retired to the moor. There they were joined by as many more dissatisfied workmen, and returned to the mill between eight and nine o'clock. The authorities, however, had profited by this delay and were ready for the rioters. The Riot Act was read, and they dispersed. A second and third onslaught was made on the following day, and the Riot Act had again to be read; but unfortunately some foolish person in the crowd had the hardihood to fire a pistol. The workmen who were inside the mill protecting the machinery hereupon lost patience and fired upon the rioters, killing two lads and wounding others. Authority eventually prevailed, and quiet was restored to the town, and Bradford did not again rise against what Mr. Janies calls "their never-tired, all-powerful drudges." Between the years 1812 and 1816 destroying machinery was an organized proceeding carried on systematically by a band of discontented handicraftsmen, calling themselves "Luddites," after one Ned Ludd, a Leicestershire idiot, who had in a passion destroyed some stocking frames thirty years before. Their leaders boldly declared their willingness to march a hundred miles in order to destroy the detested implements which seemed to promise all sorts of future misery and depression in their particular industry. The "great Industrial Revolution" seemed to them absolutely unnecessary, and yet certain difficulties attending the weavers' craft had brought it about quite naturally. A weaver who had no family who could spin the weft for him was at an immense disadvantage: he had to give out the work to be done, and lost much time in going from house to house to find assistance. It was no unusual thing for him to have to walk

several miles each morning in order to collect from the spinners sufficient weft to keep him employed during the day. The demand for weft was usually greater than the supply, and as the spinners were constantly hurried in their work, what they produced was not of uniform value, often unfit for use in the finer branches of weaving. When we remember that under a heavy penalty the weaver was bound to return his work finished on a certain day, and every hour lost in the morning had to be borrowed from the night, it is only to be expected that some long head should strive to compass a quicker method of producing weft than the old hand labour.

In 1770, James Hargreaves, a weaver of Standhill, near Blackburn, patented the spinning-jenny, a frame with a number of spindles side by side, which was fed by machinery, and by means of which many threads might be spun at once, instead of only one, as on the hand-spinning wheel. The invention was first applied to cotton, but weavers of wool soon availed themselves of its time-saving properties.

Nine years later, Samuel Crompton, a spinner, the son of a Bolton farmer, superseded this invention with a machine called the "mule," which was an enormous success. To day 12,000 spindles are often worked at once and by one spinner, and there is scarcely a factory in England but has availed itself of Crompton's "mule."

These inventions, however, only increased the power of spinning raw material into yarn, and intelligent men were puzzling their minds to fashion a machine which should do as much for weaving. In 1785, Dr. Cartwright, a Kentish clergyman, brought out the power-loom, which aimed at sweeping away the hand-weaver, as the spinning-jenny and the mule had done the hand-spinner. It was eminently successful, and was the precursor of a long line of improved machinery for weaving in all its branches, and of a gigantic increase in the textile manufacture of England. The widespread discontent the power-loom caused among artisans has been touched upon already, and only with a long lapse of years could men be brought to see that life and labour were still to be theirs, though workers in wool and flax ceased for ever to be handicraftsmen.

Reception of John, Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, as a Canon of Rouen in 1430.

THE reader will scarcely need to be reminded that Henry V. had died in 1422, leaving his only son Henry VI., an infant nine months old, successor to the Crown. The elder of Henry VI.'s two uncles, John, Duke of Bedford, was intrusted with the Government, and as Regent of France spent much of his time in that country and at Rouen, the capital of Normandy. The chief events which took place in France during the period of his regency do not need to be repeated, culminating as they did in the exploits of the Maid of Orleans and her cruel execution in 1431, and finally closing with the duke's own death four years later.

The episode in the duke's career which is here related has been Englished from the ninth chapter of the second book of a rather scarce work by Dom Pammeraye, entitled *Histoire de l'Eglise Cathédrale de Rouen, Métropolitaine et Primatiale de Normandie, divisée en cinq livres*, and published anonymously in 1686 at Rouen. It describes the reception of the Duke of Bedford as a canon of the cathedral church of Rouen in 1430.

The magnificent illuminated manuscript book of Hours, generally known as the *Bedford Missal*, executed for the duke while Regent of France, contains what are believed to be portraits of himself and his wife Anne of Burgundy, and bears further testimony to his ecclesiastical instincts. The accompanying illustrations of these two pictures are copied from drawings published at the time of the purchase of the *Bedford Missal* for the nation in 1852. The fact that the Duke became a canon of Rouen is not generally known, and is an interesting event in his career.

"CHAPTER IX.—THE DUKE OF BEDFORD ASSUMES THE HABIT OF A CANON IN THE CATHEDRAL OF ROUEN.

"A modern writer has very truly observed that as heathen emperors did not consider that they possessed the attributes of royalty

in full, if they did not assume the functions of the priesthood as well, so our Most Christian Kings by a like sentiment have ever been ready to accept the honour which the popes have conferred upon them of wearing the surplice and almuce in the quality of canons of St. John Lateran at Rome,* and not only do they possess this right in the Lateran church, but also in several of the cathedrals of their own kingdom as well,† so that it is no matter for surprise that the Duke of Bedford sought to enjoy a like privilege in the cathedral church of Rouen. This duke, who was son, brother, and uncle of a king,‡ Duke of Bedford and of Angers, Earl of Maine, Richmond, Kendal, and Harcourt, having come to France in the capacity of regent of the kingdom on behalf of the young King Henry, his nephew, and residing usually at Rouen with Anne of Burgundy, his spouse, deemed that it would be a proper and pious act if he adopted the habit of a canon, and with that intention he testified on October 20, 1430, to the canons of the cathedral in chapter assembled, 'the devotion which he bore towards God and the glorious Virgin Mary, together with a very loving request (by which placing his confidence in them for the good of his body and soul, and of his spouse the most illustrious Anne of Burgundy, and by a sentiment of respect for their society, being already one of their founders, as well as their lord), he asked to be received among them as one of their brethren, to have his daily distribution of bread and wine, and as a mark of fraternity to wear the surplice and almuce; and also that both he and his most gracious and illustrious spouse might be associated in the

* The church of St. John Lateran, *Ecclesia Cathedralis Lateranensis*, is the cathedral church of Rome, in which, and not in St. Peter's, the pope has his throne as bishop of the diocese of Rome.

† The King of France was "premier chanoine" of Lyons, Embrun, Le Mans, and other churches of his kingdom. The English sovereign is still First Cursal Canon of St. David's Cathedral. It is generally supposed that the quasi-sacerdotal consecration which the English sovereigns still receive, and which those of France used to receive at their coronation, forms the ground of their eligibility for ecclesiastical preferment of the kind. This, however, cannot be made to apply to the Duke of Bedford, who, of course, was never crowned at all.

‡ Son of Henry IV., brother of Henry V., and uncle of Henry VI.

prayers of the society, and in the participation of all the good works which it might please God to give them grace to perform.'

"The members of the chapter having solemnly debated the matter, and realizing the great advantage, both public and private, which would accrue from it, unanimously

Pardon,* and on that day, which was observed with solemnity in the cathedral, he came thither with tokens of great devotion, accompanied by his spouse, and by the reverend father in God, my lord Peter, Bishop of Beauvais,† Peer of France, vested in pontifical robes (who had on either side Messieurs the



decided that, having regard to the devotion of the illustrious prince, they would receive him with pleasure in such a manner as he might desire, not only as their fellow,* but as their only and most honoured lord after the king. The most honourable lord duke thereupon sent his reply to the canons, that he desired his reception to take place on the following Monday, October 23, the day and festival of St. Romain, styled that of the

* Confrère.

Bishops of Avranches‡ and Evreux),§ and Messieurs the Precentor,|| Treasurer,¶ the

* The dedication festival of a church is known at the present day as a "Pardon" in Brittany.

† Peter Cauchon de Sommièvre, appointed in 1420, and translated to Lisieux in 1432, "judex de la Pucelle d'Orleans." Gams, *Series Episcoporum*, p. 566. He died in 1442.

‡ John de St. Avit, appointed in 1391, died 1442.

§ Martial Fournier, appointed in 1427, died 1439.

|| John Brouillot, M. A., appointed 1421.

¶ Raoul Roussel, Doctor of Decrees, appointed in 1420.

Archdeacons of Eu,* Vexin Français,† and Petit Caux,‡ with the Chancellor,§ and many other canons and chaplains of the cathedral, besides a great number of abbots, priors,

ladies, and persons of all sorts and conditions, and of both sexes.

"Being thus nobly supported, the duke was received with his illustrious spouse at



and others, both ecclesiastics and lay people, grand seigneurs, gentlemen, dames, and

* Nicolas de Venderes, appointed in 1417.

† There seems some doubt as to who was the person recognised as Archdeacon of Vexin Français at this period. John Garin had been appointed, but his possession of the preferment was disputed.

‡ John de Boissay, appointed in 1409. There were anciently six archdeacons in the Church of Rouen. They ranked in order as follows, after the treasurership and before the chancellorship: (1) The Grand Archdeaconry or that of Rouen; (2) Eu; (3) Grand Caux; (4) Vexin Français; (5) Vexin Normand; (6) Petit Caux.

§ The chancellor was apparently Giles Deschamps.

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the great entrance of the church, and was given the holy water. Then, after having venerated the holy cross and kissed the text of the holy Gospels, they were conducted in procession by the canons and other clergy, singing an anthem of the Virgin, to the crucifix. There they halted to venerate the image and the holy relics within it. After which the procession was continued to the chapter-house, where the said lord duke having taken the first place, the duchess retired to a position on the right hand, where she knelt down and remained engaged in

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devotion during a short exhortation delivered by the venerable Mr. Nicholas Coupequesne. After this the lord duke rose to receive the surplice and almuze from Mr. Precentor. He then descended with modesty, and took his place among the canons as a token of the fraternity which he had contracted with them. The children of the choir, vested in albes, then came bearing candelabra with lighted tapers, the text of the holy Gospels, and the bread. The duke placed his hand on the text, and swore to defend the rights and liberties of the Church. He was then put in possession by the bread and wine which were presented to him, and which he touched according to custom, and at once thanked the society. Return was made in procession to the choir, where another solemn procession was immediately formed around [the exterior of] the church, as was customary on triple festivals. They re-entered by the nave, all the canons wearing copes, except the lord duke, who, on account of having lately recovered from illness, was too weak to bear [the weight of] one, but he caused it to be carried immediately in front of him in the sight of everybody.

"During the Mass which followed, the duke sent to the sacristy as an offering a full and complete set of ornaments, namely, the covering of the altar comprising a dossal and frontal, cloths, hangings, seventeen copes, a chasuble, tunicles, and albes for the celebration of the Divine mysteries, with five albes for the children of the choir. The suit was of red sendal,* powdered with gold fleurs-de-llys, and a border of the same colour. He also gave a chalice of gold, weighing seven ounces. In the centre of the paten was a device—that of a holy vernicle.†

"The duke and his spouse went thence to dine at their own residence, where they very graciously accepted eight loaves of bread and four gallons of wine, which were presented to them on behalf of the chapter. The day following the duke had his distribution with the other canons, and it was ordered that he should receive it during the whole of the time that he was at Rouen."

* Sendal was "a silken fabric frequently mentioned in church inventories and early poems."—*The Drafter's Dictionary*, p. 61.

† The vernicle is a representation of the bust or face of our Lord.

Archæological News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

EXCAVATIONS have been carried out for some time past in Cooper's Fields and in the grounds between Cathays Park and Queen Street, Cardiff, by Mr. C. B. Fowler, F.R.I.B.A., on behalf of Lord Bute, with the view of finding traces of the ancient monasteries of the Black and the Gray Friars. The result of the investigations and operations carried out is that the sites have been discovered, ground-plans have been made, and Lord Bute has had the foundations of the old walls of both places, long buried in the earth, brought up overground. In connection with the work that has been accomplished, Mr. C. B. Fowler, on Thursday evening, delivered a lecture in the Engineers' Institute, under the auspices of the Cardiff Naturalists' Society, on "Excavations of the Black and Gray Friars' Monasteries, Cardiff Castle."

BLACK FRIARS.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Fowler said the monastery of the Black Friars, was situated near the east bank of the river Taff, without the meskin or west gate, in the grounds of Cardiff Castle, and founded in 1256 by Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Lord of Glamorgan, son of Henry I., and Lady West, daughter of Prince Rhys ap Tewdwr, Dinvawr Castle, ruler of West Wales from the Neath River to Cardigan Bay. The chief founder was the father of Gilbert de Clare, founder of the Gray Friars, and the monastery was probably dedicated to St. Dominic in 1216. The dissolution of the monasteries was the means of casting the brethren on the world without allowance, except that they receive forty shillings and a new gown. The Black Friars' monastery was no doubt approached by a bridge over the river Taff, about 100 yards higher up than the present one leading to Canton, and the foundations of it may now be seen at low water. Several old graves were found inside the site of the church, but only one contained a coffin, and this one was in the choir. No doubt it is that of Bishop Eggescliffe, who was Bishop of Llandaff for nearly twenty-three years, who died in 1346, and was buried in this church. Lord Bute, said the lecturer, intends having a memorial slab fixed over the grave with an inscription in Latin to the effect that "Here lies the most illustrious and most reverend father and brother in Christ, John de Eggescliffe, of the order of preachers of the diocese of Durham, Master of Theology at Oxford, who long dwelt with his brethren at London, Privy Councillor of Edward II., King of England; consecrated Bishop of Glasgow in the year of our Lord 1318; translated to Bethlehem in 1319, to Connor in 1322, and to Llandaff 1323. He died at Llancaudwalladr on the 2nd of January, 1346, and was buried here amongst his brethren, on whose soul may God have mercy. Amen." Sepulchral slabs, fragments of encaustic tiles of the fourteenth century, painted glass, several keys, a

lead bulla of Pope Innocent IV., etc., were found among the débris. In Mr. Fowler's opinion the tiles were manufactured between 1320 and 1360. They are about five inches square, and represent three subjects, namely, armorial, pictorial, and symbolical. There are the arms of England and France, of Maltravers, Mansell, Craddock, Charlton, St. George, and De Clare, together with doves, lions, fleurs-de-lis, etc. Many similar tiles are in Gloucester Cathedral, Bristol, and other places, as well as Abergavenny, Bath, and St. David's Cathedral. There were also found stone mouldings, door and window jambs, mullions, labels, window cusping, a holy-water stoup, a part of a piscina, arch moulds, and several fragments of worked tomb canopies. The whole of the stone vaulting was found intact all over the area examined, and so also was a piece of the original altar slab. Having described the daily routine of the fathers from early Mass till the vespers, the lecturer said the preaching friars used to go about two and two preaching at village crosses, fairs, festivals, wakes, etc., and in all the parish churches when requested to do so by the rectors. In their own churches there was a short sermon daily, and a longer one on special occasions, such as festivals and during Lent.

GRAY FRIARS.

The monastery of Gray Friars at Cardiff was founded by Gilbert de Clare, son of Robert De Clare, first Earl of Gloucester, the founder of the Black Friars, and he died in 1147. The church was dedicated to St. Francis, and was under the wardenship of the Bristol House. It was situated without the eastern gate, but the exact position of the monastery and church were unknown until the recent investigations and discoveries were made. The ruins of the Herbert Mansion remain, that place having been at one time inhabited by Sir William Herbert. It was built about the year 1585, and was called "The Friars"; it was pulled down towards the end of the last century by the present Lord Bute's grandfather. The church was about 180 feet in length by 62 feet in width, and consisted of nave, north and south aisles, and a large chancel about 30 feet wide. Many skeletons—over thirty in number—had been unearthed inside the walls of the church. Several coins of the time of the Edwards and an abbey token were also found during the excavations, as well as a number of arch moulds, capitals, etc. In 1538 the Gray Friars surrendered to the King's visitor, the prior signing the surrender being Thomas Gwyn (guardian), Roland Jones, Owen Jones, Robert Castell, Richard Mellyn, Hugh Sawyer, John Brown, William Barber, and Garwain Jones (brethren). They gave up the place to the bailiff's deputy, John Loveday, and the visitor appropriated the most valuable articles there. Owen Glendower was very fond of the Gray Friars, or Franciscans, and refrained from destroying their convent in Crockherbtown when he sacked Cardiff, but he seized their valuables, which they had lodged in the castle for safety. Sir William Fleming and Llewellyn Bren were in charge of the Gray Friars' monastery, the former being High Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1316, and the

latter resided at Castle Coch, but held Caerphilly Castle, in a military sense, for the Earl de Clare. Sir Hugh de le Spenser, who, according to one writer, was hated by all the barons of Great Britain, came to Glamorgan, dismissed Llewellyn Bren, and placed a Norman in his place. Llewellyn Bren took the field, and 20,000 Welshmen gathered under the banner of Glamorgan, which he unfurled. They knocked Norman castles in all parts of the country to pieces, and the Normans bolted to England. Edward II. sent an envoy to Glamorgan and summoned Llewellyn Bren to the presence of the King in London, giving him a guarantee of safety. He went, and after stating his story to His Majesty in person, received a full pardon. He then returned to Cardiff with the King's pardon in his possession. He was, however, apprehended by Sir William Fleming, and hanged in a building which stood between the present Royal Arcade and Great Frederick Street. When the news of the tragedy reached King Edward he signed the death-warrant of Sir William Fleming, who was hanged on the same spot on which Llewellyn Bren was executed. Sir William had caused the body of Llewellyn Bren to be buried in the Gray Friars' church, and he himself was buried in the same grave by the side of Bren. This grave had been found and opened a few weeks ago, and the remains of the two bodies were discovered lying side by side. It was, he said, surprising so little was known regarding this monastery.

The lecture was illustrated by means of lantern views thrown on a screen by Mr. John Storrie, these comprising specimens of fourteenth-century painted glass and encaustic tiles, graves and vaults, coins, plans, mouldings, keys, Papal bulla, sepulchral slabs, maps, and sites, etc. At the close, Monsignor Hedley, Bishop of Newport, in a few words, proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, remarking that in Mr. Fowler's discoveries and restorations they had a thing unique in the history of ecclesiastical communities and buildings of the district.—Abbreviated from a report in the *South Wales Daily News* of December 24, 1897.

* * *

Another old English room has been set up in the western arcade of the south court of South Kensington Museum by the side of the "inlaid room" from Sizergh Castle. It is from an old house, now pulled down, at Bromley-by-Bow, and belongs to the early years of King James I., the date 1606 having been carved on the outside of the house. The spacious stone fireplace has over it an elaborate mantel-piece in oak with the royal arms very boldly carved. The ceiling bears in the centre the same arms, with the initials "I.R.," and is covered with fine strapwork ornament, having floral enrichments and medallions containing heads of ancient warriors. An extensive alteration was made in the last century whereby the room was shortened and the panelling was shifted to suit the new conditions. A few mouldings and door-heads of the latter period have been left out, as they were in pine-wood, and consequently appeared incongruous by the side of the old oak. The room is therefore, more nearly in its original form than

demolished. Specimens of furniture of the period have been taken from the museum and arranged in the room in order to give it a furnished aspect.—*Times*, December 25, 1897.

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A year or more ago certain finds in the form of ancient stone coffins on the farm of Cushnie, in the Howe of the Mearns, were recorded. In the same locality additional discoveries have been made. During the operation of ploughing a field on the north side of Castleton road, in the immediate vicinity of the farm of Cushnie, a ploughman came upon what seemed a huge mass of rock embedded in the soil. Being unaware and some what taken by surprise, the workman's plough was broken by the contact. On attempting the removal of the obstruction, it was seen to be the stone flags of a coffin. When laid bare, it was noted by local antiquaries as a relic of a remoter time than the discoveries mentioned previously. The coffin was composed of six stones—one on either side, while two formed the lid, as it were. The inside measurement was nearly 2 feet 6 inches by 2 feet deep, and almost 2 feet wide. The body had evidently been placed in a sitting position. The grave contained a quantity of decayed bones and a flint spear-head of a unique shape, one side being flat, while the other was raised to a ridge in the centre. Since that coffin was unearthed another has been found in the same field, about 60 yards from the first-named. This one contained a few bones and a dark substance, somewhat like charcoal, with a large quantity of soft black moist earth. We may mention that other stones have recently been unearthed, which it is surmised points to there having been a cairn in the neighbourhood. The reason of the present discoveries may be traced to the fact that the farmer is ploughing much deeper this season than in former years.—*Montrose Review*, January 1.

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A very valuable find of gold coins is reported from Southern India. The treasure, which was found in a metal box by coolies when digging in a mound on an old village site in the Kistna district, includes three coins with boar emblem of the Eastern Chalukyan King Raja-Raja, A.D. 1022-63, and several coins with lion emblems, ascribed to the Western Chalukyan kings of the same period. The treasure-trove has been deposited by the Government in the Madras Museum. Among other finds lately made in India is an aureus of Theodosius, picked up by ryots when ploughing a field in a hilly place to the south-east of Kottayam, in the Madras Presidency.—*Leeds Weekly Mercury*, January 1.

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Dr. Barbour, Dumfries, has prepared a report on the Roman camp in the high-lying district at Raeburnfoot, Dumfriesshire, the existence of which was proved by excavations recently made, in which he says the camp presents several points of resemblance to the Roman station at Birrens, Ecclefechan. Like Birrens, it occupies a bluff rising in

a hollow part of the country, and skirted on two of its sides by running streams. The interior dimensions correspond, it may be accidentally, but more likely by design. The camp conforms to the Vitruvian rule for guarding against noxious winds. It inclines to the same point of the compass as Birrens camp—north-north-west. The number of men to be encamped would govern the space to be embraced within the fortifications, and its form determined by the manner in which it was customary to dispose them. The plan is geometrical and symmetrical, suggestive of strict discipline and adherence to established rule. It is supposed that this camp communicated with Netherbie, on the Cumberland side of the Border and Middlebie, Dumfriesshire. The principal dimensions of the camp are: Including the ramparts and ditches the length is 605 feet on the east side and 625 feet on the west, the average being 615 feet. The width cannot be ascertained very closely, but approximately would measure about 400 feet. Including fortifications, the camp extends to over $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and the interior area, including the fort, contains rather less than 4 acres. The interior of the fort itself measures 220 feet, by about 185 feet, and contains nearly an acre of ground. The river Esk now runs at some distance from the camp, but formerly it skirted its base on the west. The camp rises abruptly 40 feet above the level of the meadow now intervening between it and the Esk. Several pieces of stonework were discovered, and in regard to these a quotation from Hyginus, as given by General Roy, may be made. "In time of war," says Hyginus, "care should be taken that proper steps or ascents are made to the ramparts, and that platforms are constructed for the engines near the gates." The relics found in the excavations are comparatively few, but in judging of their importance regard must be had to the limited extent of the operations, as well as to the probable disappearance of nearly everything of the kind owing to the cultivation of the soil. What has been found has chiefly been fragments of pottery, and the ware is of the same character as that got at Birrens. Though injury has arisen from the use of the plough, it was evident that the pick and spade had also been in requisition, and had defaced the camp. The injury caused by the plough alone is apparent when it is stated that the soil at the place is not generally of greater depth than is usually reached by the plough, and, therefore, considering also that the area has been drained, it is apparent that vestiges of the camp must have been very largely destroyed. The fortifications, which consist of earthworks, have suffered greatly by disturbance, but their lines, nevertheless, are mostly traceable. The precipitous natural bank protected the west side, and the outer defences on the other three sides were a natural rampart and a ditch. The ditches are mostly V-shaped, but the sides appear to be slightly convex in some cases. The outer ditch, extending on three sides of the camp, measures 15 feet in width and 5 feet in depth. Those of the central fort are each 10 feet wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. The mound separating them is of a rounded section. The outer rampart, which was probably

30 feet at the base, appears to have been built of the soil taken out of the ditch, with the addition of other similar earth. The rampart of the fort, the width of which at the base appears to have been about 35 feet, is differently constructed. It exhibits stratification, the layers being earth and clay. Dr. Barbour also enters into some particulars regarding the gateways. In conclusion, the Doctor says that the camp will be readily recognised as of Roman origin, and an interesting memento of the footsteps of the Romans in the county of Dumfries.—*Galloway Gazette*, January 1.

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Herr Dörpfeld, the Director of the German College of Archæology, who has for some time past been engaged in excavations between Pynx and the Areopagus, believes that he has discovered the ancient system of drainage, with all its ramifications. The pipes, which are in an admirable state of preservation, conducted to the various quarters of the city the water flowing from Mounts Pentelicus and Hymettus, and the small streams from the Acropolis, as is shown by the stalactites still visible. The drains are large enough to permit of a man walking upright in them for a considerable distance.—*Public Opinion*, January 7.

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In the spring of 1897, while Mr. Smail, gardener to Dr. Blair, was at work in his employer's garden at the Abbey Green, he discovered a curiously-shaped stone, which has been since declared to be an ancient whetstone, or polisher. Canon Greenwell, to whom the stone was submitted, said that it was a most interesting discovery, as few stones of the kind had been found in Scotland; and this opinion has been confirmed by a recent examination of the stones in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum, which shows that the stone found in Jedburgh is of a superior character. It has been presented by Mr. W. C. Stedman to the Marquis of Lothian, and is now in his lordship's museum at Monteviot.—*Kelso Mail*, January 8.



SALE.

Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Wood sold on Wednesday and yesterday the old English silver plate and collection of porcelain of Surgeon-General J. Lumsdaine, of Mowbray House, Victoria Embankment, old French snuff-boxes, miniatures, and objects of art and vertu from various sources. The principal lots were as follows: A Louis XVI. oval gold box, with panels of translucent green enamel in chased and jewelled borders, an oval enamel on the lid, 48 guineas (Partridge); an octagonal-shaped gold box, inlaid with panels of dark blue enamel and white lines, an enamel on the lid, 24 guineas (Frickenhau); an upright cabinet of inlaid kingwood, mounted with corner ornaments and scroll borders of chased ormolu in the style of Louis XV., £18 7s. (Renton); a square-shaped Korō and cover of old Cloisonné enamel, oblong panels of interlaced knots and jewels in chased and pierced metal-gilt, 12 inches high, 15 guineas (Liberty); and an old English marqueterie chest, inlaid with arabesque foliage and birds in coloured woods, £15 (Hampton).—*Times*, January 7.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES—December 9, Viscount Dillon, president, in the chair.—Mr. C. Bicknell communicated an account of singular devices and emblems incised on some rock surfaces in Val Fontanalba, Italy.—Mr. A. J. Evans pointed out the great interest of Mr. Bicknell's discoveries. He had himself visited a limestone plateau above Finalbergo presenting somewhat analogous figures, among which two types were specially remarkable as giving a clue to the date. One was a kind of halberd with three rivets, quite characteristic of the Early Bronze Age in Europe, and diffused from Great Britain and Scandinavia to Southern Spain. The other was a type which at first sight resembled a kind of beetle, but which could be traced by intermediate examples to the well-known symbol of Tanit as seen on Sardinian and African *stela*. Developments of the symbol were seen on the Early Iron Age ornaments of Italy of the ninth or tenth century B.C. The importance of the Col di Tenda, near which these rock carvings lay, was very great as an avenue of intercourse between the Ligurian coastland and the Po valley, and the present discoveries might be regarded as evidence that it was an early line of commerce with the Mediterranean shores. Later, as was shown by finds of coins, part of the overland trade from Massalia to the Adriatic passed this way.—Mr. J. E. Pritchard exhibited a carved walrus-ivory draughtsman of the twelfth century and an ivory box with small glass bottles for essences, both lately found at Bristol. Mr. Micklethwaite showed part of an ingot of solder found in a drain at Westminster Abbey, and probably lost when the filter next the parlour was fitted up near the end of the fourteenth century. The ingot has been in the form of a grate, which is still in use, though the size is now much larger. It bears the stamp of an angel, the mark of the London Plumbers' Company, and is probably the oldest example of that stamp in existence. Mr. Micklethwaite also showed a number of small articles found on the site of West Blatchington Church, near Brighton, one of which was an iron bar, which he believed to be an osmund. Osmunds are often mentioned as articles of commerce in the Middle Ages, but Mr. Micklethwaite said that, so far, English antiquaries had been content to describe them only as "a kind of iron." He showed that osmunds were Swedish iron of the best sort, were small in size, and were packed in barrels for convenience of transport, that fourteen barrels made a last, and that a last contained 4,800 lb. of iron. The osmund shown weighed 1 lb. 3 oz.—Mr. Gowland made some further remarks on the osmund process of iron-smelting; and Mr. C. J. Chatterton gave some information as to the customs of the Plumbers' Company, and stated that the stamping of solder was now given up, but was practised within memory, and that the device of the stamp was then an angel.—Mr. A. F. Leach, by the courtesy of the town clerk and corporation, exhibited the earliest charter to the burgesses of Walden, Essex, now known as Saffron Walden. It is in the form of a deed poll (there being two identical counterparts) from Humphry de Bohun, seventh Earl of Hereford, and third

Earl of Essex of that name. Each counterpart has the seal attached by pink silk cords in green wax, showing the shield of the earl: *Azure, between six lions or, a bend argent, cotised or*, flanked by two smaller shields quarterly for Mandeville, his great-grandmother of that family having brought the earldom to the De Bohuns. The counter-seal shows the earl on horseback, with a trapper of his arms. This charter had been overlooked by Lord Braybrooke in his *History of Audley End and Walden*, and on it was endorsed a statement that it was the deed of Humphry de Bohun, the first Bohun Earl of Essex, 1228 to 1275. But both the character of the writing and the identity of the seal with one appended to the barons' letter to Pope Boniface VIII. in 1301, asserting the sovereignty of England over Scotland, assigned it to the later Humphry, who succeeded in 1298, and was killed at the battle of Boroughbridge in 1321. The charter is undated, and the names of the witnesses do not fix the date precisely; but being merely a confirmation of freedom from relief and heriot, and of the continuance of all liberties previously enjoyed, it was no doubt granted soon after the earl's accession, *i.e.*, about the year 1299. The two charters are kept together in a plain round wooden box or skipket, the top of which is peg-top-shaped. Great diversity of opinion was expressed as to the date of the box, it being assigned variously to each century from the fourteenth to the seventeenth. It had been turned in a lathe.—*Athenæum*, December 25.

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SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES—December 16, Viscount Dillon, president, in the chair.—A letter from the Earl of Verulam was read, thanking the society for its resolution respecting the means taken to preserve part of the old Roman wall of Verulamium.—Mr. J. M. Brydon exhibited and presented a photograph showing how the remains of the large Roman bath at Bath have been preserved by their incorporation with the new buildings. It was thereupon proposed by Sir J. Evans, seconded by Mr. Micklethwaite, and carried unanimously: "That the best thanks of the society be offered to Mr. Brydon for the photograph of the Roman bath at Bath that he has been good enough to send. The society at the same time desires to express its satisfaction at the manner in which the difficult task of combining a modern superstructure with Roman foundations has been accomplished, by which the early portions of the work have been preserved intact, and will be safely handed to posterity."—Chancellor Ferguson exhibited a gold ring of the latter end of the fourteenth century, engraved with an image of St. George and an illegible motto. The ring was found sixty years ago in an old quarry at Potters Ferry, Northants.—Mr. Read exhibited a leaden figure of the crucified Saviour, of the fourteenth century.—Mr. A. H. Cocks also exhibited a leaden crucifix, but of very doubtful antiquity, said to have been found at Thetford.—Mr. W. H. Knowles communicated an account and ground-plan of a complete Roman bathing establishment lately laid bare outside the camp of *Æsica* (Great Chesters), in Northumberland. A similar structure was laid open some years ago outside the

camp of Cilurnum.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope read a paper on a grant of arms under the great seal made by Edward IV. to Louis de Bruges, Earl of Winchester, in 1472. The interest of this grant, which was exhibited by Mr. Hope, lies in the fact (1) that it was granted to a foreigner as holder of an English earldom, and (2) that it bears an endorsement to the effect that it was surrendered to Henry VII. at Calais in 1500, in order that it might thereby be cancelled. Mr. Hope showed that the letters patent conferring the earldom upon Louis de Bruges had been similarly surrendered, and entries to that effect had been made upon the Charter and Patent Rolls, where the documents were severally enrolled. The surrender of the earldom and grant of arms had been made by John de Bruges, son of the grantee, but it did not appear to be known upon what grounds he had done so. Mr. Hope further communicated some remarks upon the arms of English earldoms, and showed, from the evidence of numerous seals, that in many cases such arms were regarded as those of the lordship or earldom, and hereditary with it, and were not necessarily those of the holder or possessor.—In illustration of Mr. Hope's paper, the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records exhibited the original writ under the sign manual directing the issue of the letters patent granting arms to Louis de Bruges, and also another writ of the same character.—*Athenæum*, January 1.

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The first monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND for the current session was held on December 13. The first paper, by Sir Arthur Mitchell, consisted of a series of notices of facts or objects interesting on account of their bearing on the methods and conclusions of scientific archaeology. In a MS. account of a tour made by Mr. James Robertson through the Western Isles and northern counties of Scotland in 1768, he found a description of the "basket-houses" and barns in Arasaig and Contin, which may be regarded as an addition to our knowledge of the disused methods of constructing houses and other buildings with wattled walls. There were descriptions also of the beds made of heath, the "gradaning" of corn by burning the ears off the straw, the whisking of whey with an instrument like a churn-staff surrounded with a rim of horsehair, the preserving of yeast by pieces of oak twig steeped in it, tanning of leather by tormentilla, and many other extinct processes and customs, which supplied suggestive hints and useful lessons to the student of archaeology. David Loch's tour through the trading towns and villages of Scotland, at the instance of the Board of Manufactures in 1778, presented quite another set of facts equally interesting and instructive by contrast with the facts and conditions of the same places at the present day, and from which conclusions may be drawn of the utmost value for the interpretation of the past. Selecting sixty of the smaller towns and villages visited by Mr. Loch, it became apparent that the trading industries which then supplied their principal resources were now either extinct or wholly changed in character, that though their populations were now much larger they were no

longer dependent on merely local industries, that these great changes which had taken place gradually and silently are already forgotten and would probably be otherwise quite unknown, and that what has thus happened is in no sense the work of mysterious evolution, though it probably exhibits the operation of the law of natural selection which tends to the survival of the strongest. The author proceeded to notice a stone implement from Uyea, Shetland, known to have been made and used for the purpose of beating down and forcing into position the turf or divot coping of drystone dykes, and which is sufficiently like other rude implements from Shetland to be probably included in that class of presumably ancient implements if it had been deprived of its story. Three spade-like implements of stone from different localities in Tiree, Sutherland, and Shetland, which were exhibited and described, might also be referred to the same class, although their purpose and age were matters of speculation. A polished stone axe and a well-made flint arrow-head found in a cave at Kildalton in Islay, with rude pottery, flint chips, bones of existing animals and shells of edible shell-fish, embedded in a layer of ashes and charcoal, were described from notes taken at the time of the excavation of the cave by Mrs. Ramsay of Kildalton, under the superintendence of Mr. William Stevenson. An open stone mould used in the making of bronze axes, which had been found in Ross-shire, and sent to the author by Miss Balfour of Whittinghame, and a bronze casting made from it, were described, and the method of finishing such castings demonstrated. Finally, the author noticed the important fact recorded in O'Brien's *History of the Irish Famine* in 1845-46, that when the general change from a potato to a corn diet was inevitable, the means of grinding the corn imported were so limited that hand-mills on the principle of the ancient Irish quern were made for distribution in the distressed districts, while others constructed on an improved plan were imported from France. The record of this return to the use of an implement which appears in every European museum of antiquities was very instructive. The old way of grinding corn came back at once when the new way failed to do what was required. But the resumed use of the quern was not the result of any change in the condition of the people, either as regards culture or civilization. The mere use of such rude implements or barbaric methods cannot be made the measure of the user's capacity or culture, or of the state of civilization in which he lives. Moreover, so much can fifty years do to wipe out all evidences of such an occurrence that the author found it impossible to procure a single specimen of the querns thus made and used, or of those imported from France, and such an experience in regard to an occurrence so recent should be a caution in regard to the strong conclusions so often drawn in prehistoric archaeology.

In the next paper, Mr F. R. Coles, assistant-keeper of the Museum, described a cist with a double unburnt burial which had been recently discovered at Ratho Quarry, and intimation of which had been sent to the Society by Mr. Grant.

The cist was not a large one—measuring only 4 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 6 inches, and lay nearly 8 feet below the present surface. The presence of two interments was inferred from a skull being found near the north end of the cist, with traces of other portions of the skeleton to the south of it, while in the angle at the opposite end there were found the enamel crowns of the teeth apparently of another skull. No implements or ornaments were found associated with the interments, but a small stone, with two cup-shaped hollows in it, was found outside.

Mr. James W. Cursiter, F.S.A. Scot., contributed a notice of a stone with an incised cross showing square-ended arms with circles at the intersections, and the two sides of the foot of the shaft ending in scrolls, which had been found on the site of the old chapel dedicated to St. Columba in Walls, Hoy, Orkney. The stone has been presented to the Museum by Mr. Heddlie, of Melsetter, with consent of Captain Corrigan. Mr. T. N. Annandale contributed a note on the hammer-stones used in the Force Isles in the preparation of dye from tormentilla, two specimens of which were exhibited, with the leather coloured by the dye. He also exhibited a Faroe bismar or wooden weighing beam used like a steelyard similar to those in the Museum from Orkney and Shetland.

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The second monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND was held on January 10. This meeting was entirely devoted to the reports on the excavations of the Roman station at Ardoch, in Perthshire, undertaken by the society in 1896-97. The success of the excavations at Birrens, in Dumfriesshire, in 1895, had encouraged the society to transfer their operations to Ardoch, and, accordingly, the committee of management having been reappointed, and permission willingly given by the proprietor, Colonel Home Drummond, F.S.A. Scotland, and Sir James Bell, the tenant of the ground, operations were begun early in the summer of 1896, and continued till May in the following year. Mr. Thomas Ely, who had filled the same post at Birrens, was again in charge as clerk of works. The results of these operations were now detailed to the society, and illustrated by limelight views from photographs taken during the progress of the excavations. The secretary (Dr. D. Christison) reviewed the various notices of the "Roman camp" at Ardoch, from the earliest in 1672 to the latest in the statistical accounts, all being more or less vague and unsatisfactory. He then proceeded to describe the fortifications, which, owing to a complexity unknown in other Roman works at home or abroad, have given rise to much speculation. But as no trace of occupation subsequent to that of the Romans had been revealed by the excavations, the fortifications, complex as they are, must be regarded as the outcome of Roman military engineering. The chief cause of the complexity seems to be the great difference in the width of the fortifications on the four sides owing to the variety in the natural strength of the sides. These variations in width necessitated modifications at the angles to make the sides fit into each other. The enclosed

area, which is a rectangular oblong with the corners rounded off, measures about 450 by 400 feet, and the width of the fortifications on the north is about 280 feet, on the east 200 feet, and on the south and west (where they are much destroyed) about 130 and 90 feet. Only three of the lines, the inner rampart with its berme and two ditches in front, are carried round the whole four sides. On the east face, besides the inner rampart with its berme, the lines consist of five parallel trenches 8 to 9 feet deep, separated by ridges, with a wide platform beyond them and a rampart outside of all. On the north face there is more complexity, partly from the cause referred to and partly from the introduction amidst the trenches of two long-shaped works or ravelins capable of separate defence. The east entrance runs straight across the trenches on a level with the tops of the ridges between them, and passing through the outer and inner ramparts. It had been protected by an angled projection of the fifth trench in front of it, and barred by an outer, middle, and inner gateway. The north entrance did not traverse the three outer trenches, which were probably crossed by a removable wooden gangway. This was the side on which attack was most dreaded. The rampart was too high and broad to be defensible except from the top, which would doubtless be palisaded as well as the other lines. Their unwonted multiplication was probably due to the necessity for great strength in a station so completely isolated, and at a distance of two days' march beyond the utmost lines of the Roman Empire.—Mr. J. H. Cunningham, C.E., the treasurer of the society, next gave a detailed account of the methods of exploration of the earth-works and trenches, and described the buildings which covered the interior area so enclosed. Sections cut across the ramparts at selected points showed that the main rampart had a foundation course of stones, as had been previously found at Birrens and in the case of the Antonine Wall. The body of the rampart itself consisted of layers of gravel, separated from each other by thin layers of black material, peat, or the remains of sods or brushwood; and traces of rude stonework were often found close to it on the inside. The whole of the north-eastern quarter of the interior area was thoroughly explored, so as to show the nature of the constructions composing the station buildings of wood and stone. The plan of the buildings was disclosed in a curious manner. In one of the cuttings at the commencement of the explorations, Mr. Ely, the clerk of works, detected several round holes, about 10 inches in diameter and 30 inches deep, some empty and some partially filled with a fine powdery soil, quite distinct from that of the surrounding subsoil. A flat stone was generally found in the bottom, and the sides consisted of a packing of stones. The holes were perceived to occur in lines, and at pretty regular distances apart, and when the search for them was completed they stood revealed as the post-holes of the framework of a series of wooden buildings which covered the interior area, laid out in rectangular blocks intersected by gravel roads, and many of them gravel-floored. The plan thus made out showed a

general configuration of the buildings and principal streets closely resembling that of Birrens. In several places, however, stone foundations of long narrow buildings, with air-channels or heating-flues underneath, were found among the wooden structures, but greatly dilapidated, and retaining scarcely any features of architecture. Indeed, the only building within the area which retained any architectural features, was a mediæval chapel near the centre of the area, whose ruins, surrounded by those of the square enclosure of its burying-ground, have been described by many writers on Ardoch as the pretorium of the Roman camp. Mr. Thomas Ross, architect, in describing this part of the excavations, said, that though not mentioned in any cartulary, and quite forgotten in the district, it was referred to by Baron Clerk in the end of last century as a chapel and a burial-place still used by the country people, which Dr. Marshall confirmed in his *Historic Scenes of Perthshire*, and the slight remains revealed by the excavations show that it was a chapel about 40 feet long, probably with a north aisle, like the chapel at Moncreiff, and its other features similar to those of many of the country chapels found throughout Scotland.—Dr. Joseph Anderson described the pottery, bronze, and other objects found in the course of the excavations. The relics found at Ardoch were generally of the same nature as those from other sites of Roman occupation, consisting of articles of glass, pottery, bronze, iron, and lead, with a few coins, and a very few fragments of sculptured tablets, bearing inscriptions and fragments of architectural decoration. The general quantity of relics was less than at Birrens, and the proportions of the different varieties were not the same. While Birrens yielded much window-glass and a good many glass vessels of various kinds, Ardoch had exceedingly little window-glass and but few glass vessels. In pottery, also, the remains of the finer ware so common at Birrens were scanty here, the Samian ware dishes few, and the black and slate-coloured ware comparatively scarce, while the bulk of the pottery recovered consisted, not of vessels for table service, but of the larger kind, such as "amphoræ" and "dolia," which were used for transport and storage of provisions and liquids, and of "mortaria" and various kinds of jars for kitchen service. This seemed to imply that while at Birrens there had been a settled occupancy and a somewhat luxurious table service, the occupation of Ardoch, being so much more distant from the base of supplies, was probably less permanent, and certainly much more deficient in the materials for table service. An interesting feature of Ardoch was the occurrence of a large quantity of the doubly conical pellets of burnt clay called sling-bolts, from their precise resemblance to the sling-bolts of lead, which are well-known as Roman. They occurred chiefly in the central area near the pretorian buildings, but were also found scattered over the whole area examined. Taking this along with the fact that the buildings here were generally of wood, and must have been covered with thatch, as no remains of roofing tiles were found, it is not difficult to regard these missiles as relics of the persecution

the occupants of the camp must have suffered from the attacks of the tribesmen intent on setting fire to the station buildings. Cæsar, describing the attack of the Nervii on one of his camps, relates that, taking advantage of a high wind, they began to throw into it sling-bullets of clay made red-hot, and so set the thatched roofs on fire, and the wind spread the conflagration over the whole camp. A bronze-socketed axe and a late Celtic horse-trapping found among the Roman relics seemed to indicate in this northern region a survival of the Bronze Age and late Celtic culture into Roman times. The coins found range from the time of Nero, A.D. 54, to that of Hadrian, A.D. 117. The few fragments of inscriptions found add nothing to our knowledge of the date of occupation, the only thing certain being that it must have been occupied after A.D. 117, though there is nothing to show when the occupation first commenced.—[We are indebted to the *Scotsman* for the two above reports.—Ed.]

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The annual meeting of the SCOTTISH TEXT SOCIETY was held on December 10, when the following report was read: After referring to the loss which the society had sustained by the deaths of the Rev. Dr. Gregor, its secretary, and of Sir John Skelton, the report continued—The works for the past year are the last part of *Scottish Alliterative Poems*, edited by Mr. Amours, and *The Guid and Godlie Ballates*, from the hand of the very Rev. Dr. Mitchell of St. Andrews. Mr. Amours's volume is now in the hands of the members, and Dr. Mitchell's will be issued next week. Dr. Gregor's loss was felt all the more because he had just undertaken to edit for the society the very interesting MS. of the Scottish recension of Wyclif's New Testament, kindly lent for the purpose by Lord Amherst, of Hackney. This MS. belonged to the well-known Covenanting family of Nisbet, of Hardhill, in the parish of Loudon, Ayrshire, and it is not improbable that the text contained in it descended from the Lollards of Kyle. For the important undertaking thus so sadly interrupted in its beginning, the council has been so fortunate as to secure the services of Mr. Thomas Graves Law, librarian of the Society of Writers to the Signet, a gentleman whose known scholarship and success in kindred studies give full confidence as to the result. Mr. J. H. Stevenson's edition of Sir Gilbert Hay's translation of *L'Arbre des Battailles* is in the press, and will be issued to subscribers shortly. The *Poems of Sir William Mure of Rowallan*, edited by Mr. Tough, are also in the press. It is proposed that these two works shall form the issues for the year now current. Sheriff Mackay is engaged in editing the *Cronicles of Scotland*, by Robert Lindsay, of Pitscottie. All the known MSS. have been compared, and the choice made of a MS. in the University of Edinburgh (Laing Collection) as the oldest and best text. This MS. unfortunately has *lacuna* at both the commencement and the close, and it was a circumstance of rare good fortune when Mr. John Scott, C.B., of Greenock, placed at the disposal of the society, with his usual liberality, a MS. recently acquired by him. This MS., though not of so old a date, contains a text substantially the same as the

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university MS. It supplies the missing portions in that MS. And what is of greater importance, it is believed to contain, for the first time, the complete text of Pitscottie. All other MSS., as well as the printed editions of Freebairn and Dalryell, give mere notes or jottings of the years 1567-1575, the date to which, Pitscottie says in his preface, he has carried his history. In this MS., for the first time, has been found a full and as yet unknown record by a well-informed contemporary of the history of Scotland from the death of Darnley to the deaths of Grange and Knox, and the commencement of the regency of Morton. The council has obtained the valuable services of the Rev. John Anderson, M.A., Assistant Historical Curator, Register House, who is engaged in copying the newly-discovered portion of Pitscottie. Dr. David Murray, of Glasgow, has undertaken to edit a volume of Legal Documents in Scots for the society. This will supply a long-felt want. Not a little of philological and historical interest lies buried in such law papers, to which very few can have access. Dr. Hermann has offered to edit the Breadalbane MS. of the poem of "Alexander the Great." The Rev. Alexander Lawson, of Deer, professor of English Literature at St. Andrews, is at work upon the *Poems of Alexander Hume*.

From the treasurer's statement it appeared that the income last year, including the contributions of 286 members, amounted to £497 15s. 8d., and that the society has a credit balance of £404 19s. 9d.

The Marquis of Lothian, in moving the adoption of the report, said that it was absolutely essential that the society's work should be known and appreciated more widely. Their object was to make known throughout the country the old Scottish literature which was gradually disappearing. A great many writings in that tongue were still in manuscript, and a great many imperfectly edited. The intention of the Scottish Text Society was to make a really good Scotch library. The society laboured under the disadvantage that the works which they dealt with were rather philological, and appealed to the student rather than to the general public. They did not rouse interest like a novel, or appeal to political or patriotic passion. They were of a quiet and private and library sort of interest with reference to the past history of Scotland. Without going into the philological question, he thought there was no question about it that the increased facilities of inter-communication between England and Scotland had resulted in this, that the old Scots language, in face of the enormous and powerful mass of English literature, was gradually disappearing—in some sense had disappeared. The object of this society was to prevent its disappearing altogether, and the only way to do it properly was to get as large a number of people as possible to take an interest in the society. One might expect that its work would have an interest for the chairs of English Literature in the Scottish universities, and yet, with one exception, he did not think the universities took in their books. He did not see why Scots literature should be left out of the curriculum of the universities. He would not say the study would have any practical interest,

but it ought to be included in the liberal education which every Scotch boy ought to have placed before him. He hoped those who had influence with others, and especially with the universities, would try and induce them to help on the work of the society.

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A general meeting of the WORCESTER DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Worcester, on December 13, when there was a large attendance of members.

The Rev. J. K. Floyer read a paper on "A Recumbent Effigy in the Cloisters of Worcester Cathedral, said to represent Alexander Neckam (died 1217), and some Account of his Life and Works." The paper was illustrated by two diagrams of the masonry at the spot where the effigy lies, and by excellent photographs taken by Mr. R. H. Murray.

The Dean expressed the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Floyer, and said that he would perhaps read a paper himself on "Audela de Warren," whose effigy was in the Cathedral. Mr. Floyer's paper, the Dean said, showed deep research, and had been intensely interesting to all present.

The Rev. J. K. Floyer thought the society did not take sufficient cognizance of the prehistoric remains of the county. He also remarked that the fund for the restoration of Eckington Cross had been well supported; but about £5 was still required to enable them to carry out the scheme. The design of the base, he said, was simple, and did not require an elaborate superstructure. [We venture to hope that nothing of the nature of "restoration" in the popular sense which that word has acquired, is contemplated.—ED.]

In reply to the Rev. F. T. Marsh, Mr. S. G. N. Spofforth said that insufficient interest was shown in the photographic survey, and he should be glad to have the names of amateur photographers who would assist in carrying it on.

The Rev. H. Kingsford (hon. sec.), as one of the delegates from the Worcester society, read a report of the Archæological Congress in London.

Votes of thanks were passed to two ladies who had kindly lent for inspection a collection of coins and medals.

The coins and medals exhibited were about 1,300 in number, and excited much interest on the part of the members. There were also on exhibition a small silver chalice, a christening gift of knife, spoon, and fork of 1701, and other objects of silver, notably a large embossed dish dug up at Bahia de todos los Santos, in Brazil, of fine workmanship.

* * *

The fourth meeting of the session of the HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE took place at the Royal Institution in December. After the election of new members and other business the paper of the evening, on "The Moor Rentals in the Time of Charles II.," was read by Mr. W. Ferguson Irvine, who commenced by giving a survey of the moor property in the seventeenth century, the position of several streets, ancient crosses and buildings long since swept away, and much amusement was caused by a list of

complaints and many quaint anecdotes. A brief account of Liverpool during the Civil War, the water supply and many other items were given. Mr. E. W. Cox also spoke at some length on the old Custom House, old buildings, and other interesting objects existing in the early part of this century. A vote of thanks was heartily accorded to Mr. Henry Young for allowing the original copy of the Moor Rental to be exhibited at the meeting.

* * *

At the monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, held on December 15, Major Browne, of Callaly, exhibited through Dr. Burman two ancient British weapons of chert, found in Northumberland, one dug up at Callaly Mill a short time ago by a mason, who was repairing the bridge and washing pool, the other at Glororum, near Bamburgh, now in his museum at Callaly.

The recommendation of the council to contribute £20 towards the purchase from Mr. Coulson, the owner of the site, of the antiquities discovered at Æsica by the Northumberland Excavation Committee during their operations, the balance to be raised by subscription, was agreed to.

At the meeting a list was passed round, when a sum of £10 was contributed by members present.

Mr. Hodges reported that the base of one of the sanctuary crosses at Hexham had been recently discovered at Maiden Cross Bank, and that now all four crosses were known.

Mr. R. Welford read a paper on the so-called "Westmorland House," at Newcastle. This paper, which is an exceptionally valuable contribution to the topography of the town, will be printed in *Archæologia Æliana*, with suitable illustrations, as will also a paper by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson on St. Andrew's Church, Auckland, which followed it.

A proposal for an exhibition of ancient silver plate (exclusive of Newcastle plate) was made by Mr. L. W. Adamson. Some discussion followed, and the idea seemed to be cordially approved by the meeting generally, but of course subject to various suggested alterations in the details of the previous exhibition, and especially the desirability of securing premises more appropriate for the display than could be obtained in the limited space at disposal in the Black Gate.

* * *

At the monthly meeting of the STIRLING NATURAL HISTORY AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, held on December 21, Mr. W. B. Cook read a paper entitled "Notes for a New History of Stirling." In the first part of the paper he identified the site of the old Playfield of Stirling, where the miracle plays, mysteries, and moralities of the Middle Ages were performed. This was the hollow between the Ballangeich road and the Gowan Hills, in which the westernmost houses in Lower Castlehill, Ballangeich Cottages, and Mitchell Place have been built. No place, Mr. Cook said, could be better adapted for theatrical performances, as it was sheltered on every side, and the rising ground to the north and south, forming a natural amphitheatre, afforded excellent accommodation for the spectators. Mr. Cook also suggested that this old

Playfield, rather than the exposed eminences in its neighbourhood, was the probable site of the religious rites of the earliest settlers on the rock of Stirling. If it could be traced back to prehistoric times, it linked the past centuries together in a way which no object of antiquity in the district could equal. Only the testimony of the rocks could reach back to a remoter age. The Playfield of Stirling was deserted prior to 1578, and appeared to have become a sort of No Man's Land, which the Crown appropriated and feued out to the royal servants. The first feuar was Thomas Ritchie, servant to James VI., and it was remarked as a curious coincidence that a well in the Castlehill, now built up, has been known for many generations as the "Tammy Ritchie" well. The second part of the paper was devoted to a description of the various sites of the King's stables in Stirling, which were originally on the low ground to the south-west of Stirling Castle, and prior to 1538 were shifted to the north side of the Castle, contiguous to the old Playfield. The extent of stable accommodation required when Stirling Castle was the abode of royalty was shown from the *Household Book of James V.* Mr. Cook's third note exposed a fabrication of a masonic charter in the possession of Lodge "Stirling Ancient," 30, which set forth that the building of Cambuskenneth Abbey had brought to the district a large number of unskilled masons, and granted to the masons of Stirling the privilege of forming a lodge. Three of the witnesses to this document were proved to be myths, and it was also condemned by its date, March 5, 1147, which was long anterior to the appearance of the *annus domini* in Scottish charters. The object of the author of this forged charter of David I. was no doubt to give a hoary antiquity to the Stirling Lodge of Freemasons, which, however, could lawfully claim to have been founded by William Shaw, Master of Works to James VI., and so rank third instead of thirty in the order of Scottish lodges. In his fourth and concluding note, Mr. Cook endeavoured to fix approximately the age of Cambuskenneth Abbey Tower. The original bell-tower, he said, was destroyed by lightning prior to 1361, and there was no restoration of the tower before 1405, so that the building which now stood out so prominently in the landscape was not older than the fifteenth century, although it had been considered by certain architectural authorities to be as old as the twelfth century, when the monastery was founded.

* * *

"Sixty Years' Reminiscences of Bradford" was the title of a lecture delivered on January 7 by Mr. George Field, of West Bank, Heaton, before the BRADFORD ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. Mr. Field's connection with Bradford began in the year 1837. His father, a small top-maker in Devonshire, was forced by the decline of the woollen industry in the West of England to seek work further afield. After a sojourn of a few years in Kidderminster, he came North and settled in Bradford, where, owing to the advent of machinery, the trade by which he gained his livelihood had centred. Here he was soon joined by his wife and children, among whom was

the lecturer. Mr. Field had a vivid recollection of the journey. From Kidderminster Manchester was reached by canal boat. A waggon conveyed the travellers over the bleak Blackstone Edge to Halifax, and the remainder of the journey was performed on foot. His first home was in George Street, a thoroughfare which, though it now has rather an unsavoury reputation, was then considered a respectable residential neighbourhood. Mr. Field commenced work when nine years of age in a Brussels carpet factory. On coming to Bradford he worked for two years and a half at the comb, leaving home at the age of fourteen. He had never in his life had a day's schooling, all that he knew having been acquired by self-tuition, pursued with resolute perseverance. Having given this brief sketch of his personal history, in order, as he expressed it, that his audience might be better able to sympathise with his views, the lecturer proceeded to deal with the persons and places occupying a prominent position in the history of Bradford, giving, besides his personal recollections, a short historical account of each. Speaking first of Bolling Hall, as being the most ancient, he referred to its associations with Richard Oastler and the agitation which resulted in the passing of the Factory Acts, calling attention in passing to the fact that among all the Jubilee celebrations which took place last year it had occurred to no one to celebrate the jubilee of the first of these beneficial measures. In Spring Wood, which was part of the Bolling Hall estate, Mr. Field witnessed, in 1846, the cutting of the first sod on the railway from Bradford to Low Moor, the first line which put Bradford into direct communication with the outside world. Coming next to Scarr Hill, now the residence of the Mayor, the lecturer pointed out that the old house had for one of its earliest occupants, in the person of Mr. Joshua Pollard, a man who was bitterly opposed, first to the incorporation of Bradford, and afterwards to every scheme undertaken by the young municipality for the improvement of the town. Joshua Pollard was a man of great personal courage, and on the occasion of the Chartist riots he showed this by relieving the Mayor, Mr. Milligan, who was a very timid man, of the unpleasant duty of reading the Riot Act to the infuriated mob. Speaking of a fine specimen of fossil *Stigmara* found near Clayton, which had been purchased by the authorities of Owen's College, Manchester, Mr. Field regretted that for want of proper accommodation geological finds and antiquarian relics should be allowed to leave the district. His acquaintance with Horton Hall dated from 1840, the hall then being occupied by Mr. Samuel Hailstone. The building was the first in Bradford to be licensed as a preaching place. It was also the scene of many great functions, and was visited from time to time by many eminent men. Bolton Hall had had a chequered career, and of all the families who had occupied it during the last century, with the exception of the Laws, none remained in Bradford. Mr. Field also gave a number of interesting reminiscences of a similar character of the Clock House and the Manor Hall and their various occupiers, mentioning in connec-

tion with the latter place that it was under its roof Mr. Gathorne Hardy—now Lord Cranbrook—was born. He well remembered the old Talbot Hotel, and when it was demolished many years ago he bought from the late Mr. E. W. Hammond the stone effigy of the dog which served as its sign.

* * *

At the December meeting of the NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY of the Isle of Man, held at Douglas, the report of Mr. G. W. Lamplough, the delegate of the society to the meeting of the British Association at Toronto was received. The Rev. J. Quine read a paper on "Manx Parish Church Sites," in the course of which he remarked that the parochial system in the island—the constitution of parishes and the establishment of parish churches—dates at the earliest from the middle of the thirteenth century (Bishop Richard, the Englishman, first Baron Bishop of the island), but more probably from the last quarter of that century (Bishop Mark, first Scotch Bishop, A.D. 1275-1300). Bishop Simon died in 1247, and in 1266, Magnus, last King of Man. They were the last of the old Manx-Norse kings and bishops; henceforth there was Scotch and English rule, and in the Church an English bishop, then a succession of seven Scottish bishops. The parochial system was exotic and alien; but as it had been introduced from England into Scotland, so from Scotland most probably it was introduced into the Isle of Man. Alluding to the cathedral church of Peel, Mr. Quine observed that in his opinion the cathedral was founded about a century before parishes were constituted. There is something more than a hint of a chapter of clergy at St. German's about 1245. These were not all resident, of course, but a resident body is implied. There is evidence of a body of clergy at Maughold in 1160, and no doubt there were other centres. There was no trace of a separation and isolation of the clergy, as afterwards came to pass in the parochial system. Mr. P. M. C. Kermode followed by reading a paper on "Records of Sharks in Manx Waters," referring more especially to a specimen of a true shark lately captured at Derby Haven.

* * *

At the annual meeting of the CLIFTON ANTIQUARIAN CLUB, held on January 5, Colonel Bramble, F.S.A., briefly surveyed the changes which have taken place at Bristol during the last forty years. He observed as follows: "The boundaries of our city have, since our last meeting, been very widely extended, but its archaeological history has been comparatively uneventful. We have, however, lost that wonderful specimen of an almost untouched mediæval street—the Pithay. My experience of Bristol is only of some forty years' standing. I came to reside here in the spring of 1857, but during that comparatively short period the changes have been great. I would instance the entrance to St. Nicholas and Mary-le-Port streets, which, when I first knew them, were so narrow that a single crank-axled cart blocked both road and pathways; I have seen such a cart break through the wooden cover of a cellar opposite St. Nicholas Church, and effectually block the entire road, even to foot pas-

sengers, for nearly an hour. The opposite house—the Druid's Arms—overhanging the road, was only kept from falling against the north side of the church by short, stout struts; and the same method was adopted at the High Street end of Mary-le-Port Street. In either case there was no difficulty in shaking hands from the windows of houses on the opposite sides of the street. The houses at the corner of High Street and Nicholas Street were pulled down, and I may mention that the Angel Inn, contrary to popular belief, did not stand at this corner, but further up High Street, with a return at right angles into Nicholas Street. There were two shops at the corner, which were pulled down for widening the street, and the remaining houses, being imperfectly shored up, one evening, about an hour after I passed there, slipped down into the cellars. It is an ill wind that blows no one any good. New and substantial buildings took the place of the old ones, but the picturesqueness of the High Street was practically gone. Further down St. Nicholas Street the Elephant, popularly known as the Pig and Whistle, was, about 1863, 'set back.' Up to that time there was in this part barely room for a cart to pass, but the obstruction was only for a short distance. To get from College Green to Park Street you dipped down into Frogmore Street and up again. Steep Street, now obliterated, formed the wheel-road from Host Street to Park Row. To pass to the Imperial Hotel opposite King's Parade there was barely room for two cabs to pass each other. At Pembroke Road, then called Baths Acre Lane, you had to squeeze against a wall to enable a cart to pass you, and the top of St. Michael's Hill, near Highbury Chapel, was little wider. Hampton Road was a country lane. St. John's Road was a field path, and to get on wheels from Pembroke Road to Clifton Park you had to pass on the south or lower side of Clifton parish church, and return by way of Rodney Place. Since our last meeting, Mr. J. L. Pearson, the architect superintending the restoration of the cathedral, has died. So far, I believe, no selection of a successor has been made by the Dean and Chapter. We may be allowed to express a hope that their choice may fall upon someone who may have a reverent feeling, not only towards the building as a building, but also towards the great historical and civic interests which attach to it as a fine ecclesiastical building of date long antecedent to the establishment of the see of Bristol. As I have often taken the opportunity to impress on this and kindred societies, architecture is not everything. Do not leave the shell without the kernel; do not discard all historical and human interest for the purpose of having a building architecturally perfect and complete." In conclusion, the president stated that their secretary, Mr. Hudd, was leaving for the East in a week's time, and he was glad the club had an opportunity of showing its goodwill by asking him to accept a silver bowl, dated 1811, and a set of four silver candlesticks, dated 1779. These gifts had been subscribed for by the members; the candlesticks bore a monogram specially designed by Mr. Gough, and the bowl was inscribed with these words: "Presented, together with a set of

four candlesticks, by the Clifton Antiquarian Club to their honorary secretary, Alfred E. Hudd, Esq., F.S.A. January 5th, 1898."

Mr. Hudd, in acknowledging the gift, said it was exceedingly kind of the members to give him such a choice and valuable present. He had been taken completely by surprise, and he had no idea such a plot was being arranged. The presents would be most valued by him, and would be a pleasure to his wife and family.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE DIALECT AND PLACE-NAMES OF SHETLAND.

By Jakob Jakobsen. Ph.D. Copenhagen. Cloth, 4to., pp. 125. Lerwick: *T. and J. Manson*.

Although this volume is described as containing two "popular lectures" delivered at Lerwick, it is of a much more solid character than such a description might seem to imply. The book really contains a scientific and scholarly treatise on the old Scandinavian language of the Shetlands, and the many traces it has left of itself, not merely in Shetland place-names, but in the common speech of the people themselves. There is, no doubt, something very appropriate in a Dane crossing to Shetland, and for three years patiently studying the language of the people, in order to gather up the fragments of the old speech which still remain; but it is hardly creditable to Englishmen or Scotchmen that it should have been left for Dr. Jakobsen to do this. Yet had Dr. Jakobsen not taken the work in hand, it is to be feared that in a short time it would have been too late, and that much which he has rescued for preservation would have been wholly lost.

The old Scandinavian tongue as a common speech died out in Shetland about the latter part of the middle of last century. In 1774 an old man in Foula repeated a Norn ballad, but could not translate it, and could only give a general idea of its meaning—a sort of echo, as it were, of the end of the old tongue as a spoken language. Yet, as Dr. Jakobsen observes (p. 10), "The fact that about ten thousand words derived from the Norn still linger in Shetland, although a great number of them are not actually in daily use and only remembered by old people, is sufficient to show that it cannot be very long since the real Norn speech died. In several parts of Shetland, especially Foula and the North Isles, the present generation of old people remember their grand-parents speaking a language that they could hardly understand, and which was called Norn or Norse. But it must have been greatly intermixed with Scotch, for many of the old words now dying out and being supplanted by English are really Scotch, although they are believed by many to be Norn.

The book comprises two parts: the first deals with the language generally, and with the remnants of it which are still to be found in the speech of the people. Very remarkable indeed is the amount of the old language. We quote the following example, a nursery rhyme from Unst:

"Buyn vil ikka teea;
Tak an leggen,
Slogan veggan,
Buyn vil ikke teea."

The translation of which is:

"The child will not be still;
Take him by the leg,
Strike him against the wall,
The child will not be still."

As another specimen of conversational Norn, Dr. Jakobsen quotes the following "goadik" or riddle belonging to Unst, and given him by Mr. Irvine, of Lerwick:

"Fira hongá, fira gonga,
Fira staad upo skø,
Twa vcestra vaig a bee,
And ane comes atta driljandi."

This curious mixture of corrupt Norse and Scotch is, Dr. Jakobsen says, a riddle about the cow's body, and may thus be translated:

"Four hang (that is to say, the teats), four go (the legs), four stand skywards (horns and ears), two show the way to the town (the eyes), and one comes shaking behind (the tail)."

We have said nothing of the examples of words and combinations of words still employed in ordinary conversation which Dr. Jakobsen has collected, but the whole of the first portion of the book is full of matter of this kind, and shows that much more of the old language still lingers in Shetland than is generally supposed.

The second part of the book deals with the place-names, and is perhaps the more serviceable portion of the book, though it covers a good deal of ground already occupied by English and Scotch students. There are, nevertheless, a good many new points brought out by the author, and what he says in many instances throws fresh light on obscure place-names, and will be found of use by those who are occupied with the study of English place-names affected by Scandinavian influences. The book is a thoroughly sound one, and its type and get-up do much credit to the Lerwick house which has issued it.



THE STAPELTONS OF YORKSHIRE. By H. E. Chetwynd-Stapylton. Cloth, 8vo., pp. xii, 333. London: *Longmans, Green and Co.* Price, 14s.

A few years ago Mr. H. E. Chetwynd-Stapylton contributed a series of very carefully prepared papers on the old Yorkshire family of Stapelton to the *Journal of the Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association*, or, as it is now called since its incorporation, the *Yorkshire Archaeological Society*. In those papers the author brought together an amazing amount of information as to the history of the family, its chief members, and its various branches. It might have been thought that he had exhausted all the sources of available information on

his theme, but that was not so, and we are told in the preface that "great advances have been made in genealogical investigation during the last ten years," which is very true, so that, as the author further observes, "A great portion of my former work has accordingly been re-written, and large additions have been made." The result of this is that a very elaborate history of the Stapeltons of Yorkshire has been compiled, and that, we may add, in an interesting and readable manner, which is saying a good deal as ordinary genealogical works go. The Stapeltons are traced from a small hamlet on the Tees, lying between the towns of Richmond and Darlington. They have become widely spread, and various distinct branches of the Yorkshire family were developed at a fairly early period, some of which have struck out branches in other parts of England, while the Carlton branch has become ennobled.

It is impossible to explain in detail the contents of a book like this, but its main outlines may be gathered from the titles of the different chapters, which, after the Introduction, are as follow: The Stapeltons of Richmondshire and Haddesley; of Cudworth; of Bedale and Norfolk; Sir Brian Stapilton of Carlton and Wighill; the Stapletons of Carlton; of Wighill; of Warter; of Myton; and the Baronets of Greys Court, Oxon.

So far as it is possible to test them, the statements made seem to be accurate and carefully substantiated. The only slip we have found occurs on page 33, where the village of Brotton is described as being "near Yarm." As a matter of fact, it is some twenty miles from Yarm. On reading the statement, we were for the moment under the impression that some other and more obscure hamlet of the same name was intended. This, however, is a small matter, and it only serves to bring out into greater prominence the general accuracy which marks Mr. Stapylton's book. We ought to add that there are a number of illustrations, more than fifty, we believe; some of them are good, but they are not perhaps the strongest feature of the book.

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A HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, NORTHAMPTON. By the Rev. J. Charles Cox and the Rev. R. M. Serjeantson. Illustrated by Thomas Garratt, architect. Cloth. 8vo, pp. 290. Northampton: *William Mark*.

This book is an excellent one in every respect. In its way the Round Church at Northampton is one of the most interesting of the lesser ecclesiastical structures in the country. It is one of four—its three fellows being the Temple Church, in London; St. Sepulchre's, at Cambridge; and the church of Little Maplestead, in Essex. All of these are still in use, and besides them there is the ruined chapel in Ludlow Castle. There were three others, viz., the Temple in Holborn, and the churches of Temple Bruer and Aislaby in Lincolnshire, but all traces of the three last-named have disappeared. The round churches in this country were in all cases the outcome of the Crusades, and were intended to be more or less rough copies in plan of the great circular shrine of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. The origin of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Northampton is a matter of doubt. It has been ordinarily attributed to the Templars, but

the authors of this book prove very conclusively that such was not the case, and they suggest, with a great deal of confidence and much show of probability, that it is really due to Simon de St. Liz, who in 1096 joined the first crusade, returned to England, and sixteen years later, out of religious zeal, made a second and peaceful journey to the Holy City. The authors can bring forward no direct proof of the fact, but seek to establish it by what is known in the law courts as "circumstantial evidence."

In the first chapter an admirable account is given of the site of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, and of the buildings raised above and around it. This chapter contains the most concise and explicit account of the matter that we are acquainted with, and some conjectural plans are added to help to make the explanation clearer.

Subsequent chapters deal with the architecture and architectural history of the church at Northampton, and these portions are also freely supplied with plans and illustrations. Nothing of interest is passed by, and one is almost tempted to imagine that every single stone in the older work must have been individually subjected to a close scrutiny. If we have a criticism to make it is that the opening paragraphs of Chapter IV. are tinged a little too much by the theological standpoint of the authors, more, we think, than is desirable in a book of this kind. From the picture, too, of the memorial font, shown in the photograph of the Round on p. 81, we should be disposed to think that it does not merit the commendation (p. 73) bestowed upon it. Passing from the church itself, the monuments within it are described, and a facsimile is given of a rubbing of an excellent late brass (1640) to the memory of Mr. George Coles, his two wives, and their children, who are represented on it. Below the figures is a device of two clasped hands with a legend beneath it as follows:

"FAREWELL TRUE FRIEND, READER VNDERSTAND
BY THIS MYSTERIOVS KNOTT OF HAND IN HAND,
THIS EMBLEM DOTH (WHAT FRIENDS MVST FAYLE
TO DOE)
RELATE OVR FRIENDSHIPP, AND ITS FIRMNES TOO,
SVCH WAS OVR LOVE, NOT TIME BVT DEATH DOTH
SEVER
OVR MORTALL PARTS, BVT OVR IMMORTALL NEVER
ALL THINGS DOE VANISH HERE BELOW, ABOVE
SVCH AS OVR LIFE IS THERE, SVCH IS OVR LOVE."

Passing from the inside of the church to the outside, two unusual objects are specially noted, besides the other tombs, etc., viz., a figure of our Lord on the cross (the body clothed from the waist to the knees), which is built into the wall of a house adjoining the churchyard, and an outside recessed but unidentified tomb in the exterior wall of the Round.

After this come lists of the vicars and patrons, with biographical notices. Then the churchwardens, clerks, and sextons, the bells, bell-ringers, registers, churchwardens' accounts, the charities, etc., each separately and fully dealt with. Then follow a number of wills. In fact, the book is thorough in every respect, and admirably illustrated as well. It is really no exaggeration to say that it is one of the very best books of the kind that we know. It is hardly necessary to add that there is a full index.

THE ARMS OF THE ROYAL AND PARLIAMENTARY BURGHS OF SCOTLAND, by John, Marquis of Bute, K.T., J. R. N. Macphail, and H. W. Lonsdale. 4to., 392 pp. (Edinburgh: William Blackwood and Sons, 1897.) Price 42s.

This book contains a large drawing of each coat of arms with its verbal blazon, followed by an inquiry into its origin and modifications, and in many cases suggestions for its improvement. The illustrations are admirable. It would be hard to produce anything better than the wolf of Stirling, and the arms proposed for Coatbridge show with what success a commonplace subject can be treated.

To say that the letterpress is worthy of the illustrations falls short of the praise that is due to it. The authors were pre-eminently equipped for the task they set before them, and they have spared neither cost nor labour in its accomplishment.

The book appears opportunely, at a time when it is being dinned into our ears that, except a coat of arms be registered, it is nothing worth. Persons of that way of thinking would do well to notice that of the eighty-seven coats here given, only twenty-seven have been recorded in the Lyon Office, and most of those so recorded have suffered in the process. The evil has been caused not only by the ignorance and absence of artistic taste which mark the grants, but even in those cases where nothing more was done than to sanction the arms presented by applicants. The Lyon's authority has crystallized absurdities which, if left in their fluid state, might have passed away. One of the earliest mistakes of the Lyon was to put St. Michael instead of St. Nicholas on the shield of Aberdeen. One of his latest achievements has been to slay the salmon of Peebles by turning the waters of the Tweed into blood.

A few things in the book seem to require correction. Is not the *chief gules on a field azure*, in the arms suggested for Forfar, an introduction of the foreign *chef cousu*, and an infringement of the rule against the superimposition of colours? And do not the arms of Peterhead as described—*Argent, on a chief or, three pallets gules*—offend by a like misplacement of metals? In the latter case the offence might be avoided by giving the arms of the Earls Marischal in the usual manner: *Argent, on a chief gules, three pallets or, or Paly of six or and gules*. In the arms of Renfrew the sun and moon would be better transposed, for, as they stand, the crescent moon's dark side is turned towards the sun. We doubt whether the legend on the old Rothesay seal can fairly be said to show the engraver's ignorance of Latin. At all events, as pointed out by Mr. Hewison in his *Bute in the Olden Time*, the word *liberius*, for which *libertas* has been substituted in the new seal, occurs in the original charter of the burgh, and, indeed, is of common occurrence in such charters. We observe that the dragons are drawn as bipeds. Is not the difference between a dragon and a wyvern that the former has four, while the latter has only two, legs?

It may safely be said that this work supersedes all others which treat of the subject, and presents

a model which might with advantage be imitated in other departments of heraldry.

BOOK-PRICES CURRENT (London: Elliot Stock) is so widely known and appreciated, that it is unnecessary for us to say more than that the volume for 1897 has been published, and bears abundant testimony to Mr. J. H. Slater's painstaking accuracy. We may, however, draw attention to the proposal to publish a General Index to the volumes already issued. The utility of such an index is obvious, and it is proposed to issue it by subscription, the price being fixed at a guinea net. We hope that a sufficient number of names will be received to justify the publication of the index at an early date.

We have received from the office of our contemporary, the *Architect*, three proof engravings of "ink-photo" engravings of the series of the "Cathedrals of England" which has been in progress of publication in the *Architect* during 1897, and which will be continued in the present year. The three engravings sent to us are those of the interior of the nave of Lincoln Cathedral looking east, the choir of Ely Cathedral, and the south aisle of Winchester Cathedral. It is a pleasure to be able to speak in very warm terms of praise. All three engravings are excellent, showing light and shade admirably, and with much clearness of architectural detail. We should be disposed to award the first place to the view of Lincoln, but the two others are almost equally good, though the Scottish woodwork and reredos spoil the appearance of the view of Ely. The series ought to form a valuable addition to the published views of the cathedrals when completed, and we have much satisfaction in drawing attention to it. The pictures (not counting the margins) measure 13 by 10½ inches.

Correspondence.

THE DATE OF WALTHAM CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR.



THE acceptance of a pre-Norman date for the main part of Waltham Cross Church not only by Mr. E. J. Freeman, but by Mr. Burges (who had the best possible opportunity of studying the architecture when engaged on the restoration of the fabric), would, it might have been supposed, have sufficed to settle the question whether it was the church that history tells us was founded by Harold. Yet the same objection from time to time is advanced, that the style is later than that of the middle of the eleventh century, since there is an entire absence of "long and short" masonry and other Saxon features, such as occur in the two Lincoln towers, St. Peter-at-Gowts, and St. Mary-Wigford, so long believed to be of post-Norman date, and built in a style it is assumed Harold would, as an Englishman, have chosen for his collegiate church. This assumption,

however, would scarcely have been put forward had it been known that the late Precentor Venables, a year or two before his death, discovered that the two churches, of which mention is made in Domesday Book as having been built by a Saxon named Colsweigen, after the Conquest, were *not* the ones now standing, and the age of which is absolutely unknown; and that the churches mentioned in Domesday, above referred to, were taken down three or four hundred years ago, and it is not known in what style they were built, though, in all probability, it would have been in the improved Anglo-Romanesque architecture of the period, as at Waltham, Lavingham, St. Frideswide, and other churches which have been altered, though the earlier work still gives the date of the building. And it should be remembered that Mr. J. H. Parker, shortly before his death, admitted that Anglo-Saxon architecture at the date of the Conquest, and presumably for some years before, was by no means inferior to Norman.

The employment of Caen stone at Waltham, also, has led some to think that the church was rebuilt by Henry I., since this stone is not believed to have been imported into England before Lanfranc's time, though, as a fact, it proves the exact contrary, as will presently be seen. Two of the pillars at the east end of the nave, too, were no doubt rebuilt when the collegiate church was converted into an abbey of regular canons; but the foundations of the old ones had given way, as ascertained by Mr. Burges, who himself rebuilt another one on the south side for the like reason. Caen stone, too, was used in the extensive repairs executed by the first Norman abbots—*e.g.*, at the west end of the nave, and in building buttresses to support the north aisle wall, where the tooling or axing on the Caen stone is in fine diagonal lines in the late Norman manner; whilst in the older work, where the pillars and walls are of clunch, this is not the case.

Confining myself on the present occasion to a single architectural point, which will, however, I think, be sufficient to show that some part, at least, of Harold's church is still in existence, I will now direct attention to the spiral grooving of the cylindrical column on the south side of the nave. It is the only pillar so ornamented, and was thought by Mr. Freeman certainly to have once been inlaid with gilded brass, as implied in the *Vita Haroldi*, but he failed in his search for remains of fastenings. The Rev. J. H. Stamp, sometime curate of Waltham, met with more success, as he discovered drill-holes in the upper part of the grooving under circumstances of peculiar interest, for the upper part of the clunch masonry remains uncased, and consequently is part of Harold's work; whilst it is important to note that the lower part of the pillar, which would have been most subject to injury and depredation, was cased with the Caen stone, in which the spiral grooving was carefully continued; but brass was not inserted, the inlay in

the upper part being no longer in existence. Mr. Freeman, though he found no evidence of metal having been inserted, noticed that the square section of the groove would have facilitated its introduction.

Now, the use of Caen stone in other parts of the church—for instance, at the west end and the buttresses outside the north aisle—furnish additional evidence of the date of the Norman restoration, for the axe markings or tooling in fine diagonal lines, the late Mr. Bouet, architect, of Caen, tells us, in his history of the Conqueror's church in that town, was the practice on all plain surfaces in the later Norman period, and shows that the restoration at Waltham was in Henry II.'s time, as implied in documents in the Rolls office. Consequently Harold's church was repaired and not rebuilt.

It should be mentioned that the flat characteristic ornament round the nave arches in place of a label, which occurs elsewhere also in churches incorrectly styled Norman, are sunk in a similar manner to the grooves in the cylindrical pillar.

Reverting to the important discovery made by Precentor Venables; there is evidence that one of the two churches recorded as built after the Conquest by the Saxon Colsweigen—namely, St. Peter-by-the-Pump—was subsequently given by his son, P'icot, to St. Mary's Abbey, York, and Mr. Venables says it was served either by the prior of a cell of the abbey dedicated in honour of St. Mary Magdalene, on the banks of the river Witham, or by a vicar appointed by him. The last vicar, it appears, was named Bracebridge (in 1446), and to him no successor was appointed, the parish having become destitute of people. The other church, St. Austin's, fell into decay for the same reason, and was taken down in 1533-34. See the Lincoln Diocesan Archaeological Society: *Associated Societies' Reports*, vol. vii., p. 52.

J. PARK HARRISON.

January 6.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.





The Antiquary.

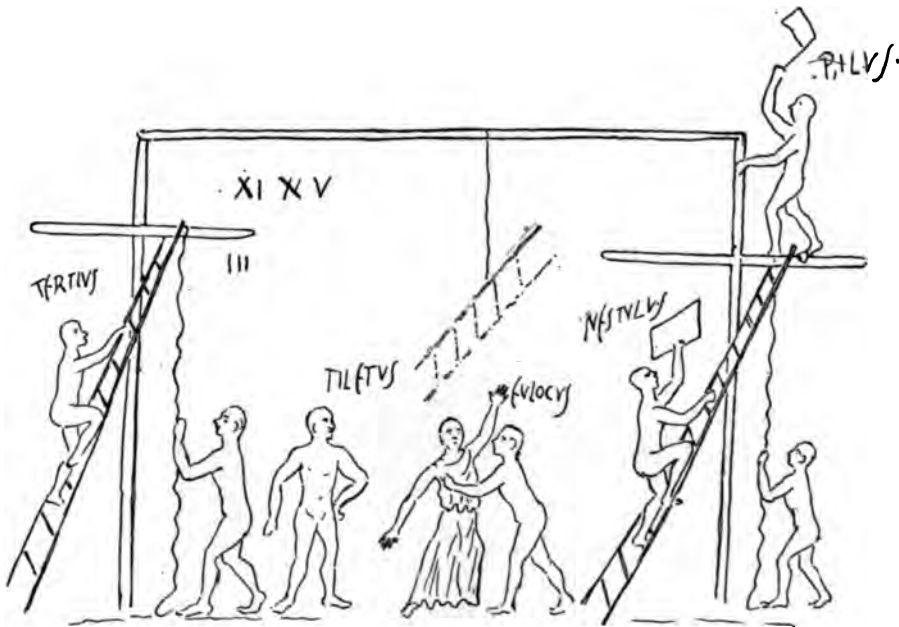


MARCH, 1898.

Notes of the Month.

VERY considerable interest has naturally been aroused by a statement in the newspapers to the effect that Professor Marucchi had discovered a sketch of the Crucifixion in the Palace of Tiberius, with the names of the

exaggerated. There are, Professor Marucchi says, many indications that this drawing may refer to the Crucifixion, from the action of the figures and the place represented. But the inscription written above the scene is exceedingly difficult to decipher, and requires further study. A correspondent of the *Guardian* sends the following description of the sketch to that paper: "There was represented a cross, against which were leaning two ladders, one on either side, at the foot was a Roman soldier dragging his prisoner towards the ladder; another cross, likewise with a ladder, is on the spectator's left, but the third is wanting. A long beam runs along the top, which seems to have been used to steady the crosses. Several Roman soldiers are on the scene. Above are four or five lines in Old Latin, badly written, the words not divided from one another." The *graffito*, of which we



Roman soldiers standing by the cross, placed against each figure. Professor Marucchi, however, writes to say that the importance of the communication which he made privately to some friends as to the possible interpretation of a sketch scratched upon the wall in the Palace of Tiberius on the Palatine has been
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are enabled to give the accompanying rough sketch, has been hitherto interpreted as a picture of rope-dancers.

Mr. Joseph L. Powell writes: "In an interesting article on the 'Preservation of Ancient Buildings' abroad, in the December number

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of the *Antiquary*, the Royal Academy of San Fernando, Madrid, is referred to, though it is added (p. 369), 'but of its composition no information is vouchsafed.' I may be able to supply some particulars, having by me the 'Statutes of the Academy.' Founded by King Charles III. in the last century, in imitation of the French Academy of Letters, it contains forty-eight ordinary Academicians, who must reside in Madrid, divided thus: to represent painting, fourteen members; sculpture, ten; architecture, twelve; and music, twelve. These numbered Academicians were elected much as members of the French Academy. In addition there are Honorary Academicians who may reside in the provinces of Spain or abroad, and correspondents at home and abroad. The Academy has a legal status, and the statutes in my possession are signed by the Minister de Fomento (of Education and Fine Arts). Among the duties of members and correspondents are the preservation of ancient historic monuments and the collection of information in regard to them. The present writer's first connection with the Academy was brought about in this way. In 1883 he witnessed the destruction of the remains of the historic Logroño Bridge, dating from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. This old bridge was the scene of a conflict against the French under Gaston de Foix, and a model of it is on the arms of Logroño. Hence he forwarded a memorial to the Academy against its wanton destruction, merely to replace it by a modern bridge of no architectural or historic merit or interest. In this case, either the work of destruction had gone too far, or the Academy was unable to prevent it."

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A curious story is told of the recent discovery of the Charter of the Shipwrights' Company. For the past century the Guild, owing to the mysterious disappearance of its charter, has been working under ordinances granted by the Court of Aldermen. Owing to the investigations of Mr. Kent, the secretary of the Trinity Board, the long-lost document has been recently unearthed from the catacombs of the Trinity House on Tower Hill. After considerable pains and labour, it has been deciphered by Mr. Jeayes, of the MS. Department of the British Museum. The

document shows that powers were given to the Shipwrights' Company under this charter by James I. to inspect the construction of ships in any part of England, and to punish those who put bad work into them. It is strange that the original grant of arms, dated 1605, only came into the company's possession a few years since, it having also mysteriously disappeared more than a century ago.

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The report of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society, adopted at the annual meeting, calls, we think, for some explanation. Antiquaries by this time know only too well what the "restoration" of an ancient church means, yet here we have an archæological society glorying in the fact that the sixtieth year of the Queen's reign is a record for what it calls "Church work" in Leicestershire. The report gives a long list of thirty or more ancient churches which have been altered or restored in some way or other as a memorial of the Diamond Jubilee. At two churches (Hinckley and Thurmaston) new communion-plate has been given or provided, and we are not told what has become of the old. At Mountsorrell St. Peter's "a new granite font costing 100 guineas"—fancy, a hundred guineas!—has been provided, and mischief of all sorts of kinds has evidently been done, with the society's approval, all round the county, as our readers can see from the report itself, which is printed on another page. We repeat our observation that the matter calls for explanation, or the Leicestershire Society should drop the word "archæological" from its title. The report reads like a page from the *Ecclesiologist* of fifty years ago.

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A large discovery of old English coins was made on January 29 at Penicuik, near Edinburgh. The coins were discovered through the action of a mole, and 270 coins of the first three Edwards were brought to light. The coins were in rouleaux, and the regularity of the rolls indicated that they had been placed there with a degree of deliberation. The greater number consist of silver pennies and halfpennies minted between 1272 and 1307. The majority are from the London mint, Canterbury comes second, while Bristol, Newcastle, and Durham also occur. A few

bear the stamp of the Dublin mint. Two of the coins are Scotch coins of the reign of Alexander III.

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The old house at Dublin of which the late Mr. D. A. Walter contributed a sketch and verbal description in the *Antiquary* for July last, and in which it is believed that Dean Swift at one time lived, if he did not actually die in it, is, we hear, to be repaired and preserved. This is as it should be, for the house is a very picturesque building, and its connection with Swift confers upon it quite an exceptional amount of historical interest. We are glad to understand that the attention drawn to the matter in our pages by Mr. Walter has had so satisfactory a result.

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We quote the following strange paragraph from the *Pall Mall Gazette* for what it is worth: "It is said that a petition has been lodged with Lord Salisbury by the Royal British Antiquarian and Archæological Societies protesting against a peculiar form of prison labour in Egypt which has grown up under British auspices. It seems that the convicts, of whom there are 1,200 in one prison alone, are employed in the profitable manufacture of bogus antiques, for which the sons of Mahommed have acquired a simply phenomenal aptitude. Any visitor to the villages on the Upper Nile will have seen some of these forgeries, which are so clever as to baffle detection except by the experts. Americans are the largest buyers of these vamped-up mummies and coffins and tomb relics, with which transatlantic local museums must be pretty well stocked. As yet, only the smaller objects are said to have been manufactured at the prisons, but the authorities are hopeful in time of producing full-fledged mummies and sarcophagi." With regard to this, all we can say is that we have not heard of any antiquarian society interesting itself in the subject of prison labour in Egypt, nor do we know what is meant by the "Royal British Antiquarian and Archæological Societies." There is a delightful vagueness about the expression, which is quite in keeping with the "It is said" with which the paragraph begins. One thing, however, is certain, and that is that Egypt vies with the Field of Waterloo in being the

happy hunting-ground of the purveyor of sham antiquities and relics—but we thought they were made at Birmingham!

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It is with much regret that we record the decease of Mr. G. T. Clark, which took place on January 31, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. Mr. Clark, better known to antiquaries, perhaps, by the name of "Castles Clark," has been described, and not without reason, as the "Grand Old Man" of Wales, for although he was not a Welshman by birth, Mr. Clark had long resided in the Principality. He was a very remarkable instance of a man who not merely as a prosperous ironmaster successfully conducted a very large and important business, but who, in addition, took much part (short of entering Parliament) in the public life of South Wales. In addition to all this, which might well have been expected to have absorbed all his energies, Mr. Clark was unquestionably in the forefront of archæology as a diligent and scholarly student and excavator. His papers on the Castles of England, which earned him his *sobriquet*, were published in 1883 in a collected form, under the title of *Medieval Military Warfare*. The work at once took its place as the standard work on the subject. Besides it, Mr. Clark published many other well-known archæological works.

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We have received the following communication from Mr. Montague S. Giuseppe, F.S.A., one of the secretaries of the Surrey Archæological Society: "In the January number of the *Antiquary*, in the 'Notes of the Month,' there is a paragraph which in the opinion of the Council of the Surrey Archæological Society is misleading, and calculated to seriously prejudice the interests of their society. I therefore beg that you will be so kind as to insert in the next number of your magazine the following statement of the society's financial condition and projects: The accounts of the society for the past year show liabilities amounting to £39 15s. 7d. in excess of the balance at the banker's, and in the hands of the hon. secretary. But this deficit is no greater than the average of preceding years, and the liabilities themselves are of a nature that it has been customary to carry over to the

succeeding year's account. This custom will be followed in the present instance, and thus the society's reserve fund of £351 16s. 3d. will remain intact, and constitute a guarantee of solvency, little, it is believed, if at all, inferior to that of most other societies of similar standing. As regards the future work of the society, the council are so far from feeling the necessity of any curtailment as to have made plans for the removal of the headquarters from London to Guildford. The more spacious premises here leased will permit of the proper housing of the library and museum, and thus render them more accessible to members, and in the case of the latter, as is proposed, to the public. So that while no intention is entertained of a decrease in the literary output of the society, to the excellence of which in the past you are so kind as to testify, a fresh field of usefulness will be opened. 'To suitably fit up the interior of the new premises, it is estimated that a sum of £300 will be required. But to meet these initial expenses a special appeal for funds has been issued, and has resulted already in promises of contributions amounting to over £100. Although the membership of the society is far from what might be expected of so populous a county as Surrey, there has been no decided falling off in recent years of the numbers. It is hoped, now that a centre has been found at Guildford, that the interest taken in the society by county residents will be greatly increased, and so bring about a large accession of new members. But that at present the society has no reasons for entertaining the grave fears expressed in your paragraph, this brief statement of facts will, I think, suffice to prove."



The Editor had no idea when he inserted the paragraph in question, that it could possibly bear the injurious interpretation placed upon it by the council. Had he thought so, it would not have been inserted. To the Editor, the inculcated paragraph seemed only to restate in other words what the council had said in the annual report published in the recently-issued part of the *Collections* of the society. The following is what is said there (p. xxv): "The council regrets to report that the deficit on the yearly account shows a

slight increase; this is partly to be accounted for by the increased rent which has fallen upon the society since the loss of the part tenancy of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society. Up to the present the society has been unable to secure another tenant. In order to lessen this deficit, and to keep the annual expenditure within the annual income, it will be necessary, unless a large addition can be made to the number of annual subscribers, to cut down the size of the *Collections*, and reduce the number of illustrations. To a certain extent this has already been done, as the following table shows:

				£
Cost of <i>Collections</i> in	1890	...		87.
"	"	1891	...	120.
"	"	1892	...	100.
"	"	1893	...	97.
"	"	1894	...	77.
"	"	1895	...	74.
"	"	1896	...	54.

To further reduce the expenditure on this item will only tend to impair the efficiency of the society's work." We really do not see that our paragraph went much beyond the report of the council itself. However, we are very glad to learn that the prospects of one of the most useful of all our provincial societies are much brighter and more hopeful than we feared was the case.



A few years ago very general distrust was felt by antiquaries as to the treatment the Roman baths at Bath were receiving. We are glad to say that all ground for apprehension has long since been removed, and that the Society of Antiquaries has expressed its satisfaction with the treatment of the baths in the most recent alterations and additions to the bathing establishment. At a recent meeting of the society, Mr. J. M. Brydon, the architect, exhibited and presented a photograph showing how the remains of the large Roman bath have been preserved by their incorporation with the new buildings. It was thereupon proposed by Sir John Evans, seconded by Mr. Mickelthwaite, and carried unanimously: "That the best thanks of the society be offered to Mr. Brydon for the photograph of the Roman bath at Bath that he has been

good enough to send. The society at the same time desires to express its satisfaction at the manner in which the difficult task of combining a modern superstructure with Roman foundations has been accomplished, by which the early portions of the work have been preserved intact, and will be safely handed to posterity." This is a very satisfactory ending to a matter which at one time afforded grounds for much concern and apprehension.

At a meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society held at Chetham's Hospital, Manchester, on January 14, but too late for us to mention it in the February number of the *Antiquary*, Mr. W. Harrison read a paper on the "Ancient Beacons of Lancashire and Cheshire." The subject is one of considerable local interest everywhere, and deserves more attention than it seems to have usually received. The sites of many beacons are, of course, still well known, but in several cases they have been lost, and can only be rediscovered after much trouble. Beacons, as Mr. Harrison pointed out, were of immemorial antiquity. They found references to them in Jeremiah and Isaiah. Æschylus, in his *Agamemnon*, gave a detailed and vivid picture of the transmission of the news of the fall of Troy to Argos. In England beacons were, no doubt, used from the earliest times. Mr. Harrison proceeded to say something of the different beacon hills in Lancashire and Cheshire, prefacing these remarks by stating that it was not always the highest hills which were most suitable as signalling stations, for a low hill, standing by itself, might be quite as widely seen as a high one, might be more unmistakable, and at the same time more accessible. In Lancashire Mr. Harrison mentioned, among other hills, Everton, Billinge, Rivington Pike, Whittle Pike, Thieveley Pike (between Bacup and Burnley), Bonfire Hill and Pike Law (Burnley), Pendle Hill, Longridge Fell, Preesall Hill, Clougha (south-east of Lancaster), Warton Crag, Aldingham, Coniston Old Man, and Lowick. In Cheshire he mentioned Alderley Edge, Beacon Hill (Frodsham), and Mow Cop. A general account of the beacons in different parts of the country would form, we think, a very useful and

interesting piece of topographical work. It ought not to be a matter of very great difficulty to identify the sites of most of the ancient beacons, thanks to the celebrations of 1887 and 1897. Will not some competent antiquary take up the subject of the Ancient Beacons of England?

A discovery of a peculiarly interesting and valuable nature has been made on the banks of Lough Derg by Mr. Charles Butler Stoney, owner of the Portland estate on the Munster side. The find is that of a magnificent specimen of the ancient Irish canoe-shaped boat or barge, hewn out of the solid block manifestly with the aid of blunt instruments. The vessel measures 18 feet long by nearly 4 feet in width, and is of massive yet graceful proportions and outline. It is one great piece of the finest of bog oak, and is in a splendid state of preservation. It is seatless, but slight indentations on the inner sides indicate where at least one seat may have been. It was discovered at a considerable depth beneath the surface near the shores of the lough and buried in sand, this spot evidently being at a remote period well within the alluvial area of Lough Derg. In size, symmetry, and workmanship it is considered to be a far superior specimen of the same ancient craft than anything recently found. The boat is, we are told by the *Freeman's Journal* (from whose columns our information is derived), "in a place of honour" on the ornamental grounds opposite Portland Mansion, and is "an object of much interest." Surely it should find a safer and more appropriate home in a museum. It may be remembered that a few years ago a hewn boat of the same type, but not so perfect or large as this one, was found in Lough Ree. This is now in the museum at Dublin.

Mr. Arthur Mayall, of Endon, Mossley, near Manchester, writes: "May I call your attention to a very serious misstatement in the January portion of 'England's Oldest Handicrafts'? On p. 62, col. 2, one reads: 'Today 12,000 spindles are often worked at once and by one spinner.' Now, spindles are counted by the dozen, and mules are worked in pairs. There is a possibility that mules have been made containing 120 dozen

spindles each. This will give to each mule 1,440 spindles, and to the pair 2,880 spindles, or a fourth, in round numbers, of the 12,000 stated. It is a little misleading, too, to say they are worked by one spinner. On this length of mule the spinner invariably has the help of two assistants. It is not a case of a nought too many having crept in. To say 1,200 would be to grossly understate the case. The average number of spindles per pair of mules for new machinery may be taken at 2,000, and it is certain that no mules are at work containing more than 3,000 spindles to the pair. One's appreciation of the accuracy of the *Antiquary* prompts these details." We submitted Mr. Mayall's letter to Mrs. Robson, and append her reply, which is as follows: "I thank you for sending me Mr. Arthur Mayall's letter, and am obliged to him for the correction. It should have been 1,200, not 12,000 spindles. Mr. Mayall says 1,200 very greatly understates the number; my authority, Mr. Thomas Ellison, whose article the British Museum considered an authority, gave that number: 'At the opening of the present century the mule contained about 200 spindles; it now contains from 1,000 to 1,200.' But perhaps that information had been gathered earlier, and the improvements in machinery are so frequent that I am quite willing to accept Mr. Mayall's correction."



A book that is likely to interest many is promised by the delegates of the Clarendon Press—*Brief Lives, chiefly of Contemporaries, set down by John Aubrey between the Years 1669 and 1696*. For the first time these lives—four hundred odd, all told—will, we understand, be published in their entirety, Aubrey's four chief biographical manuscripts having been edited anew by Dr. Andrew Clark. Aubrey began these lives at the suggestion of Anthony Wood, and the great antiquary owed much to his friend's industry and cleverness.



Quarterly Notes on Roman Britain.

BY F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.

XXIV.



THE winter is seldom fertile in discoveries of antiquities, and the present winter is no exception. Enough, however, has been found or put on record since my last quarterly article, printed in the December number of this journal, to interest archæologists to a very considerable degree. It is characteristic of the season that five out of the six items which I have to record belong to the southern part of Roman Britain, and only one to the mural region.

WILTSHIRE.—My readers will recollect that I have noticed in two or three of my preceding articles the villa close to Appleshaw, near Andover, which has been excavated during the course of 1897 by the Rev. G. H. Engleheart. The same neighbourhood has yielded another striking discovery to the same accomplished archæologist. The exact site of this discovery is (as Mr. Engleheart tells me) on the Ludgershall and Weyhill road, about a mile south-west of the Appleshaw villa. Here is a field in which roofing-stones, flue-tiles, and other indications of a villa had often been noted by Mr. Engleheart; he therefore obtained leave, dug, and found a floor of mortar. At one point in this floor was a hole about 3 feet across, and in this hole, which must have been sunk for the purpose, lay buried a score and a half of tin and pewter dishes, of very various sizes and shapes. The digging also yielded some fragments of pottery and other trifles, including a bit of wall-plaster, painted with a red and white pattern, exactly like some found in the Appleshaw villa. There can be very little doubt, as Mr. Engleheart observes, that a villa of sorts once stood on this spot; very possibly it dates from the same period as the Appleshaw house, the beginning of the fourth century. The pewter and tin dishes are still more interesting; few such finds have ever been made. The metal is in every case mostly, in some cases almost wholly, tin. Several are ornamented with curious inlaid

designs, not unlike certain mosaic patterns, and one has scratched on it faintly but indisputably the Christian emblem, the Chi-Rho. The vessels belong almost certainly to the fourth century, which (as I have said) is the probable date of the villa in the midst of which they were buried. The occurrence of the Christian emblem in a villa in the South of England is no new thing. I pointed out two years ago in the *English Historical Review* (July, 1896) that Christianity was fairly well diffused over the southern and midland districts of Britain by about the middle of the fourth century. The new Appleshaw find falls well into line with the facts and conclusions which I then stated. In the north, where the Roman troops were principally massed, there is less evidence of Christians.

SURREY.—Near Reigate, in Surrey, a roadway was discovered in January under Nutley Lane. It is a flint road, 14 feet wide, with trimmed edges, and it lies about 5 feet below the surface of the present highway. It has been considered by various antiquaries to be the Roman road from London to Portslade, or that from London to Winchester, or a continuation of the Pilgrims' Way, but it will be well to receive these theories with caution. There is no evidence that a Roman road ever joined London and Portslade (near Brighton), and the remains at Portslade are wholly insignificant: the idea that Portus Adurni stood thereabouts is now obsolete. The second alternative, the Roman road from London to Winchester, undoubtedly existed, but it did not traverse Reigate. About the Pilgrims' Way I am not qualified to speak. But certainly before the Reigate road is identified with any particular Roman road, proof is desirable that it is of Roman origin at all.

LONDON.—An interesting find has been made in Southwark, in the Borough High Street, consisting of sepulchral pottery, a British bronze coin, and some coins of Nero and Claudius. I infer from the published notices of the find that all the objects were found together; if this is so, we have a clear case of a burial outside London, dating somewhere about A.D. 55-65. It is to be hoped that fuller accounts of the discovery, with illustrations, will be forthcoming in due

course. The find did not, as I am told, include any "Samian" ware.

SOUTH WALES.—It has long been suspected that Cardiff Castle stands on the top of a Roman fort or small walled settlement, and some masonry which I was shown there two or three years ago seemed to me to agree with this view. I now learn from the South Wales newspapers that "the rubble foundation of an angle tower of undoubted Roman work" has been unearthed. Further details will be awaited with interest. Meanwhile, it is becoming increasingly probable that Cardiff was a Roman post on the Roman road from the legionary fortress of Isca (Caerleon on Usk) through the coast counties to Maridūnum (Carmarthen). Two of the posts on this road, Leucārum, at Loughor, or, as the Welsh have it, Llychwr, and Nidum, at Neath, are already identified more or less satisfactorily. The Itinerary mentions a third post, Bomium, or, as some English writers less correctly call it, Bovium. If, however, the distances are correctly given in the Itinerary, Bomium cannot be Cardiff, for it is said to be fifteen Roman miles from Neath and twenty-seven from Caerleon, while Cardiff is over thirty miles from Neath, and at least fifteen from Caerleon. However, it is to be noted that the whole Itinerary distance from Neath to Caerleon is only forty-two miles, and that a road of only this length between the two would have to run fairly straight from one point to the other. That is, it would not curve round the coast, somewhat like the Great Western Railway, but would run inland, through much more difficult country. I should be glad if some Welsh archæologist could examine into and settle this question. There is, I think, some evidence that the Roman road just east of Neath climbed up on to the moors instead of following the lowland strip along which modern road and railway run.

MANCHESTER.—At Manchester, Mr. C. Roeder has been collecting some interesting relics of Mancunium, some of which he has been kind enough to submit to me. A full account will be published shortly by him.

THE NORTH.—One discovery is recorded, not from the Wall, but from the Mural region—an altar found at South Shields, and dedicated by one Julius Verax, centurion of

the Sixth Legion, to a god or goddess whose name is lost. The stone was figured in the February number of this periodical. I am glad to be able to add that two important Scotch reports will soon appear. The results of the Glasgow Archæological Society's excavations in 1891-92 in the Vallum of Pius will be at last put before the world; and the work done by the Scotch Society of Antiquaries at Ardoch in 1896 will be described in that Society's Transactions. Archæologists will be glad to get the accounts of these two important undertakings, and the sooner the better.

February 12, 1898.



Ramblings of an Antiquary.

BY GEORGE BAILEY.

SOME ANCIENT WALL-PAINTINGS.

Copyright.

CHAPTER I.

THERE remain still on the walls of our ancient churches quite a large number of these shadowy and dilapidated pictures frequently called frescoes, but really paintings in distemper, on a thin coating or ground of fine plaster; this preparation being, in some cases, white in colour, and carefully laid on; in others not so white, and more roughly laid, even if it consists of more than a coating of colour-wash, as appears to be the case in, perhaps, the majority of those we have seen; and it is *generally* very thin. The paintings now under notice are in the church of St. Peter at Raunds, Northamptonshire, where they are numerous and interesting. The village is about seven miles from a railway, but the walk is delightful in summer-time. We intend to illustrate very interesting and curious paintings from other churches in future parts of the *Antiquary*.

We will first direct attention to Fig. 1, which represents what remains of an old clock dial, which occupies the upper portion of the tower arch, inside the church. The dial fills the centre of the tympanum. It is

of raised plaster-work, painted. The numerals indicating the hours were painted in Old English characters on the twenty-four small circles or raised pateræ round the clock-face.



FIG. 1.—ANCIENT CLOCK DIAL.

There was only one finger, which would take an hour to move from one of these to the next. There are now neither finger nor clock-works. Below the dial there has been an inscription (Fig. 2), part of which remains; but the plaster of the scrolls on which it was written is cracked, so rendering it difficult, if not impossible, to read the whole of it. It appears to have contained the names of the donors of the clock—a man and his wife, whose effigies are represented in the paintings on the spandrels on each side of the clock, accompanied by angels. We have given drawings of these and the inscription

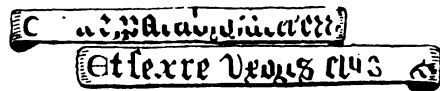


FIG. 2.—INSCRIPTION ON DIAL.

on a larger scale, by which they will be better understood. The whole of this has been in bright colours; much of it still remains.

In Fig. 3 we have a sketch of a large painting on the wall above the chancel arch. What we see now formed the background to a rood which was evidently removed when such things were ordered to be taken away, as only the white plaster spaces, where it and the accompanying figures stood,

now remain, showing out from the deep red or chocolate ground on which the group of adoring angels are painted. This background has been thickly powdered with small black plates on which the monogram *ih̄s* has been painted in white. The floating dresses and peacock-feather wings of the angels have been white. Each angel has borne one of the emblems of the passion, such as the crown of thorns, cross, nails, etc., and several of these may still be distinctly seen, though the whole picture is very much obliterated and

aisle. Our drawing from it (Fig. 4) will save any lengthy description, as enough of the outline remains to enable anyone to supply the contour of the whole design when complete. The housing of the horse is fairly perfect. The shaded stripes are red, and the other part of the cloth is white. The surcoat of the saint is also white with red stripes, and he wears a red belt. There is also another belt, worn lower down, with cylindrical ornaments upon it, probably a sword-belt. The left arm is gone, but there



FIG. 3.—REMAINS OF THE ROOD.

indistinct in parts. Judging from the feathers of the angels' wings on this painting being the same as those in the spandrels of the clock at the other end of the nave, we may perhaps infer that the date of both is very nearly the same, *i.e.*, fifteenth century; but they do not rank so high as works of art, as do all the others we hope now to illustrate.

We may conveniently notice next the remains of what, when perfect, was a very bold and spirited drawing of St. George and the Dragon. This occupies the whole of the wall space above the north door in the north

remains the long-pointed *tippet* worn from the sleeve, which has a knob or piece of a tassel at the extremity; such appendages were common in the time of Edward IV. Only a part of his lance remains. As is nearly always the case with wall-paintings, this picture shows traces of a former painting; and singularly, in this they are parts of the same subject of an older date. It will be noticed that there are three legs of another horse, two in front and one behind. There is also part of the neck of this horse, and above it are traces of the head of the rider, which appears to have had a

nimbus. Nothing is left of the dragon. There is a curious head of an animal between the forelegs of the second horse, which does not appear to belong to either of the St. George pictures, and it may be a fragment of a still older subject. The legend of St. George appears to have been a favourite one, as the South Kensington list, published in 1883, gives a list of seventy-two places where it has been found, though many of them have been destroyed since that time.

it nothing remains except traces of two letters. There is no trace of the hermit with his lantern, who is usually seen on the opposite side of the river, nor does there appear ever to have been such a person ; but behind him there is a rock and a naked man upon it holding up his hands, probably in terror of the large serpent seen creeping round the rock on his right. The colouring is nearly all gone ; but it may be mentioned that the dress of the Christ-child was brown madder colour, and so was the



FIG. 4.--ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.

St. Christopher was also a very popular subject for representation in sculpture, stained glass, and brasses. The South Kensington list enumerates eighty of this subject. Fig. 5 is a copy of the painting on the north wall of the nave at Raunds. The legend is pictured much as usual. The colossal figure with the Christ on his shoulder, crossing the stream leaning upon a young tree, which he uses as a staff. A scroll floats from him on his left, upon which there was an inscription, but of

robe of the saint ; his hair and beard were white. The sapling staff was brown ochre, so were the rocks, and the naked man was a cadaverous gray. The whole background has been seeded with a very pretty brown-madder diaper, of which we give a somewhat enlarged example on the margin. The figure is very large, and occupies the whole of the space between the nave arcade and the sills of the clerestory windows.

The drawing and composition is good, and

the painting, when complete, must have been imposing; even now, faded and misty as the colours are, broken and obliterated in parts though it be, there remains much of the charm



FIG. 5.—ST. CHRISTOPHER.

of colour of a faded and worn tapestry hanging, which no doubt these huge cartoons were intended to represent. This will be more readily perceptible in some other drawings from the same walls we hope to give in a future part.

(To be continued.)

Church Notes.

BY THE LATE SIR STEPHEN GLYNNE, BART.

II. DURHAM.—THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

FROM Darlington we proceeded through an uninteresting country to Rushyford, a single house and very large inn. Soon after the country improves. On the left appears Windlesham House, seated high and among woods; and a little further, in a very elevated situation, is seen the tower of Merrington Church, which forms a very conspicuous object. The Country on the right hand is

finely diversified by wood and dale, and in the summer time must be extremely beautiful. The Cathedral of Durham, although always a fine object, does not show to much advantage when approached from this side, and the entrance to the town is by no means splendid. The part of the town nearest Darlington on the side of the Weare is called Elvet, and contains the Church of St. Oswald, the Gaol, and County Court. A bridge over the Weare leads into the main part of the town, in which are the Cathedral, Castle, and four parishes, etc. The river winds completely round this part of the town, and is crossed by another bridge, which leads into the suburb called Crossgate, through which the road to Newcastle passes. There is also a third bridge of very elegant and handsome workmanship built by the Dean and Chapter, and forming a communication between the College and some beautiful walks on the opposite side of the river. The general character of the streets (especially in the main part of the town) is very great steepness, narrowness, and dirt. The Houses are mostly mean and untidy, and the town is full of very small filthy allies and courts. The buildings in Elvet are of rather better description, and the streets wider. The street leading from Elvet bridge to the Gaol is handsome, and of great width. We happened to fall in with the Assizes; consequently our Inn was filled with *limbs of the Law*. There was, however, no reason to complain of any want of civility, or of exorbitant charges at the Waterloo Hotel.

"Feb 28th.—This morning we went to the Cathedral, the situation of which is certainly unequalled by any other in England. It is seated on a lofty rocky bank overlooking the Weare, and presents its west front and towers to the Crossgate side of the river. Nothing can be more striking than the grand effect produced by the stately front of the Cathedral, together with the venerable Castle, both seated on the same lofty rock, which is well covered with trees. The opposite bank is adorned with the finest wood, and is laid out in handsome walks. The Cathedral is a magnificent edifice, and is chiefly remarkable from two singularities in its plan. At the west end is a small low Chapel called the Galilee, the only instance

of the kind in England, and very singular in its plan and style. The other singularity is the Eastern Transept or Chapel of the nine Altars, situate at the Eastern extremity of the Church, which is very rich and elaborate in its style of Architecture. In other respects the plan of the Cathedral resembles most others, being composed of a nave with aisles, a North and South Transept, and a Choir with aisles. At the West end are two low towers, and another loftier one rising from the centre. On the North Side are the Cloisters and Collegiate buildings. The Central tower is Perpend^r, but of good work. The finishing of it is rather abrupt, and it seems to want pinnacles. The effect is rather injured by the upper story being as it were a smaller tower raised upon the lanthorn tower, and appearing somewhat heavy. A spire instead of the upper story of the tower would have been an improvement.

"WEST FRONT.

"The West front of the Cathedral has a very noble and majestic appearance when viewed from the opposite bank of the Wear. The Chapel of the Galilee has the appearance of a large porch, being very low. The Western towers which flank the front are not of great height, but of very elegant Early English work of an early period, the arched mouldings with which they are adorned being but slightly pointed. They are crowned by crocketed pinnacles, which have been erected of late years, and though of a style long subsequent to the towers, still have an elegant appearance. The great west window between the Towers is of peculiar but very elegant Dec^d tracery.

"GALILEE.

"This chapel, which is quite unique, there being no other instance in the kingdom of a chapel in a similar situation, displays architecture the style of which it is difficult to determine whether it be Norman or Early English, there being features of each style blended together. It consists of 5 aisles divided by semicircular arches springing from very slender clustered columns. The arches are ornamented with the chevron or zigzag moulding, which seems a genuine Norman ornament, but the clustered columns partake

more of E.E. The windows are decidedly Early English, consisting of 3 lights of lancet form contained in a large pointed arch. At the Eastern extremity of the chapel was formerly an altar, and the walls and ceiling still retain traces of gaudy painting.

"NAVE.

"The principal entrance to the Nave is in the North aisle through a splendid Norman doorway. The massive grandeur is very striking, and perhaps almost unrivalled. On either side of the Nave is a row of semi-circular arches springing from piers of various descriptions, some of them being massive circular pillars, and others plain piers with half columns set in recesses at the extremities. The ponderous circular columns are many of them adorned with mouldings, some of which are lozenge-wise, some ribs, etc. The arches are deeply moulded, some having the embattled moulding, and most of them the zigzag. The triforium is likewise ornamented with the zigzag moulding, and the Clerestory is formed by a large semi-circular arch between two smaller, resting on slender shafts with capitals. The roof is groined with stone, and the ribs are of massive and substantial formation, and are elegantly moulded with zigzag. The windows are mostly with round heads, but filled with Perpend^r or Decorated tracery. At the west end is the Font, which is a vile modern composition; but the canopy which surmounts it is of extremely rich carved work of the 16th* century, and rises to a great height. On the north side is a magnificent Norman doorway leading to the Cloisters.

"LANTHORN.

"From the intersection of the Nave, Choir, and transepts rises the lanthorn or central tower, which is open to a considerable height, and sheds a brilliant stream of light over that part of the Church. The whole of it is of the best and most elegant Perpendicular work, and although differing from the prevailing style of the building, has a very fine effect. The Tower is supported on very lofty and strong semicircular arches.

* An obvious slip of the pen for "17th."—ED.

"TRANSEPTS.

"The Transepts resemble the nave in their architecture. That to the North has a large window of very beautiful Decorated tracery. The great South window is Perpendr. Under it in the south transept is a very large clock, which is surmounted by a very rich carved canopy.

"CHOIR.

"The choir is separated from the Nave by a very rich and elaborate wooden screen carved very exquisitely, but apparently erected at that period when the Gothic architecture was supplanted by the less chaste work of the Italians. On it stands a very fine organ, adorned in the same style as the screen.* On entering the Choir, the effect is very imposing, the magnificent circular window of the Chapel of Nine Altars, the elegant and light altar screen, and the highly-wrought tabernacle work over the stalls, all forming great and striking features. The ceiling is more ornamented than that of the nave, being varied by the 4 leaf flower. The triforium is formed by a large wide semi-circular arch, divided into 2 lesser arches by a central shaft. The main arches are semi-circular, and spring from various piers as in the nave. The stalls are surmounted by most exquisite tabernacle work. The Bishop's throne, also of very fine work of the 14th century, is raised up very high. Its basement story is formed by the tomb of Bishop Hatfield, its founder, which is of good Decorated work. The north aisle of the Choir has windows of Perpendr tracery, under which runs a range of intersecting semi-circular arches. The Eastern end of the Choir or Chancel is of highly enriched Early English work, in some parts approaching to Decorated. On the last pier before the altar table are 6 enriched trefoiled niches, from which rise 4 shafts ending in corbels, from which spring fine canopies richly foliated and terminating in finials. The triforium is of the most rich Early English work. On either side of the altar are 3 enriched canopied stalls.

* All this has since then been demolished by the "restorer."—Ed.

"Immediately behind the altar is a very elegant skreen erected at the expense of John Lord Neville in 1380. Its style is very early Perpendr, and consists of 3 stories, 2 of which are of open work, and have a particularly light appearance. It is crowned by light pyramidical pinnacles, and on the whole is an extremely light and elegant work. The Neville arms are carved at the back of the skreen. Behind this screen, and projecting into the Chapel of Nine Altars, is the feretory of St. Cuthbert, which at present displays but few traces of its ancient grandeur. The stone is, however, much worn by the feet of pilgrims who formerly resorted to it. We next proceed to the elegant and curious

"CHAPEL OF THE NINE ALTARS.

This chapel is so called from having formerly contained an altar under each of its nine eastern windows, and forms a second transept, as it extends considerably beyond the north and south walls of the Choir. Its architecture is nearly entirely E.E., but in some parts approaches to Decorated. The windows are very numerous, and give a peculiarly light effect. Most of them are long and narrow, and supported by slender shafts. One, however, in the centre of the East front, is circular, and of large size, and forms a most noble feature when viewed from the Choir. The Eastern front of the Chapel externally has been lately repaired, and has a very fine effect. It is adorned by octagon towers, from which rise lofty pyramidical turrets. On the towers are various curious sculptures, which have been lately restored. The whole of the Cathedral is kept in a most exemplary state of neatness and repair, and has a large sum annually expended on it. The South side as yet is untouched by repairs, and from the decay of the stone presents rather a ragged appearance. The Cloisters are not remarkable for any elegance, being extremely plain. They are, however, quite perfect, forming an entire quadrangle.

(To be continued.)



England's Oldest Handicrafts.

By ISABEL SUART ROBSON.

II.—DECORATIVE WORK IN IRON.

"A heart to conceive, a head to contrive, and a hand to execute."—GIBBON.



WORKING in iron is one of the oldest of English handicrafts, and decorative work, in one form or another, must have been done in the infancy of the craft. Iron was, indeed, in the time of its comparative scarcity, regarded almost as a precious metal. In Scotland, this scarcity was the cause of many a depredatory raid over the Border, and Barrow-in-Furness, then, as now, a noted iron centre, suffered severely from the plunderers' preference for the prepared metal and the manufactured article.

St. Paul's Cathedral to-day, and was made at Lamberhurst about the middle of the eighteenth century.*

The Saxon smith, says an old chronicler, was, above all things, "very cunning," and though unequal to moulding huge masses of iron, such as founders of to-day transform into our heavy modern guns, or to drawing iron to threads of gossamer fineness, he could, with exquisite skill, fashion works of strength and beauty out of the material that he loved and studied. Nor were artists and men of rank wanting who used hammer and anvil with enthusiasm and no little measure of success. St. Dunstan, who governed England in the time of Edwy the Fair, is said to have been extremely skilful in working in iron, and so fond of the craft that he had a forge set up in his bedroom. The legend runs that it was while labouring at this forge that his famous temptation by the devil took



WROUGHT IRON TONGS (sixteenth century).

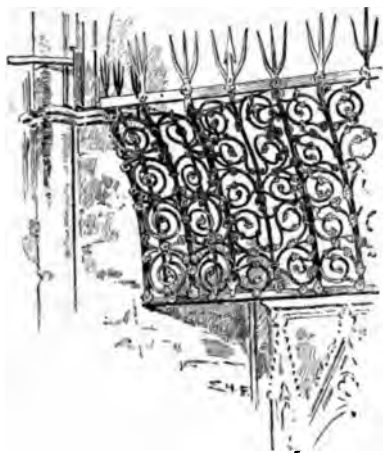
Before coal came into general use, the neighbourhood of abundant timber for fuel was the main consideration which decided the ancient iron-worker as to the locality of his forge. In this country the leafy glades of the Forest of Dean, where there are still cinder-heaps left by the Roman craftsmen, and the wooded weald of Sussex, may be regarded as the nurseries of the iron trade. So actively was the industry pursued in Sussex that a total annihilation of the woods seemed imminent, and, in 1580, legislation had to interfere. Queen Elizabeth issued a prohibition of the use of timber as fuel, and forbade the erection of any new iron-works within twenty-two miles of London, and four miles of the Downs and the towns of Pevensey, Winchelsea, Hastings, and Rye, under a penalty of £10. The industry existed, however, in Sussex for many centuries, and, as a parting memorial of its metallurgic skill, left us a piece of work familiar to many, the cast-iron railing of 2,500 palisades which partly surrounds

place, and he brought the conflict to an end by seizing the adversary of his soul by the nose with the red-hot tongs. This incident, legendary as it may be, always formed one of the most popular of the pageants provided on Lord Mayor's Day by the goldsmiths when that Company had the honour of giving the City its mayor. The hammer, tongs, and anvil which played such an important part in the old conflict are said to be preserved in Mayfield Palace, where St. Dunstan lived in the middle of the tenth century. The anvil and tongs are of no antiquity, but the hammer, with its iron handle, may be regarded as a mediæval relic. It was probably under St. Dunstan's advice that Edgar issued the command "that every priest, to increase knowledge, diligently learn some handicraft." This order, without doubt, greatly influenced the monks in gaining that proficiency in working in stonework, precious metal and iron,

* See further Mr. Sidney H. Hollands's paper, "The Extinct Iron Industry of the Weald of Sussex," in the *Antiquary* for July, 1896.

seen in the cathedrals and churches of the Middle Ages.

Although we have no examples of ornamental ironwork of Saxon manufacture now remaining, we have but to turn to the illuminated manuscripts of the tenth century



PART OF IRONWORK, TOMB OF QUEEN ELEANOR.

to see that the art of smithing was highly developed. In the Claudian MS. in the British Museum, we find an illustration of the door of Noah's Ark, and also of the gates of Paradise, represented as having very elaborate hinges, with beautiful scroll-work—a sufficient proof that the artists who delineated them had seen somewhat similar decorations.

Hinges on church-doors are, for several reasons, the most ancient pieces of architectural ironwork still remaining to us. Examples are still to be seen of Norman, or twelfth-century work on the doors of secluded village churches which have escaped the vandalism of some destroying Puritan or reckless restorer.

The thirteenth and fourteenth centuries were rich in clever workers in iron, who extended their craft to the decoration of all things capable of ornamentation, many of their designs serving as models for reproduction to-day. Grilles and railings, such as may still be seen at Winchester, Wells, Canterbury, Salisbury, and other cathedrals, and in particular, the beautiful grille surmounting the tomb of Queen Eleanor in Westminster Abbey, and the elaborated ironwork which

strengthened as well as beautified church-doors throughout the land, testify to the skill of the mediæval smith in ecclesiastical work. The "cunninge" craftsman, however, did not disdain to lavish art and time upon the decoration of the humblest kinds of personal and domestic objects. Handles and knockers, as well as hinges, brackets, and lamps—the latter especially dear to mediæval artists in metal—locks and keys, were beautifully decorated. Locks were treated so elaborate in the sixteenth century that they came to be regarded as veritable works of art, and were carried about from place to place like any other valuable piece of furniture. Keys, naturally, were made to correspond. Recognising the fact that the bow of a key is very easily bent, the old workers filled up this part with open work, not only adding strength but beauty also, which combination—greater use with greater beauty—is, says Mr. Ruskin, the very essence of true art. Mediæval knockers, such as may be seen at South Kensington Museum, are also being reproduced by modern manufacturers, to the greater enrichment of domestic art.

In the interior of mediæval houses, decora-



IRON KEY FROM NETLEY ABBEY (*fourteenth century*).

tive ironwork was largely used; nearly every person with pretensions to affluence, possessed chests of the type preserved in the Castle of Rockingham, which dates from the

time of King John, and is made of oak, solid, skilfully put together, and ornamented lavishly with hammered iron hinges and scroll-work. Every village church possessed similar chests for the preservation of their deeds and vestments, and many of these are still existing, with most beautiful iron-work upon them. At York Minster there are two, of a quadrant shape, made especially to contain richly-embroidered copes: one of these has ironwork of the twelfth century covering the lids, and the other dates from the end of the thirteenth century. An



interesting example of decorative ironwork is the cradle of Henry VI., still to be seen in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. The head that once adorned it is missing, and the rich gilding sadly faded, but this is only to be expected when we remember what a chequered career it has had. Passing from one family to another, none of whom seem to have regarded it with much respect, either for its intrinsic worth or its historic associations, the royal cradle was at last rescued by an antiquary from a number of other articles of later date, henceforward to receive the care it merited.

Upon no class of objects was such artistic skill lavished as upon the rich suits of armour made in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. They were, for the most part, of iron or steel, ornamented with *repoussé* work, a species of decoration which consists in embossing or beating up with a hammer the sheet metal in relief, so as to give the form and design the artist wishes. This is a very ancient kind of

work, and most of the metal Homer describes was ornamented by such a process, and finished with the chisel, just as mediæval workers finished their work.

During the whole of the Middle Ages hammered work was used for statues, bas-reliefs and vases, whilst cabinets, caskets, and various other pieces of furniture, were enriched with chasing and damascened work. A hammered and gilded suit of armour, presented by the armourers of London to Charles I., is still preserved in the Tower, and is a beautiful specimen of the work.

Damascening, that is, the inlaying of iron, steel, or bronze with gold and silver, with, in many cases, the addition of etching and engraving, was an art introduced into this country in the sixteenth century, and required very skilled workmanship to bring it to any degree of perfection. The whole surface of the iron to be damascened was first covered with fine incisions, which the artist traced with gold and silver wire, driven firmly in with the hammer. When this process was completed, the whole was rubbed with a burnisher until the incisions were obliterated, and the piece of work assumed the appearance of exquisite metal embroidery. Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, possessed many pieces of damascened work, among them a beautiful casket, inlaid with his armorial bearings, which is still existing. The art of damascening seems to have disappeared from Western Europe, though it is still carried on in its early Moorish home, where an inlaid casket or sword-blade, wrought with all the old wealth of ornamentation and skill, may be bought by a collector of curios from some descendant of Zulago of Toledo. In India, where the art is known as *kufwork*, and in China and Japan, damascening is brought to perfection, but so costly must it always be, that we can have little hope of its revival in Europe.

The Renaissance naturally exercised a powerful influence upon decorative ironwork. "Genius was abroad, and handicraftsmen shared the enthusiasm," says Dr. Woltmann. "Infinite pains had been expended before; now all that human hands created men wished to see beautiful, whatever purpose it served." Some students have found a beautiful indication of our national love of home and hearth in the fact that English skill in

forging and delicate casting should turn to the household utensils for an added field of labour, and expend on the objects of everyday use, the skill and finish which would in France have been lavished on the elaborate tracery of a balcony, and in Italy or Spain on some screen for a church, or bracket from which to suspend a banner. The wrought ironwork of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries claims admiration from all lovers of the handicraft on account of its exuberance of invention and its grace and lightness of design. The earlier smiths were accustomed to connect the framework of iron panels by means of tenons and mortises—indeed, this forms one of the most characteristic features of sixteenth-century work; welding was little used, though we find some very clever examples; it was replaced by riveting in the seventeenth century, with other modes of connection, and it is with regret that we notice the details appearing coarser, and the execution gradually less finished. Great care in selecting material distinguished then, as now, good smithing; the iron had to be malleable, even when cold, and to be capable of standing, without breaking, the beating up into the foliage so characteristic of the age. Swedish iron has always been considered the best for this purpose.

Among the many good pieces of seventeenth-century work, the most noted are some wrought and hammered iron screens, which formerly stood on one side of Hampton Court Palace grounds, but were removed by the South Kensington Museum authorities, who gained permission to do so from the Queen, before rust and the dilapidation of two hundred years had quite destroyed their beauty. They have been attributed to a Nottingham worker, Huntingdon Shaw, who is said to have made them, in 1695, at the request of William III.; but such statement is now believed to be erroneous. Outside Hampton Court Church there is a tablet to his memory, upon which he is described as "An artist in His way," and the additional remark that "he designed and executed the ornamentally iron-work at Hampton Court Palace," which was not, however, placed upon the tablet until its removal from the churchyard to the church in 1830. Research has proved to students of decorative ironwork

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that Shaw was scarcely likely to have been the chief executor of the famous piece of work, and he was certainly not the designer. In all probability he worked upon the screens, following out the plans of Jean Tijou, who is to be credited with the design and execution of them. In 1693 Tijou published a book of designs, in which they are included, and amongst the documents in the Record Office there is a "List of Debts in the office of Works," which contains an entry, under the heading "Hampton Gardens," of "£1,982 os. 7d. due to John Tijou, Smith." There is also a list of the workmen engaged upon this Hampton Court work, including Grinling Gibbons, and even going down to the commonest labourers, and, curiously, Huntingdon Shaw's name is not mentioned; we must assume he was engaged with other clever smiths by Tijou, who was entrusted also with many other fine pieces of work, notably the iron screens to be seen in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Many writers would have us believe that the modern work falls immensely short of what was achieved in the past, and that machine-work of a purely mechanical kind alone is produced except in insignificant and isolated instances. This is far from being the case; modern metal-workers in many cases pursue their art with all the devotion and enthusiasm of the mediæval craftsmen, and modern wrought ironwork known as hammered iron, forged iron, and art metal-work is practically identical with that executed in the Middle Ages, and later on in the Queen Anne and Georgian days. The modern smiths are, of course, called upon for more varied work. "They must," to quote the words of Mr. Charles J. Hart, of the firm of Hart, Son, Peard and Co., to whom I am indebted for much valuable information on a subject which has been to him a life-study, "be prepared to turn out work in any style, and to put into it the feeling that prevailed in the period of architecture for which it is required, and in the old days the smiths knew only one style. Also the work itself is so much more comprehensive; not only hinges and door-furniture and gates and grilles are demanded, but gas-fittings, electric-light fittings, and innumerable small articles that the mediæval smith never

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dreamed of." In the opinion of this representative of artistic ironwork in England, the variety of smith's work leads inevitably to subdivision of labour, one man being more gifted for light and delicate work and the beating up of leaves, whilst others are more adapted for the heavy work. Yet most certainly handicraft enters into modern smithing. "The tools and methods of the present day are identical with those in use in England a thousand years ago, the only difference being that the hand-bellows for producing the blast are largely superseded in modern factories by the steam fan." It was the boast of Sir Richard Newdigate, when William III. doubted his subjects' capacity for making weapons as efficiently as the Germans, that "what skill and metal could do, English smiths could do;" and modern smiths can well support the statement. "The skilled worker of to-day," says one great worker in metal, "is equal in every way to his predecessor in the Middle Ages, and there is no existing example of ancient ironwork that he could not produce, if sufficient time were given." For the sake of the work and the artist's pride in his production, we cannot help regretting sometimes that the question of cost has so largely to enter into everything made, and existing conditions of trade compel manufacturers to achieve the greatest show at the least expenditure of time, and therefore of money.

A great deal of the decorative ironwork we see to-day cannot be called handicraft in any sense of the term, but the skill and beauty exhibited in numerous examples entitle it to a share of notice and admiration. The founder's work is largely mechanical, calling for little individual taste or originality on the part of the moulder and founder; the article produced being imperfect in so far as it deviates at all from the pattern, and does not reproduce it with exactitude. Yet skill and enormous care have to be exerted upon this branch of industry, which has sprung into distinction during the last sixty years.

At the present day, English founders' work holds the first place in the world, and in the other countries of Europe that work which most nearly approaches English style and workmanship is most esteemed. This high level of art and finish we owe in

a very marked degree to the Coalbrookdale Company, who must be regarded as the fathers of the British iron trade, and for quality of work and the variety of articles sent out as representative of decorative iron-founding in England.

The extensive works on the banks of the beautiful Severn have been described as "a miniature black country in the midst of leafy Shropshire, sending up clouds of smoke by day and illuminating the night with the glow of its furnaces;" they form no such blot on the landscape as the word-picture would indicate, and to the student of industrial history add but another touch of local interest. The ironworks are said to have existed in Coalbrookdale at a very early date; an old record mentions a smethe or smethhouse there in Tudor times. No doubt the woods of oak and hazel, stretching in a continuous forest to the foot of the Wrekin, marked it out to some early ironworker as a spot capable of affording abundant timber for his furnaces. The gradual diminishing of this necessary article, resulting from the rapid growth of the trade, checked the industry, and the works seem to have been given up almost entirely.

In 1709, however, Abraham Darby came from Bristol, and henceforth a new life was put into the Coalbrookdale iron trade. He took the lease of a blast furnace, and by enterprise and energy extended the industry with an unparalleled rapidity. A second and third Abraham Darby further increased the business, ably supported by Richard Reynolds, who had married the daughter of the second Darby. It is noteworthy that each member of the family in turn, by means of diligence and devotion to their trade, had been able to make some signal discovery or effect an improvement which permitted development in a fresh direction. A. M. Alfred Darby is to-day the chairman of the "Limited" firm, and taking a practical part in the general management of the works.

About 1750 decorative work was commenced; but the highest reputation and the widest development was reached about the middle of the present century, under the fostering care of the fourth Abraham Darby and his brother Alfred. The brothers worked indefatigably, and with that supreme qualifi-

cation for producing good work—a love for the things which grew under their hands. Their enthusiasm naturally affected those about them, and old workmen still tell how early and late they and “the masters” would remain to watch the cupolas when any great piece was being cast, or some new idea was finding form in the foundry. The most energetic agents and skilled workmen were pressed into the service, and able sculptors and artists received commissions to furnish models and designs. A specimen of the work of this time—a more than life-size figure of a huntsman with poised arrow—was awarded

tripods, no less than medallions and statuettes for ornament only, are made after mediæval or classic designs, whilst the fireplaces in old English, Renaissance, and Italian style, once placed in a room, would defy one to furnish the rest in anything but an artistic style. Some have an overmantel fitted with little cupboard, with tiny diamond-paned windows for the display of pretty china and bric-a-brac. One of the *chefs-d'œuvre* of the company is a fireplace, with exquisite freize and jambs designed by the famous Alfred Stevens, the designer of the Duke of Wellington's tomb in St. Paul's Cathedral,



THE FIRST IRON BRIDGE ERECTED.

one of the few Council medals of the first Exhibition of 1851.

The slightly different methods of treating the ironwork when finished now in use have done much to give new beauties to the latest productions of this company, and London is rich in specimens, combining public utility and artistic decoration. The fine lamps of Victoria Embankment and in Northumberland Avenue were made at Coalbrookdale, also the gates and railings in Leicester Square and Grosvenor Gardens, and a beautiful screen, exhibited in London in 1862, and awarded a bronze medal, is now erected at the Town Hall, Warrington.

Like the mediæval ironworker, the Coalbrookdale founders turned their attention to making “a thing of beauty” of the humblest household utensils. Candlesticks, lamps, and

who was perhaps “discovered” and certainly employed by the Coalbrookdale Company long before he was known to fame.

It may be noted that the first iron bridge ever erected was made at Coalbrookdale works, and its projection and erection were mainly due to the skill and energy of Abraham Darby the third. The bridge was opened for traffic in 1779, and in 1788 the Society of Arts recognised Mr. Darby's services to art and commerce by presenting him with the Society's gold medal. So serviceable has this bridge been that a thriving town has grown around it, taking its name “Iron-bridge” from the structure.

We are sometimes inclined to fall into the mistake of thinking that the founding of decorative objects in iron was originated to supersede wrought ironwork, or to provide a

cheaper article than that supplied by the handcraftsmen. The industries must, however, be regarded as two entirely separate branches of the art, and the ironfounder is fully as proud of a splendid piece of casting, good in design and workmanship, as the worker in wrought iron whose chief aim is to come as closely as possible to mediæval art. Certainly a cast-iron gate or railing made at a tenth the cost may so closely imitate some simple design of wrought iron, that at a distance even a practised eye may be deceived. "A good imitation" it would be called, but in the artist-founder's eyes it is a *bad* imitation; "it pretends to be the thing it is not; it is not honest work, and as such we deprecate it." A representative of the industry said to me the other day: "It is possible to have honest work, in good design, at a small cost, and we always regret that the exigencies of trade compel us to produce imitations which pretend to be what they are not." It is the belief both of workers of wrought iron and founders that a great future is before this important industry. A taste for decorative metal-work is growing, and whilst this desire for sincerity and thoroughness actuates the workers, we may hope for large things and a further development of that artistic feeling such firms as Hart, Son, Peard and Co. of Birmingham, Walter Macfarlane of Glasgow, and the Coalbrookdale Company have done so much to foster in this country.



Spanish Historic Monuments.

BY JOSEPH LOUIS POWELL.

(Of the Royal Academy of San Fernando, Madrid).

(Continued from p. 43.)

§ 6. LA PUERTA DEL SOL, TOLEDO.



THE Puerta del Sol is in effect a Moorish castle, defending one entrance to the ancient city. The very name stirs the imagination, and arouses associations connected with the East. It is one proof among many of the Oriental character of so much of mediæval, nay, even of modern Spain. It is placed on

the north side of Toledo. Hence, about the spring and autumn equinoxes, the sun would be seen over the city soon after rising, through this gate from outside. The Valmardon Gate, of which a description was given in the *Antiquary* for February,* is quite of an opposite style and construction. It is rude and primitive, possessing little or no architectural merit. The interest of this one is wholly archæological and historic, as a specimen of Visigothic work, of which the remains in Toledo are few and fragmentary.

It is no doubt true that the horseshoe arch—whether in the earlier form, single-centred and circular, with a segment omitted, or in the later, double-centred and pointed—does usually indicate the Moorish style in Spain. Nevertheless, some modern Spanish authorities on art, e.g., Don Pedro de Madrago, R.A. (San Fernando), are of opinion that this form was introduced into Spain from Persia before the coming of the Mohammedan invaders, early in the eighth century. Hence, the horseshoe arch is not everywhere an infallible test. But as to the Valmardon Gate, the arches are not of this form, but rudely semicircular. Again, this more ancient gate is within the line of the Visigothic wall, while the Puerta del Sol is outside of it.

The Puerta del Sol is a splendid castellated gate, showing a great advance in art as compared with the older one. The entrance is through a series of arches, five in number. While the exterior arches are clearly of Moorish type, the character of the inner ones is (according to my "notes on the spot") less pronounced, and has been described as leaning towards a form of ordinary pointed arch. In the illustration given in the *Antiquary* for February they appear rather to be round (Moorish).† The gate appears to belong in part to two distinct centuries, the lower being very probably of the eleventh, shortly before the reconquest of Toledo by Alonzo VI., in 1085, or possibly constructed for this sovereign by Moorish architects. That it is older than the year

* By a most unfortunate mistake, for which Mr. Powell was in no way to blame, an illustration of the Puerta del Sol was given in the *Antiquary* last month as that of the Puerta de Valmardon.—ED.

† The reader may also like to see an illustrated paper by the writer in the *Builder*, September 12, 1885.

mentioned was the opinion of Signor Quadrado. If constructed by Alonzo VI. the gate no doubt was part of the wall of that king. The intersecting arches, the multifoiled cusping of the centre over the principal arches forming the entrance, the projections of the round outer tower, and the very handsome tooth-shaped battlements, giving such an imposing aspect to the whole, appear to belong to a later century. A sculptured medallion over the entrance, and some figures in relief on the outer face, connect the gate with St. Ildefonso, patron of Toledo, as to the first, and with St. Ferdinand the king as to the second.

(Concluded.)



Archæological News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

SALES.

SALE OF OLD ENGLISH SILVER PLATE.—Messrs. Christie, Manson and Woods sold yesterday the old English silver plate of the late Mr. A. R. Sutherland, M.D., F.R.S., formerly of Silver Hill, Torquay, some old English silver, including a few pieces from the Guelph Exhibition, the property of a gentleman, and articles from various sources. The principal lots were: An oblong inkstand, with gadroon borders, with three silver-mounted glass vases, 24 oz., at 18s. 9d. per oz. (S. J. Phillips); a small plain teapot, with dome lid, 1717, 11 oz., at £2 per oz. (Spink); a small plain cream-jug, on foot, 1742, at 48s. per oz. (Burde); a plain octagonal-shaped waiter, 1731, at 31s. per oz. (Burde); a centre basket, with open ivy-leaf border on stand formed as three draped female figures holding wreaths, 9½ in. high, by Paul Storr, designed by Flaxman, 68 oz., at 9s. 8d. per oz. (Crichton)—the last four were at the Guelph Exhibition; a Queen Anne porringer, repoussé with corded band and spiral fluting, 4½ in. high, by John Sutton, 1705, 10 oz., at 53s. per oz. (Runyckles); a dozen rat-tailed tablespoons, *temp.* George I. and George II., 1721-27, nine rat-tailed dessert-spoons, Dublin, 1715, six ditto, 1716, and seven ditto, 1735-59, £20 (Partridge); an octagonal-shaped sugar-caster, richly chased by W. Fawcerty, 1720, 12 oz., at £1 (Phillips); a Charles II. porringer, the lower part repoussé with cherubs and large foliage and flowers, 1663, 11 oz., at 81s. per oz. (Phillips); eight Russian silver-gilt liqueur cups, partly fluted, eighteenth-century, £7 (Dr. Levers); and a pair of silver candelabra, on round faceted stems and feet, Sheffield, 1788, £35 (Lyon).—*Times*, January 15.

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SALE OF ENGRAVINGS AND DRAWINGS.—Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge concluded yester-

day a four days' sale of engravings and drawings, of which the more important were the following: A set of the four sporting prints by W. Woollett, after Stubbs, with large margins, £10 (Fores); portrait of her Grace the Duchess of Richmond, after Downman, by T. Burke, in colours, very fine and rare, £8 8s. (Mason); Lady Rushout and Daughter, after A. Kauffmann, by T. Burke, in red, very choice impression, with large margin, extremely rare in this condition, £32 10s. (Vokins); two examples from the "Cries of London," after F. Wheatley, both finely printed in colours: "Do you want any matches?" by Cardon, £20 (Colnaghi and Co.); and "Sweet China Oranges," by Schiavonetti, £19 5s. (Colnaghi); and a series of 77 lots of drawings by T. Rowlandson, varying from about 5 in. by 4 in. to 16 in. by 19 in., were offered in one lot, and realized £250 (Tregaskis).—*Times*, January 28.

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ART SALE.—Yesterday Messrs. Christie, Manson and Woods sold a collection of objects of art and decoration, the properties of the late Mr. Henry Rucker, of Huntsland, Crawley Down, of the late Lord Rosmead, and of the late Mr. J. Travers Smith. The more important included the following: A circular box of lapis lazuli, inlaid with coral branches, shells, and strings of pearls in mosaic, 21 guineas (Gall); a circular tortoiseshell box, the lid inlaid with a miniature portrait of a lady in white dress and head-dress, signed Sicardi, 1870, 80 guineas (Harding); a larger ditto, the lid inlaid with a miniature portrait of Mme. Le Brun, the hat with feather and blue riband, signed Vestier, 1785, 240 guineas (Harding); a circular miniature portrait of a lady of the Court of Louis XV., in white dress with blue ribands and robe, £20 (Renton); a portrait of Talleyrand, in plum-coloured coat and waistcoat, signed Augustin, 1818, à Paris, 70 guineas (Gall); a portrait of a lady with curling brown hair, in Empire costume, signed Pennequin, £68 (Gall); a pair of Chinese powdered-blue triple gourd-shaped bottles, pencilled with gold, and enamelled with birds, plants, and flowers in colours in shaped medallions, 9½ in. high, £260 (Lewis); a set of three old Japanese large vases and covers, and a pair of beakers, with flowering trees, birds, and insects in blue, red, and gold, the vases 30 in. and the beakers 22 in. high, 52 guineas (Gribble); a pair of Louis XV. candelabra, of bronze and ormolu, with figures of infant Bacchanals bearing cornucopiæ branches of two lights each, 18 in. high, 70 guineas (Duveen); a bronze equestrian statuette of the Duc de Guise, by E. de Nieuwerkerke, 1843, 22 in. high, 20 guineas (Gribble); a group in statuary marble of two children with a lamb, 13 in. high, 52 guineas (Partridge); a pair of altar ornaments of ancient Chinese cloisonné enamel, formed as a vase and seated figure of a deity, 11 in. high, from the Summer Palace, Peking, 36 guineas (Lewis); a pair of large oviform Sèvres vases, grosbleu and gold, painted with Lady Jane Grey refusing the crown, and Mary Queen of Scots and Lord Darnley, by Leber, landscape and figures in four large medallions, 35 in. high, 42 guineas

(Harris); a circular Sheraton table, of inlaid mahogany and satinwood, 42 in. diameter, 20 guineas (Philpot); a pair of old Chelsea figures of a gentleman with bagpipes and a lady with a guitar, seated in pierced white and gold arbour, 12 in. high, 28 guineas (Hawes); a Louis XVI. carved and gilt wood screen, surmounted by a basket of flowers and open scroll ornament, with a panel of old French tapestry, 54 in. high, 34 guineas (White); a set of four old Chelsea porcelain female figures, with attributes illustrating the quarters of the globe, 13 in. high, 58 guineas (Wills); a large oviform vase, of old Nankin porcelain, with beaker-shaped neck, painted with figure and landscape subjects, 30 in. high, 45 guineas (Salting); a large bowl of old Chinese porcelain, enamelled with dragons and landscapes in panels on pink ground, with coloured foliage and flowers, mounted with silver rim cover, and chased two-handled stand, 24 guineas (Harding); a Louis XV. small cartel clock, by Balthazar, in ormolu case chased with foliage and laurel festoons in relief, and a barometer *en suite*, 50 guineas (Lewis). The total realized by the 123 lots was £2,449 5s. —*Times*, January 29.

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SALE OF MUMMIES.—Mr. J. C. Stevens included in his sale yesterday at King Street, Covent Garden, several mummies from Egypt and elsewhere. One lot consisted of three unrolled mummies (without bandages), which were brought from Egypt in January, 1863, by the steamship *Scotia*; the hieroglyphics which were with them at the time are now lost, but according to these inscriptions the cases are said to contain the bodies of Ptolemy II. (Philadelphus), King of Egypt; Antiochus Soter, King of Syria; and Alpina (wife of Seleucus), Queen of Babylon. The genuineness of the three mummies was certified by two letters, one from Dr. Birch, of the British Museum, and the other from Professor Bonomi, of Sir John Soane's Museum. This curious lot fetched 75 guineas (Cross). A rolled Egyptian mummy, in coffin, with a rod, as found in coffin, and coffin-lid, 18 guineas; another, 16 guineas; and a Peruvian mummy of a woman in a crouching position, 27 guineas. The last three were purchased for Horniman's Museum, Forest Hill. An antique Egyptian mummy, in fine decorated case, realized 34 guineas (Tregaskis). Among a variety of curiosities included in the same sale we may mention an early Roman bronze sword, 23½ in. long, found in the Thames at Woolwich in 1871, £5; a war-drum with human jawbones attached, £4 10s.; and a cup carved out of an elephant's trunk, 8½ guineas. —*Times*, February 1.

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SALE OF RARE BOOKS.—Some unusually rare and interesting books, "being a selected portion of the library of a gentleman," came under the hammer yesterday at Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge's, when 219 lots brought a total of £659 9s. The most valuable book in the sale was a copy of R. Pynson's edition of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, 1493, of which the only perfect copy recorded is in the Spencer-Rylands library. The copy sold yesterday wanted 22 leaves. It realized £150

(Leighton). Last season this same copy sold for £200, whilst the Earl of Ashburnham's copy brought £233. Another excessively rare book in the sale was *The Court of Civill Courtesie*, 1591, of which there is only another example known—that in the Huth library. The copy sold yesterday for £20 (Quaritch) is apparently from the Heber collection (previous to which it belonged to William Herbert, the bibliographer), and was sold in the sixth part of that great collection in March, 1830, when it fetched 19s. The other important books in the sale were: Robert Allot, *England's Parnassus*, 1600, a good copy of the first edition with the signature of Sophia Evelyn on the flyleaf, £25 10s. (Maggs); Oliver Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer*, 1773, first edition, £8 (Pearson); and *The Deserted Village*, 1770, Colonel Grant's copy of the first edition, £8 (Pearson); Marc Lescarbot, *Histoire de la Nouvelle France*, 1618, a fine copy, with the four original maps, £16 (Quaritch); *Marguerites de la Marguerite des Princesses*, etc. Lyons, 1547, described by Brunet as the rarest edition of these *Poesies*, £22 5s. (Ellis); P. B. Shelley, *Zastrozzi*, a Romance, 1810, original edition, £5; John Eliott, *A Late and Further Manifestation of the Progress of the Gospel amongst the Indians in New England*, 1655, a fine copy of the rare original edition, £21 10s. (Pearson); Antonio Tempesta's 20 original drawings to Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*, with a set of the engravings, from the Hamilton Palace collection, £8 (Pearson); and John Milton, *Paradise Lost*, 1688, a very fine copy of the first folio edition, £7 2s. (Sotheran). —*Times*, February 3.

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SALE OF BOOKS AND MSS.—Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge concluded on Saturday the three days' sale of the library of the late Mr. John David Chambers, Recorder of Salisbury, a selection from the library of Mr. Arthur Briggs, of Rawdon Hall, Leeds, and property from other sources. The principal lots were as follows: *Galerie Impériale Royale au Belvédère à Vienna*, Vienna, 1821-28, a fine copy on large vellum paper, £16 5s. (Quaritch); a copy of the *Bugge Bible*, 1549, with the first leaf in facsimile, £8 12s. (Bull); *British Gallery of Pictures from the Old Masters in Great Britain*, with descriptions by Tresham and Ottley, 1818, the plates coloured and mounted like drawings, £18 10s. (Robson); John Gould, *Monograph of the Trochilidae, or Family of Humming Birds*, 1861, £25 (Bull); J. B. Silvestre, *Universal Palæography*, translated by Sir F. R. Madden, 1850, £12 5s. (Quaritch); *The Great Boke of Statutes*, printed by W. Myddylton about 1543, £12 (Quaritch); Sir R. Strange, *Collection of Historical Prints*, with original impressions of the 50 fine plates, £17 10s. (Sotheran); J. M. W. Turner, *Picturesque Views of England and Wales*, with descriptions by H. E. Lloyd, 1838, the Turner pictures on India paper, £32 (Sotheran); J. O. Westwood, *Facsimiles of Anglo-Saxon and Irish MSS.*, 1868, £10 (Quaritch); A. C. Swinburne, *Laus Veneris*, 1866, first edition, in the original sheets, £13 (Denham); a collection of 181 fine plates of the Arundel Society's publications,

£31 10s. (Bolton); Description de l'Égypte, etc., publié par les Ordres de Napoléon le Grand, 1809-28, £22 5s. (Quaritch); John Gould, The Birds of Asia, 1850-83, £47 (Ellis); and The Birds of New Guinea, 1875-88, £38 (Ellis); Raphael, Loggie del Vaticano, Rome, 1772, 31 large and finely-coloured plates by Savorelli and Ottaviani, £17 10s. (Sotheran); A. Demmin, Histoire de la Céramique, 1875, £13 (Baer); a copy of the fine Utrecht Missal, printed on vellum by Wolfigango Hopylio, 1507, with numerous large woodcut initials, etc., £17 10s. (Leighton); M. Drayton, The Tragical Legend of Robert, Duke of Normandy, 1596, £21 (Quaritch); a presumably unique copy of a book from the press of Robert Wyer, The Trayne and Polyce of Warre, circa 1525, 27 leaves, wanting title-page, £25 10s. (Main); Histoire de Richard sans Peur, printed at Paris by S. Calvaris, bound by Padeloup, and from the library of Giradot de Préfond, £15 (Leighton); and a fairly good copy of Tyndale's version of the New Testament in Englyshe, printed by W. Powell, 1549, £15 15s. (Sotheran).—*Times*, February 8.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

No. 215 of the *Archæological Journal* for September, 1897, ought to have been noticed in January. It contains the following papers: (1) "The Coronation Stone at Westminster Abbey," by Mr. James Hilton. This paper discusses the fables, legends, traditions, and history of the stone which is contained in the Coronation Chair. (2) "Some Social Coptic Customs," by Marcus Simaika Bey. This is a valuable and interesting paper, but it is more properly anthropological than antiquarian, and is, we think, a little out of place where it is. (3) "The Treatment of our Cathedral Churches in the Victorian Age," by the Rev. J. Charles Cox, LL.D. This paper, which was read as the opening address of the Architectural Section at the meeting of the Institute at Dorchester last summer, is a very telling and true statement of the mischief which the "restorers" have wrought in the fabrics and arrangements of our old cathedral churches since the Queen ascended the throne. It is all the more telling, coming as it does from the pen of an earnest, hard-working clergyman of the High Church school such as Dr. Cox is. No one can say that Dr. Cox is likely to wish our churches to remain in a slovenly or dilapidated condition for the sake of preserving them as antiquarian curiosities. Yet no stronger indictment of the restoration mischief has ever appeared than this admirable address. (4) "Inventory of Goods and Chattels belonging to Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, and seized in his Castle at Pleshy, County Essex, 21 Richard II. (1397), with their Values, as shown in the Escheator's Accounts," communicated by Viscount Dillon and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope. This is a very remarkable and valuable document, entering quite exceptionally into details, and with the value of each article given. A very useful introduction is prefixed to it by Lord Dillon and Mr. Hope.

Part II., vol. iv., of the *Transactions of the St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society* has reached us. It contains the following papers: (1) "The Reasonableness of the Ornaments Rubric, illustrated by a Comparison of the German and English Altars," by Mr. J. N. Comper (we see that Mr. Comper adheres to the belief that the canopy in Milton Abbey Church is a Sacrament house, in spite of the conclusive evidence it bears in itself to the contrary); (2) "On an Early Irish Tract in the Leabhar Breac, describing the Mode of consecrating a Church," by the Rev. T. Olden; (3) "Notes on Customs in Spanish Churches, illustrative of Old English Cereemonial," by Dr. Eager; (4) "The Ecclesiastical Habit in England," by the Rev. T. A. Lacey; and (5) "Notes relating to the Parish Church of St. Mary, Pulborough, Sussex, derived from Fifteenth and Sixteenth Century Wills," by Mr. R. Garraway Rice.

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The *Collections of the Surrey Archæological Society*, Part II., vol. xiii., is a capital number. It contains, besides the reports of the proceedings of the society, the following papers: (1) "On a Ledger to the Memory of James Bonwicke, Esq., in Mickleham Churchyard, Surrey, with some Account of the Family of Bonwicke," by Mr. A. R. Bax; (2) "Surrey Feet of Fines," by Mr. Ralph Nevill; (3) "Notes on the Parish of Charlwood," by the late Mr. William Young; (4) "Conventicles in Surrey in 1669," by Mr. A. R. Bax; (5) "The Church Plate of Surrey" (*continued*), by the Rev. T. S. Cooper, with the picture of a comely Communion cup and cover of 1562 at Wimbledon; and a continuation of "Surrey Wills," communicated by Mr. F. A. Crisp.

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The fifth volume of the *East Riding Antiquarian Society Transactions*, 1897, has reached us, and in its bright-red cloth cover forms a neat and convenient volume to handle. It contains, besides the business matters of the society, the following papers: (1) "The Parish Registers of South Holderness," by the Rev. Canon H. E. Maddock; (2) "Documents from the Record Office relating to Beverley," by Mr. William Brown; (3) "Notes on a Sundial at Patrington" (illustrated), by Miss Eleanor Lloyd; (4) "The Foundation and Re-foundation of Pocklington Grammar School," by Mr. Arthur F. Leach; and (5) "[An] Ancient Graveyard at Sancton," by Mr. J. G. Hall (with some illustrations of urns). The East Riding Antiquarian Society may be congratulated on the volume.

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Part IV., vol. vi. (New Series), of the *Transactions of the Essex Archæological Society* has also reached us. It contains the three following papers (besides some shorter notes, and the account of the three meetings of the society held in July, September, and October, 1897, respectively), viz.: (1) "Othona and the Count of the Saxon Shore," by the Rev. Canon Raven; (2) "Some Additions to Newcourt's Repertorium" (*continued*), being notes as to Essex wills, contributed by Mr. J. C. Challenor Smith; and (3) "The History of Hatfield Regis, or Broad Oak, with some Account of the Priory Buildings," by the Rev. F. W. Galpin.

There are several ground-plans and illustrations to the last-named paper.

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The fourth and concluding part of vol. vii. of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* has been published, and contains many contributions of considerable importance. Besides an account of the quarterly meeting held in Dublin in September last, it contains the following papers: "On Irish Gold Ornaments" (Part II.), by Mr. Fraser; "The Rangers of the Curragh of Kildare," by Lord Walter Fitzgerald; "Fortified Stone Lake-Dwellings on Island in Lough Shannive, Connemara," by Mr. Edgar L. Layard; "The Islands of the Corrib," by Mr. Richard J. Kelly; "A Crannoge near Clones" (Part II.), by Dr. S. A. D'Arcy; calendar of the "Liber Niger Alain" (Part III.), by the Rev. G. T. Stokes, D.D.; and Notes of various matter under the heading of "Miscellanea."

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The new number of the *Journal of the County Kildare Archaeological Society* (No. 5, vol. ii.) contains the following papers: Mr. W. T. Kirkpatrick contributes two papers—one on Donacomper Church, the other on St. Wolstan's. The late Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J., is responsible for a well-written paper entitled "Kildare: its History and Antiquities." Lord Walter Fitzgerald's Notes on Great Connell Abbey, near Newbridge, are excellent, and the same may be said for a paper on "Ancient Naas," by Mr. T. J. de Burgh, D.L. There are various other features of interest, and several well-executed illustrations.

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Part LVI., being the fourth part of vol. xiv. of the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, contains the following: "Domesday Book for Yorkshire" (continued), by Mr. R. H. Skaife; "The Episcopal Visitations of the Yorkshire Deaneries in the Archdeaconry of Richmond, 1548 and 1554," by Mr. H. D. Esheby; "Extracts from the House Books of the Corporation of York," by Mr. R. H. Skaife; "Pavers' Marriage Licences" (Part XIV.), by the late Rev. C. B. Norcliffe and others; "Monumental Brasses in the East Riding" (additions and corrections), by Mr. Mill Stephenson; and a pleasing Memorial Notice of the late Mr. George William Tomlinson, F.S.A. (who for twenty years was hon. secretary of the society, and whose genial and kindly bearing will be much missed by the members of the society), by Mr. A. D. H. Leadman. It will thus be seen that the number is almost wholly filled with documentary matter. This we consider a mistake, as the society has its "Record Series," where most of what is given in this number of the *Journal* would have found a more appropriate place.

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No. 4, vol. iii., of the *Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archaeological Journal*, edited by the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, has been issued. It contains the following papers, etc.: "The Wilcotes Family," by Mr. F. N. Macnamara; "Hurley Priory Seals," by the Rev. F. T. Wethered (this paper is illustrated with several facsimiles of the seals); "Report of the Berks Archaeological Society;" "The Congress of Archaeological Societies;" "Monumental Brasses at

Queen's College, Oxford;" "Southam, John, LL.B. (d. 1441-42);" "Early Berkshire Wills, from the P.C.C., ante 1558;" "The Malthus Family." With the number are issued the title-page and index to vol. iii.

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Part III. of Volume IX. of the *TRANSACTIONS OF THE SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY* for the year 1897 contains these papers: "History of Selattyn" (concluded), by the Hon. Mrs. Bulkeley-Owen; "The Lordship of Shrawardine"; "The Early Manuscripts belonging to Shrewsbury School," by Mr. Stanley Leighton; "West Felton Church," by Mr. R. Lloyd Kenyon; and "Shropshire Place-Names," by Mr. W. H. Dingnan.

The Shrewsbury School manuscripts are thirty-six in number, of which thirty-four are in Latin, one in English, and one in Welsh. The Welsh MS. is of the date circa 1400, and comprises "Hours of the Virgin Mary," "Story of the Ghost of Guy," "History of the True Cross," "Story of the Passion," "Story of the Invention of the Holy Cross," and "Vision of St. Paul." Some of the manuscripts formerly belonged to religious houses, as the Dominicans of Chester, the Franciscans of Hereford and Shrewsbury, Buildwas Abbey, Wombridge and Lenton Priors. There are also some portions of a set of miracle plays, and an imperfect copy of Richard Rolle's "Prick of Conscience."



PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES—January 20, Lord Dillon, president, in the chair.—Messrs. E. Almack and H. Yates Thompson were admitted Fellows.—Mr. R. Blair, local secretary for Northumberland, reported the discovery of a Roman altar at South Shields. It is unfortunately mutilated, and the only words left of the inscription are IVLVIS VERAX LEGV. The altar has been given to the Public Library at South Shields.—Sir J. C. Robinson exhibited a gilt-brass table clock made by N. Vallin in 1600, engraved with the arms of Anthony, Viscount Montague, 1592-1629. There is strong probability that the clock came from Cowdray House. The works have been replaced by others of modern date.—Mr. W. G. Thorpe exhibited a grant by letters patent of 16 Edward III., having an illuminated initial with a representation of the Holy Trinity.—Mr. Romilly Allen read a paper "On Metal Bowls of the Late Celtic and Anglo-Saxon Periods." The peculiarities of the bowls dealt with were (1) that they were made of extremely thin metal, and strengthened partly by a hollow moulding just below the rim and a corrugation in the bottom, and partly by ribs, discs, rings, and other pieces of thicker metal fixed to the outside; (2) that they were provided usually with three rings for suspension, passing through hook-shaped handles terminating in beasts' heads abutting against the rims of the bowls; and (3) that the lower parts of the zoomorphic handles, which were fixed to the convex sides of the bowls, were in the form either of the body of a bird or beast or of a circular disc or of a pointed oval, in most cases decorated with champlevé enamel. The bowl found at Wilton,

Wiltshire, and exhibited by Lord Pembroke, was first described as showing the zoomorphic handles in great perfection, although there were no enamelled decorations. To illustrate the use of enamelled mountings, ribs, handles, etc., Sir W. Hart Dyke had kindly lent the bowl belonging to him found at Lullingstone, Kent. The remains of a third bowl, found in a grave cut in the rock at Barlaston, Staffordshire, with an iron sword and knife, were exhibited by Miss Amy Wedgwood. This was of cast bronze turned on a lathe, and in the thinnest part not thicker than a sheet of ordinary notepaper, showing the high perfection of workmanship attained by the metallurgists of the "Late Celtic" period. The handles terminated in beasts' heads, and the lower parts, which were originally soldered to the sides of the bowl, were beautifully enamelled in the "Late Celtic" style, as also was the ring at the bottom of the bowl. The chief objects of the paper were to prove that several other enamelled discs with zoomorphic hooks, which had been found at Chesterton, Warwickshire, and elsewhere, were handles of similar bowls, and that the spiral ornamentation of the discs threw considerable light upon the transference of certain decorative motives from Celtic art of the Pagan period to Celtic art of the Christian period. The date assigned to the bowls was from about A.D. 450 to 600. Several bowls of this kind had been imported into Norway from Great Britain, and it was the Scandinavian archaeologist, Dr. Ingvald Undset, who first called attention to their importance. The finest Norwegian example was found filled with the iron umbos of shields beneath a tumulus, in which a Viking had been buried with his ship at Möklebust. It was a curious fact that, although the enamelled ornaments of these bowls were typically Celtic, none of them seems to have been discovered in Wales, Scotland, or Ireland.—Mr. Arthur Evans congratulated Mr. Romilly Allen on having for the first time put together in a collective form the evidence regarding this interesting class of late Celtic enamelled bowls. Their distribution over so many English counties, extending to Kent, and, he might add, East Anglia, was of special importance as an illustration of the artistic fabrics of the most obscure period of British history. These enamelled bowls, though representing the unbroken development of the ancient British school of enamelled metalwork which the Romans found already established here at the time of their conquest, had their continuity elsewhere than on the soil of what was now England. The Romans, though to a certain extent they borrowed from the conquered Britons the enameller's craft, cut short all true development of Celtic art on the soil of Southern Britain. It was in Ireland only and Caledonia that the true tradition was preserved, and it was from these purer Celtic regions that such fabrics were reintroduced by the Pictish and Scotish invaders, who, on the break up of the Roman administration, so nearly made Britain once more a Celtic country. The fact that the bowls of this class at present known were none of them found in Scotland or Ireland was no doubt a purely accidental circumstance, considering their distribution as far afield

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as the Norwegian coasts. What was certain was that we had here the class of enamelled metalwork which supplied the designs for the earliest illuminated scrolls of the Irish saints. Certain medallions seen on these—as, for instance, in the Book of Durrow—were simply the translation into illuminated design of the enamelled medallions found on these late Celtic bowls. Another very important piece of evidence as to the date of these enamelled bowls was supplied by their discovery in Derbyshire and elsewhere in association with sepulchral relics of the Pagan Saxon class.—*Athenaeum*, January 29.

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BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Jan. 19, Mr. C. H. Compton, V.P., in the chair.—An interesting collection of articles connected with Roman cinerary interments was exhibited by Mr. Way, consisting of a fine cinerary urn, terra-cotta lamps, vases, a tear-bottle, and other relics. With these remains was found a fine example of a Celtic bronze coin, which bore on its obverse a representation in relief of the head of a chief, and on the reverse the head of a boar, with circular and half-circular symbols in resemblance to what is known as ring money; the coin was found with coins of Nero and Claudius. All these remains were discovered in the course of excavations in the Borough High Street, Southwark, in a line running direct west from St. George's Church to Gravel Lane, Blackfriars, and would appear to indicate the site of a Roman cemetery, to which the dead were brought for cremation from the city within the walls on the north side of the Thames.—Mrs. Collier exhibited a very curious pipe-bowl with carving of Burmese characters, but suggestive of European influence, probably derived through the Portuguese; she also submitted a small wooden box of oval form, and apparently of Irish origin, with heraldic carving on the lid—a shield bearing a harp and surmounted by a crown, and supported on either side by quaint animals resembling a lion and unicorn.—A paper upon some ancient houses near Halifax was read by Mr. N. D. Hoyle, and containing information as to the families of Langdale, Lister, Waterhouse, Otes, Drake, and others locally connected with the county of York. The houses described and illustrated were Shibden Hall, Shibden Grange, and High Sunderland, all situated within a mile of the ancient town of Halifax. Shibden Hall is a very picturesque half-timbered house, some portions of which are of fourteenth-century work. It has been in the Lister family since 1612. In the discussion following the paper, Mr. Horsfall, of Halifax, gave some personal reminiscences of these and other old houses in the locality.

February 2, Mr. T. Blashill, treasurer, in the chair.—Mrs. Collier exhibited two prints from engravings on copper by Albert Glackendar of playing cards used in the seventeenth century.—The Rev. H. J. Dukinfield Astley exhibited several arrow-heads and flint implements found in Norfolk.—Mr. J. Chalkley Gould read a paper upon a naval manuscript of the time of James II. The manuscript is in the form of a small bound volume,

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beautifully written, and is full of curious information concerning the ships of the British navy in the latter days of the last of the Stuart Kings of England. The writer of the book is unknown, but, from internal evidence, it seems not improbable that it was prepared under the personal supervision of Samuel Pepys upon his resumption of the office of Secretary of the Admiralty in 1684, after five years of retirement, by the request of Charles II. During those five years the navy had been allowed to fall into a very calamitous condition, some of the ships "being with difficulty kept above water," as Pepys himself wrote in 1688. The manuscript also contains information and valuable statistics as to the size, tonnage and armament of the ships of his Majesty's navy. Whatever may have been the actual purpose of the book, there is no doubt about its date—1687 or 1688—although the manuscript bears no date upon its title-page. A ship, the *Sedgemore*, is mentioned in its pages under the date of 1687, therefore the manuscript could not have been written earlier, nor could it have been compiled much later, as the name of "Samuell Pepys" appears among the Admiralty officers, and he lost his berth at the Revolution in 1688. It is interesting at the present day to find that the largest ship of Pepys's time was the *Britannia*, 146 feet long, 47 feet broad, and of 1,546 tons burden. Amongst items of interest suggested by the paper is the perpetuation of ships' names. For instance, the name *Royal Sovereign* occurs in this list, and dates back as far as 1485, and it is in use in the navy now. The paper was illustrated by a fine engraving of the naval engagement off Cape la Hogue, from a painting by B. West, showing very correctly the type of ship of the period; also by an original pen-and-ink drawing of the stern and quarter of a man-of-war, by "Della-Bella," a Florentine artist (born in 1610, died in 1664), contributed by Mr. Patrick. Two original letters of Pepys to Sir Richard Rothe, dated 1678-79, and a facsimile of the illustration of the Dutch fleet in the Medway and Thames, taken from the hill of Gillingham by Evelyn, the original of which is in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, were also exhibited. —In the discussion which followed Mr. Compton and the Chairman took part, and Mr. Williams mentioned that in the Beaulieu river, opposite the Isle of Wight, the slips still exist upon which the ships of the time of Elizabeth were constructed.

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SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—The eighty-fifth anniversary meeting of this society was held in the library of the castle on Wednesday, January 20, when Mr. Blair (secretary), read the following report of the Council:

"The monthly meetings of the society have been well attended throughout the year, and several interesting papers have been contributed by members, some of which will be of permanent value as preserved in the *Archæologia Æliana*. Your council, however, think it right to point out that, good and interesting as the papers have been, they have been contributed by only a very few of our members, and they would urge all the members of the society to take part in its primary work, by reading notes or papers on matters of local history.

"Though very inadequately supported by the Northumbrian public, the Northumberland Excavation Committee has continued its operations this year, and has achieved some interesting results. The Roman camp of *Æsica* (Great Chesters) has again been the scene of the excavators' labours. A large building outside of the camp on the south-east has been excavated, and reveals several chambers, some of them furnished with hypocausts: this was probably the home of one of the officers of the garrison with his family, or, from the size of the building, we may conjecture that more than one distinguished family has here taken up its quarters. Excavations have also been made in the centre of the camp, which have at last brought to light some inscribed stones. Three fine examples have been discovered, one of them bearing an interesting inscription to the memory of a young Roman lady who probably died at *Æsica*.

"Other Roman inscriptions recently discovered include the slab at Chesters, recording the supply of water at *Cilurnam* while Ulpus Marcellus was governor of Britain, and whilst the second cohort of Asturians was in garrison, and an altar at South Shields naming Julius Verax, a centurion of the sixth legion.

"The eastern portion of the late sixteenth-century pele of Doddington, the most prominent object in the village, and a picturesque building, and 'one of the most charming remains of border architecture,' fell down during a storm in the early part of the year; the remaining portion is in danger of sharing the same fate. It has been asserted that there is neither written history nor tradition about the tower, but, as has been truly said, its history 'was clearly written on its own walls.' In 1584 Sir Thomas Grey was obliged to build a strong house of this description for the protection of his tenants at Doddington, but art and industry had so decayed on the Border that he was unable to build it of better masonry. It is of great importance to keep up this unique building now that its counterpart at Kilham is gone.

"The members of the Armourers Company have granted a repairing lease of the Herber tower to the Corporation of Newcastle for a long term, so that this interesting and valuable building, the most complete of the few wall-towers remaining, is now saved from destruction.

"The Corporation of Newcastle, at our suggestion, has placed the old *camera* of Adam de Gesmuth in Heaton Park, locally known as 'King John's Palace,' in a condition of repair sufficient to resist the action of the weather.

"The Corporation of Newcastle, under the direction of the city engineer (Mr. W. G. Laws), have remounted the ordnance on the battlements of the keep, and the new gun-carriages restore the carronades to the embrasures, where they once more present an effective feature of the parapets of the old castle.

"During three days in May last an exhibition of silver plate manufactured in Newcastle was held under the auspices of the society in the uppermost room of the Black Gate Museum. It was in every way successful; it was highly appreciated by the public, and every class of work, ecclesiastical and

civil, was represented in the collection. A catalogue of the different objects is being prepared, and will be ready shortly for issue to the members. It will be fully illustrated, several of the exhibitors having given illustrations of their respective exhibits.

"The banners in the great hall of the castle yet require the arms of Sir Ralph de Neville, Radcliffe Lord Derwentwater, Sir Robert Bertram, Sir William de Montagu, Sir William de Tyndall, Robert de Raymes, Sir William de Herle, the Countess of Pembroke, Sir John d'Arcy, and Clavering (all to be of silk, and 4 feet 6 inches square, except the Neville banner, which is to be 6 feet square), to make up the number of baronial feudatories who served in castleward, the castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, etc. An appeal is made, especially to the lady members of our society, for assistance in rendering this highly decorative feature of the building complete. Any member wishing to present one of the banners may obtain particulars of the arms from Mr. Blair, one of our secretaries.

"Country meetings during the year were held at Corbridge and Dilston, at Easington, Dalton-le-Dale, and Seaham, and at Elsdon, Otterburn, and Bellingham, and were well attended. The respective parties were hospitably received at Dilston Castle by our member, Mr. James Hall, who, with Mr. Heslop, described the building; and at Seaham Vicarage, where the vicar, the Rev. A. Bethune, pointed out the objects of interest in and about his church. Our thanks are due to them.

"Under the scheme adopted by the society in 1894, as much progress has been made in the printing of our parish registers as the small sum allocated for that purpose will permit. The registers of Esh down to 1813, and Dinsdale baptisms and burials to the same year, are in the hands of the members, as are also instalments of the registers of Elsdon and Warkworth. To Mr. Crawford Hodgson and one or two of his friends the society is indebted for a contribution of £15 towards the cost of printing the Warkworth register, and to Dr. Longstaff of £5 towards that of the Dinsdale register. Mr. D. D. Dixon, one of our members, is continuing the printing of the Rothbury registers in the *Rothbury Parish Magazine*, and Dr. Burman, another member, has commenced to print the Alnwick registers at his private press. An appeal has been made to the society for assistance in printing local parish registers, and it is hoped that the favourable terms on which a local organization is enabled to co-operate with the register society will induce a cordial response to the invitation to send names of subscribers to Mr. H. M. Wood of Whickham.

"We have entrusted Mr. Sheriton Holmes with the task of compiling a short guide for visitors to the keep of the castle, and congratulate the members on having secured the services of one whose knowledge of the structure and whose literary and artistic accomplishments are a guarantee that this desirable work will be satisfactorily carried out.

"The printing of the general index to the transactions of the society (*Archæologia* and *Proceedings*)

has been completed, and it is now in the hands of the subscribers.

"The fourth volume of the great *County History of Northumberland*, concluding the account of Hexhamshire, has just been completed, and our fellow-member, Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson, under whose editorship it has been produced, is to be congratulated on the admirable manner in which he has carried out his arduous and honorary task.

"Another work of historical interest has been published by our fellow-member, Mr. William Weaver Tomlinson, whose *Life in Northumberland during the Sixteenth Century* is not only a description of contemporary history, but a work of literary ability.

"Three members (including one honorary) have died during the year, and nine have resigned, while fourteen new members have been elected. There are now 13 honorary and 337 ordinary members, a total of 350. Amongst the members whose loss by death the society has to regret, are Mr. John Crosse Brooks, one of the vice-presidents, and the generous donor to the society of the large collection of valuable autographs, portraits, etc., and Sir Augustus Wollaston Franks, the president of the Society of Antiquaries of London, an honorary member."

This was followed by the report of the treasurer and of the curators.

The following is a summary of the society's receipts and expenditure during the year: Balance at the beginning of the year, £72 8s. 11d.; the total income of the society for 1897 had been £538 3s. 8d. and the expenditure £510 2s. 11d., a balance in favour of £28 2s. 9d.; the balance carried to 1898 is £100 9s. 8d. The capital invested in consols, being members' commutation fees, is £51 1s. 8d., members' subscriptions are £356 18s.; from the Castle and Black Gate the sum of £143 12s. 11d. has been received; while the expenditure has been £134 19s. 5d. The printing of the *Archæologia Eliana* has cost £81 17s. 6d., and the *Proceedings* and parish registers, £76 17s. 6d.; but of this the sum of £20 has been contributed by members. The second part of the general index has cost £26 9s.; the sum paid for illustrations been £28 18s. 3d.; and new books have cost £16 18s. 8d.

The curators then presented their report, which consisted of a list of objects presented to the Black Gate Museum during the year.

The election of members of council and various officers of the society (including the Earl of Ravensworth as president and Messrs. Thomas Hodgkin and Robert Blair as secretaries) was then announced, after which

Mr. L. W. Adamson moved that the society sanction by its patronage or otherwise an exhibition of English, Scottish and Irish antiquarian plate in the Northern counties, of a date before the present century, and that from this exhibition Newcastle plate should be excluded, and that such exhibition be held in a more commodious place than the Black Gate, and that it be held in 1899.

This, on being seconded by Mr. Taylor, was carried unanimously.

Mr. G. Reavell, jun., Alnwick, then exhibited a

number of fine photographs of Dunstanburgh Castle, taken for the purpose of a petition to the Chancery division for funds for the necessary repair of the building to prevent it from falling to ruin.

Mr. Reavell said the photographs which he exhibited were taken for the purpose of supporting an application which the Eyres Trustees were making to the Court of Chancery for the grant of a sum of money to be expended on the preservation of the ruins, not by any conjectural restoration, but simply by judicious pointing and facing to external faces, securing and pinning arches which have become dangerous, supporting overhanging parts, filling the wall tops to exclude the weather, and similar works. Mr. Reavell stated that, generally speaking, the state of affairs is rather worse than appears from the ground, more especially with regard to the ashlar of the exterior face, and the loose state of the voussoirs and keystones of many of the arches. The ashlar on the south and west faces of the principal towers is in places decayed to such an extent that some large stones are entirely out, leaving cavities in some cases nearly 2 feet deep, above which, naturally, the stones are becoming insecure, and show some very recent falls; in fact, a stone fell a few days ago during the absence of the workmen, breaking some of the scaffolding in its fall. These cavities are being filled up, and Mr. Reavell has arranged to have this done as far as possible with the fallen stones which lie round the building on the slope of the hill, and among the debris within the building. Any stones with any moulding, or other work indicative of special purpose, will of course be laid aside.

In the excavation of the debris, which had accumulated to a depth of 9 or 10 feet within the building, there have been disclosed a fireplace with shouldered corbels, but with the head gone, and a chamber within the thickness of the wall. In supporting old landings and other overhanging work, it is proposed to build hard-burnt bricks and cement in as small piers as may suffice in order that by the erection of these walls, which in a few years will look old, may not falsify the history of the building. Probably there is not in the county any ancient building which has been less tampered with by the would-be restorer, and therein lies much of its interest.

A part of a very fine wall reaching from the main keep to St. Margaret's Cave, with the towers upon it, requires a good deal of attention, which Mr. Reavell hopes to be able to accomplish, if the Court takes a favourable view of the application. Many parts of the castle are now in such a condition that a few more years' neglect will mean their loss and destruction, while carefully directed expenditure would give the building as it now stands a new lease of life.

Mr. Reavell concluded by asking for the opinion of members on the proposed repairs, when, after a little discussion as to the desirability of employing stone or brick for the purpose, the unanimous opinion seemed to be in favour of stone for exterior repair, and of bricks for the interior works.

Mr. Reavell further announced that repairs were being made at Alnwick Castle, and in the course of

the work several interesting features had been discovered, amongst which was a wall built of herring-bone masonry. He promised to report fully on these discoveries to a future meeting of the society, when the works were completed.

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We learn from the *Leicester Advertiser* that the annual meeting of the LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on January 31, the Rev. A. M. Rendell being in the chair. The annual report was read by Major Freer, from which we extract the following account of the work of the society during the year: "As in 1896, no less than fourteen new members were elected. Your committee appeal to all members, and especially to the hon. local secretaries, to use their best endeavours to induce their friends to join the society. . . . The committee congratulate the Leicestershire County Council upon the careful restoration of the old gateway leading into the Castle Yard from Newark. At the Congress of Archaeological Societies, the society was represented by the Rev. C. Henton Wood, M.A., and Theodore Walker, Esq. At the March meeting a fine collection of English and Foreign Orders was exhibited." The report then proceeds as follows, and it would be difficult to find a more appalling record of mischief gloried in by an archaeological society in any country at the present day. We quote it *verbatim* from the *Leicester Advertiser* of February 5, although we do not mean to imply that everything mentioned as having been done was necessarily mischievous: "The year 1897, being the sixtieth year of H.M. Queen Victoria's reign, is a record for Church work. During this year the following churches and buildings have been added to or restored—namely: *Anstey*.—New reredos of oak and two brass standards, with seven lights, costing £35, and a new heating apparatus £70. *Asfordby*.—The exterior of this church has been partially restored at a cost of £100. *Aylestone*.—New bell frames for four bells and a new treble bell have been provided, and the spire repointed, etc., at a cost of £150. A new rectory has been built, and the old one sold. A new organ costing £300 has been placed in St. James's, Aylestone Park. *Barkby*.—An oak seat for the prayer desk, and an oak door have been placed in this church. *Barrow-on-Soar*.—£900 has been spent in adding a class-room and other buildings to the church schools. *Belgrave St. Michael's*.—A wrought iron and copper screen with chancel gates has been presented by Mrs. Henry, and a processional cross by Miss Lines. *Bitteswell*.—A clock has been placed in the tower by D. Bromilow, Esq. *Blaby*.—The church has been partly restored, and a new holy table provided with a new cover and dossal at a cost of £120. *Braunstone*.—The chancel and nave roof of this church have been restored according to their original design in oak. The semi-pews have been turned into low seats; new steps and stone pavement have been provided for the east end. Cost £900, towards which the Duke of Rutland and Major Paynter have each contributed £150. *Broughton Astley*.—A north porch has been built at a cost of £105. *Nether Broughton*.—Improvement in church and churchyard, costing

£33. *Burrough-on-the-Hill*.—A brass lectern, costing £14, has been placed in the church in memory of the Queen's sixty years' reign. *Claybrooke*.—The Vicar has given half an acre of land to the cemetery, *Cold Overton*.—The church is being restored at an estimated cost of £300. *Diseworth*.—The Misses Shakespear have given a new entrance gate to the churchyard in memory of the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen. *Eaton*.—New altar furniture, choir stalls, oak lectern, and chancel lamps have been placed in the church. The wooden partition at the west end has been taken down, thus opening out the western arch; total cost £60. *Fenny Drayton*.—The interior of the church has been renovated at a cost of £17. A new turret and bell added to the school cost £15. *Foxton*.—Mrs. C. Gordon M'Kenzie has presented a large American organ to the church. *Frowlesworth*.—A new manual organ by Porritt, of Leicester, and costing £200, has been given to the church. *Gilmorton*.—A north porch, costing £150, has been built in memory of the sixtieth year of the Queen's reign. *Hallaton*.—The modern debased tracery of the east window has been replaced by stone tracery in the decorated style at a cost of £118. *Hinchley*.—A silver gilt chalice and paten have been given by Miss Parker. A large addition to the cemetery has been consecrated. *Houghton-on-the-Hill*.—The church tower has been thoroughly restored at a cost of £150 as a memorial of the Queen's Jubilee. The organ (by Walker) has been rebuilt and enlarged (by Hill) at a cost of £100 by Mrs. Glover in memory of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison. *Kibworth*.—An oak pulpit and brass tablet (costing £126) have been placed in the chancel by friends in memory of the late Canon M. F. F. Osborn, for thirty-three years Rector. *Kilworth North*.—Two new altar chairs have been placed in the church as a memorial of the Queen's sixty years' reign. *Kirby Bellars*.—The south aisle has been re-roofed, and the floor relaid with stone and wood, at a cost of £140. *Leicester St. Barnabas*.—A portion of the nave of the new church of St. Stephen, North Evington, has been completed, costing £2,000. Part of the site was given by the Burnaby Trustees, and part purchased for £420 by the Church Extension Society, who have also contributed largely to the building fund. *Leicester St. Leonard's*.—A new dossal, 18 feet high, together with sanctuary hangings, have been placed in the church at a cost of £40. *Leicester St. Margaret's*.—On the rood screen an oak memorial cross has been placed from the design of A. Street, Esq., cost £21. *Leicester St. Martin's*.—The partial restoration of this church has been undertaken. The estimated cost is £3,000. *Leicester St. Nicholas*.—Five windows of the south aisle have been restored, and the south wall refaced with granite, and new buttresses built, at a cost of £550. *Loughborough Emmanuel*.—Mr. Berridge collected £70 for a new porch for the Mission-room at Nanpantan. *Loughborough Holy Trinity*.—New sanctuary hangings, pulpit and lectern frontals, have been presented. *Lubenham*.—The churchyard has been levelled, planted, and lighted, at a cost of £40. *Lutterworth*.—New stairs have been placed in the bell tower; cost £50. *Markfield*.—The church walls have been replastered.

Melton Mowbray.—The organ in this church has been enlarged at a cost of £1,100, of which sum £500 was contributed by the Ward Trustees. *Mountsorrel St. Peter's*.—A new granite font, costing 100 guineas, has been placed in the church, and a piece of ground added to the cemetery. *Osgathorpe*.—Various improvements have been made in the vestry, and seats and articles of furniture given to the church. *Owston*.—Embroidered frontals have been given by Mrs. and Miss Palmer in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee. *Packington*.—A brass altar cross has been given to this church by Mr. A. P. Dunstan, of Lea, Kent. *Peckleton*.—Various articles of altar furniture have been provided. *Pickwell*.—New choir stalls and altar appointments, with new lamps and hangings, have been placed in this church; cost £120. *Queniborough*.—New heating apparatus and lamps have been provided. *Quorn*.—An organ chamber has been built, costing £350, by E. H. Warner, Esq., High Sheriff. *Saddington*.—The seating accommodation has been increased, the pulpit lined with oak, and a font cover and ewer provided by the Goodman family. *Shepshead*.—£100 has been spent in various improvements. *Sibstone*.—The nave has been re-roofed, re-floored, re-seated, and otherwise improved, at a cost of £425, in memory of Mrs. Mitchinson. *Sileby*.—The church has been re-seated, at a cost of £180, in memory of the sixtieth year of the Queen's reign. *Stanton Wyville*.—New altar furniture has been provided. *Swinford*.—New choir stalls, with furniture for clergy, vestry, and for tower vestry have been placed in the church by Mrs. R. Spencer and friends; total cost over £80. *Syston*.—A portion of ground between the west gates and tower has been enclosed and planted. *Thurmaston*.—New communion plate has been provided, which, with improvements in the churchyard, etc., have cost £46. *Tilton-on-the-Hill*.—Two of the four bells have been re-hung, and new dossal curtains and altar furniture have been given by the Vicar. *Tugby*.—A new organ has been provided, which, with the fence to the churchyard and new lamps for the church, and other improvements, have cost £338. *Walton-le-Wolds*.—Lamps have been placed in the church in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee. Two corona in the nave, and one (given by the Rector) in the chancel, cost £22. *Wartnaby-cum-Grimston*.—New chairs and an altar cloth have been provided. *Long Whalton*.—Altar furniture, given by Lady Crawshaw and Messrs. Godfrey. *Whetstone*.—£1,400 has been spent in restoring this church. *Whitwick*.—£400 has been raised for restoration, and new altar rails placed in the church. *Wigston Magna*.—A new granite wall with iron fencing round the churchyard has been given by Thomas Ingram, Esq. *Woodville*.—£1,500 has been spent in restoring this church. Note, in the Peterborough Diocese, £42,587 has been spent in 104 parishes this year, besides other parishes where no sums are mentioned. In the under-mentioned churches stained-glass windows have been placed: *Branstons*.—One in the chancel. *Diseworth*.—Four new windows have been placed in the church, costing £58. *Gilmorton*.—A stained-glass window has been placed in the church by

Mr. Herbert Parr and the Misses Rodgers in memory of their parents, brother, and sisters: another by Mrs. Faulkes in memory of her two brothers, Messrs. J. and C. Kinton, both churchwardens of this parish, and her sister, Mrs. Ormston; another by the Bloxson family in memory of various members of their family, who have resided in the parish over 200 years; and a fourth by the Rector (the Rev. E. Jackson) in memory of his

County, and Helen his wife; this is a four-light window, and both are by Messrs. Ward and Hughes, of London. *Hugglescole*.—A jubilee window has been placed in the baptistry at a cost of £56. *Kimcole*.—A stained-glass window has been placed at the east end of the church by the family of the late Rector, the Rev. Thomas Cox, in memory of their parents. *Loughborough Holy Trinity*.—A centre-light in the east window, costing £53, has been



CHOIR OF LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL (before the restoration).

mother. *Higham-on-the-Hill*.—A window given by Mrs. Hurst in memory of her mother, Mrs. Ada Mary Ashton. *Houghton-on-the-Hill*.—A five-light window has been placed in the east end of the south aisle by Mr. John Freeman Coleman and the Misses Ann and Elizabeth Coleman to the memory of their family, and one at the east end of the north aisle to commemorate the Queen's Jubilee by William Jesse Freer, Clerk of the Peace for the

given by the congregation in memory of Mrs. Fraser, the late wife of the present Vicar. *Rothley*.—The east window in the south aisle has been filled with stained-glass, costing £137, by Mrs. Grieve, Bury St. Edmunds, in memory of her husband, Peter Grieve, of Culford, and Lucy, their only daughter."

(Several other accounts of Proceedings of Societies have had to be held over.)



"QUEEN MARY'S CHAIR," WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

LICHFIELD: THE CATHEDRAL AND SEE. Crown 8vo., pp. 135 (with thirty-nine illustrations). Edited by A. B. Clifton. WINCHESTER: THE CATHEDRAL AND SEE. Crown 8vo., pp. 135 (with fifty illustrations). Edited by P. W. Sergeant. Price 1s. 6d. each. (Bell's Cathedral Series.) London: George Bell and Sons.

We are glad to welcome two more of the volumes of this useful series of handbooks issued under the

general editorship of Messrs. Gleeson White and E. F. Strange. The volume which deals with Lichfield Cathedral rather prejudiced us against its contents by a reference, in the author's preface, to "the late John Hewitt, the well-known antiquarian." When a writer on an archaeological subject speaks of antiquaries as "antiquarians" we generally know what to expect, but in this instance we are fain to confess that our sinister expectations have not been realized. Mr. Clifton evidently knows his subject, and takes an appreciative interest in the building of which he writes. The remarks regarding the so-called "restoration" of the cathedral of Lichfield are just such as we wish to see dinned into the ears of the public, and no better way of doing this can be devised than that of speaking plainly in popular handbooks. We quote, with

very real satisfaction, the following excellent remarks from page 25: "A few years later [than the middle of last century] it was found that the fabric itself was in so dilapidated a condition that much more extensive repairs were necessary; and so Mr. Wyatt, the celebrated architect, as Britton calls him, came to Lichfield, and began that scheme of alteration which has been the object of so much ridicule and contempt. To lovers of church architecture at the end of the nineteenth century it seems astounding that the splendid and inimitable cathedrals and [other] churches of this country should have been handed over, every one of them, to be destroyed or debased in the way Wyatt destroyed and debased them. But there is no doubt that Wyatt represented the spirit of the time, just as Sir Gilbert Scott represented the spirit of the middle of this century. Then it was a love of 'vistas' which actuated the alterations, and caused the destruction of anything which came in the way of what was considered a fine view. In those days 'vistas' were the all-absorbing consideration and subject of discussion amongst those who considered themselves cultured, as may be seen in the novels of Jane Austen, and in *Mansfield Park* in particular. Later, the passion for replacing what was old or worn by time by something new, something which was supposed to be a reproduction of the old, has caused endless destruction. The later passion has not yet disappeared, unhappily; but thankfully we may note the signs of the times, and feel sure that in a few years neither a Wyatt with his vistas and Roman cement, nor a Sir Gilbert with his cheap statuettes and Italian trumperies, will be permitted under any circumstances to lay a finger on what has here and there graciously pleased their forerunners to leave unspoiled." This is plain speaking indeed, and to the point. We are especially glad to meet with it in a book which is likely to be in the hands of many persons and widely read. This long quotation, however, scarcely leaves us space to say much as to the book itself. Lichfield Cathedral, which is quite one of the smallest of our English cathedrals, is also quite one of the most elegant and graceful of all, and its general features are consequently better known than those of most cathedrals. It contains some minor features of an exceptional character, such as the demi-effigies in the south aisle of the choir, and the half-naked effigy of a knight. So, too, the two-storeyed octagonal chapter-house is remarkable. These matters are alluded to, but except the effigy of the knight, are, we think, hardly treated as fully as they should be. On page 16 allusion is made to the rifling by the Parliamentary soldiers of the tomb of "Bishop Scrope." This surely is a slip, for Scrope was translated to York, and his tragic end formed one of the most memorable events of the time in the North of England. He was buried in York Minster, where his tomb soon became the object of pilgrimages from all parts. Opposite page 96 is a picture of a wall-painting, which, as usual, is mis-called a "fresco." These slips, and occasional allusions throughout the book to "antiquarians," are the chief and only faults which we have to find with a book which in all other respects is excellent. There are a number of capital illustrations, several

of which enable the reader to see the changes (not for the better) which the restorer has wrought.

Turning to the book on Winchester, which, considering the far greater importance of the building itself, ought perhaps to have had the first place in this notice, we are confronted with the fact that Mr. Sergeant has the same complaint to make about Sir Gilbert Scott at Winchester that Mr. Clifton urges with so much force at Lichfield. We fear that this is almost universally the case, and that very few of our cathedrals escaped the renovating process of so-called "restoration" of which Sir Gilbert was the chief exponent in the middle of the present century. Winchester and its cathedral church are so interwoven with English history that it occupies in that respect a very different position from its sister at Lichfield, while its great size places it in the forefront as one of the most important ecclesiastical edifices of northern Europe. Mr. Sergeant deals very thoroughly with its history and its features, both external and internal. Like Mr. Clifton, he makes a few slips. A chantry, it should be explained, is not, as Mr. Sergeant seems to imply, a chapel or a building, but an endowment. A more curious error than this occurs on page 80, where it is not merely implied that a cross-legged effigy indicates a crusader, but Dugdale is cited in a footnote to confirm the idea. We had hoped that by this time, at any rate, such a notion had been for ever slain and laid to rest. Opposite page 90 is an excellent photograph of what is called Queen Mary's chair, from the tradition that she sat in it at her marriage. It is never pleasant to raise doubts about time-honoured traditions, but we cannot help wondering whether it may not have been the episcopal chair used by Gardiner at the wedding. It has much in common with other mediæval bishops' chairs, and the Queen's chair, one may suppose, would have been more stately and magnificent. Besides the account of the cathedral, Mr. Sergeant gives shorter accounts of the College, St. Cross, and the Butter Cross. The book, like that dealing with Lichfield and the others of the series, is admirably illustrated with pictures of things as they are, and as they were before the "restorer" was let loose upon them. Both books, however, lack an index, and nothing is said in either of them as to the constitution or history of the capitular bodies attached to them. We are very grateful to Messrs. Bell for inaugurating this very useful and excellent series.

(A large number of Reviews are held over for want of space.)

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.



The Antiquary.



APRIL, 1898.

Notes of the Month.

At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries on Thursday, March 3, the following were elected Fellows of the Society: Mr. Arthur Gregory Langdon, 2, Cowley Street, Westminster; Mr. John William Ryland, Rowington, Warwick; Mr. Andrew Sherlock Lawson, Aldborough Manor, Boroughbridge; Mr. George Sholto Douglas Murray, M.A., 6, Campden Hill Road, W.; Mr. John Crawford Hodgson, Warkworth, Northumberland; Mr. Benjamin Franklin Stevens, 4, Trafalgar Square, W.C.; and the Rev. John Robbins, D.D., St. George's Vicarage, Campden Hill, Kensington.

The annual meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute is to be held this summer at Lancaster, which ought to prove an admirable centre. The date of the meeting will be from Tuesday, July 19, to Tuesday, July 26, and we have every hope that it will prove as satisfactory a gathering as that held at Dorchester last summer.

An excellent appointment has been made by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, who have selected Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite to succeed the late Mr. J. L. Pearson as architect of the Abbey Church. Antiquaries will feel quite at ease in knowing that the old work there is now in safe hands, and that no further "restorations" will be perpetrated. At Peterborough Mr. Bodley has succeeded Mr. Pearson. In this case the appointment is a far better one than was to be hoped for. It would seem as if the remonstrances of antiquaries were at last taking effect.

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With respect to Peterborough Cathedral Mr. Bodley reports that he hopes it may, after all, be found possible to keep up the great arch on the south side of the west front. He thinks that, by carefully grouting with liquid grout from the top of the arch, and other means, much may be done to strengthen it, but it has yet to be seen how far this would be sufficient. The whole of the front has gone considerably out of the vertical, and is a good deal shaken, and the gable is so weak that he fears it must be reset. The walling behind the ashlar face is in so bad a state that he thinks no method of strengthening the wall is here practically possible, though he laments the necessity of its being taken down. The stone is so perished, and the masonry is so shaken, that it would not be feasible to back the existing wall of the gable, and get sufficient strength for it. This work, he says, should be taken in hand at once. Mr. Bodley has also drawn attention to urgent repairs needed in the walls of the eastern chapel. The estimated cost of the whole of the work is £8,659, and that which it is urgent to undertake at once would cost £2,739.

An excellent proposal was made by the council at the February meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, that a circular letter of inquiry should be addressed to those persons in Northumberland and Durham who are likely to have in their possession family papers or documents illustrating local history and topography. The suggestion might well be followed by other local archaeological societies. Papers of great local interest and value are constantly being destroyed as waste paper. Even if this is not their fate, their contents are quite unknown, as they are stowed away in muniment rooms and chests.

During the excavation of a gravel-pit at St. James Deeping, Lincolnshire, the workmen on March 9 came upon an inverted earthen vessel, containing ashes and charred bones. On being taken out, the vase was found to be of simple design, without a trace of the potter's wheel, but with a finger or thumb-nail decoration upon it. The contents consisted of ashes and small fragments of charred

bones, none of them larger than a florin with the exception of two halves of a human lower jaw, minus the teeth, which were ultimately found among the ashes in the vase. The neighbourhood where the vessel was unearthed bears every indication of having been an ancient pit dwelling. Further investigations led to the discovery of a human skull, which was lying on its side, with a quantity of finger-bones close to the face, one or two joints of the vertebræ also being found.



Mr. Thomas Seymour, of 9, Newton Road, Oxford, writes as follows: "I send herewith a photograph of a bronze ball or weight



recently found during an excavation in Oxford. It weighs 5 lbs. 13 ozs., and is 10½ inches in circumference. Four shields of arms, in relief, decorate the surface, viz:

- "1. England, three lions passant.
- "2. Scotland, lion rampant within tressure.
- "3. A dragon or griffin (uncertain).
- "4. A double-headed eagle.

"I shall be glad if you can find space for a note in the *Antiquary*, as I am anxious to ascertain, if possible, its age and use.

"It may have been used as a weight for a steelyard, but such inference is, of course, conjectural."

We do not think that there can be any doubt as to what the object is. It seems clear that it is an old steelyard weight, but the question as to its exact age is not perhaps so easily settled. It looks to us as if it belonged to the latter part of the fifteenth century. Perhaps some of our readers can speak more positively as to this than we care to do.



Captain Nilson and Dr. Palk Griffin, of Padstow, have been recently engaged excavating one of the Cornish barrows on Bogee Downs, immediately adjoining the boundary of St. Columb Major, but in the parish of St. Ervan. At a depth of about 14 feet human remains were removed, and the hole or pit again filled in. The tumulus is a large one, and is skirted in a semicircle by others of a smaller size, and it is to be hoped that further explorations may be undertaken on a systematic basis. There is a huge flat stone, evidently covering other remains, but these cannot be reached until a very large amount of top earth is carted away. Thirty-five or thirty-six years ago, at a distance of a mile south-west from the spot at Bogee, called Bears Downs, Mr. Nicholas Capel (since deceased) was ploughing over a barrow, and came upon an urn. It contained bones and a spear with bone handle, with a silver band. Subsequent research by Mr. W. C. Borlase was rewarded by the finding of a cup and other objects of prehistoric age.



We are glad to hear a satisfactory account of the Sussex Archæological Society, which continues its useful work accompanied with financial success. The committee have invested the sum of £120 in Consols, which represents the compositions of life members who have been elected during the past nine years. During 1897 there was an increase in the membership, the number at the end of 1896 being 553, and at the close of last year 574, consisting of 484 ordinary members, 82 life members, and 8 honorary members. Part of the find of coins at Balcombe, which excited considerable interest at the time of

their discovery, will not go out of the county, the society having purchased from the Treasury a portion of the treasure-trove. The coins consist of two nobles of Edward III. ; eight groats, London and York ; four half-groats, ditto ; six pennies, London, Durham, and York ; ten Edward I. pennies, London, Canterbury, Bristol, Durham, Lincoln, Newcastle, and York ; seven Edward II. pennies, London, Berwick, Bury, Canterbury, and Durham ; one Richard II. penny, York ; one ditto half-penny, London ; and one David II. Scots penny.



Very great indignation has been aroused in Wales by a report that a considerable portion of the remains of Strata Florida Abbey has been carted off to build a new church with at a village called Pontrhydfendigaid. The *Western Mail* of March 2 states that : "Not only has a quantity of stone which had been dug out from the fallen portions of the building during the excavations been taken away, but we are informed that the walls of the chapter-house and other portions of the church, which in some places remained to the height of over 6 feet, have been at least partially destroyed. The entire ruins are said to present a lamentably dishevelled appearance. Considerable indignation has been excited in the neighbourhood, where the ruins of the most famous of Welsh abbeys are regarded with pride, not, perhaps, unmingled with the feeling that they are also a source of profit. The attention of Lord Lisburne, the owner of the land upon which the abbey ruins are situated, has been directed to the matter, and his lordship's agent, Mr. Gardiner, of Wenallt, is understood to have taken it in hand. The officers of the Cambrian Archæological Association have also been communicated with, but, as the association does not possess a permanent habitation, it is difficult to bring the weight of its displeasure to bear in an immediate and effective manner." The matter has also been brought under the notice of the Society of Antiquaries ; but we scarcely see what can be done to repair the mischief, as the evil was accomplished before it was known what was being done. Had it been possible to prevent it beforehand, the case would have been different.

Thanks to the suggestion and efforts of Mr. Charles J. Munich, an antiquarian society has been formed for Hampstead, the objects of which are to study, and, as far as possible, to preserve and record, antiquarian objects and matters in regard to the borough. The society was established in December, and, in launching it, Mr. Munich, having obtained for his scheme the approval of several well-known residents, found his efforts cordially seconded by a provisional council which was then formed. It consisted of Messrs. Cecil Clarke, W. E. Doubleday (Chief Librarian, Hampstead), W. H. Fenton, and E. F. Newton (Member of Hampstead Vestry), with Mr. Munich as hon. secretary and treasurer *pro tem.* Sir Walter Besant, M.A., F.S.A., has consented to accept the office of president. The inaugural meeting of the society is to be held at the Hampstead Vestry Hall, Haverstock Hill, N.W., on Wednesday, April 6, 1898, at 8 p.m., when Sir Walter Besant will preside. Copies of the rules, and any information concerning the society, will be gladly supplied, on receipt of written application addressed to Mr. Charles J. Munich, hon. secretary and treasurer, 8, Achilles Road, West Hampstead, N.W.



At a recent meeting of the Sussex Archæological Society, held at Eastbourne, Mr. Michell Whitley read a paper, entitled "Saxon Eastbourne," in the course of which, having made some explanatory observations as to the origin of Domesday, and to the identification of Eastbourne with the "Bourne" therein described, Mr. Whitley alluded to the fact that, in the early days spoken of, the arable land was laid out very differently. It was divided into blocks or fields called "furlongs," each about 650 feet in width, and of varying length. The "furlongs" were also subdivided into narrow strips running across them, some of the strips being only a rod wide, and representing the multiplication of holdings. Incidentally, Mr. Whitley observed that the peculiarity about these strips in Sussex was that they were absolutely straight, while in the Midland Counties they were curved like the reverse letter "S."



At the same meeting Mr. P. M. Johnston dealt with a subject which was pretty thoroughly

discussed in the *Antiquary* a few years ago—namely, that of low-side windows. After rejecting the various theories entertained as to the low side window, Mr. Johnston came back to the old idea that their object and use was the hearing of confessions. We should not, perhaps, have alluded to the matter, were it not that Mr. Johnston supported his opinion from a record “by one of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the religious houses by Henry the Eighth, who recommended that those places where the Friars were wont to hear the confessions of the people should be ‘walled up.’” We should like to see the whole of this report printed. We may, however, point out that the low-side windows have no connection with “the religious houses,” but are found in simple parish churches in all parts of England, so that we fail to follow Mr. Johnston’s line of argument.

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The Congress of Archæological Societies, in union with the Society of Antiquaries, is anxious to draw the attention of all municipal corporations and county councils to the extreme importance and value, not only for local, but also for general historical purposes, of all such old documents as are now in, or may come into, their possession. The value applies not only to charters and lists of freemen or burgesses, but to all manner of ancient documents, such as enclosure maps, leases, and other conveyances, the account rolls and books of treasurers, chamberlains, and other officers, leet and court rolls, and papers relating to lawsuits, etc., and also all county papers which before the Local Government Act, 1888, were in the custody of the Lords Lieutenant of the counties, and include the Quarter Sessions records, and papers directed by Act of Parliament to be kept by the Clerks of the Peace. It is impossible to foresee what important bearing such documents may not have upon general history, and this has in the last few years been very generally understood, and many corporations have not only carefully calendared all the old documents in their possession, but in some cases have printed, or are printing, the results. The congress prays all corporations to have a diligent search made for all documents that may belong to them, and to have them

calendared and placed in safety in a public office, or at least in their own proof safes. It also suggests that inquiry should be made for any old maces, staffs, seals, and other badges of office not now in use that may be in existence, so that they may be carefully preserved. The congress feels sure that the councils of the various county archæological societies will be glad to render any assistance required in the districts, and, in default of the existence of such a society in any particular district, a standing committee of the congress will be glad to give advice on the matter. The hon. secretary (we may state, although we have already done so on previous occasions) Mr. Ralph Nevill, 13, Addison Crescent, Kensington.

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A circular, signed by Lord Dillon, Mr. Lionel Cust, and Mr. Ralph Nevill, has been issued dealing with the proposal for a catalogue of national portraits, originated at the Archæological Congress. In their memorandum they observe: “Until recently very insufficient attention has been paid to the subject, and no organized effort has yet been made to obtain any accurate record of the portraits that exist. Experience has shown that the making of such a record is the surest way of promoting the safe keeping of objects of interest. Nearly every family of more than one or two generations possesses some family portraits; but neglect, the enforced dispersion of possessions after death, and other circumstances, have cast a large proportion of the portraits into anonymous oblivion. Many public bodies, such as colleges, municipal corporations, and other endowed institutions, have their own collections of portraits of which they are trustees for the time being, and which they will be anxious to hand down to posterity properly named and in good order. In the collections, both private and public, apart from the National Portrait Galleries in England, Scotland, and Ireland, there are numerous portraits of the greatest historical interest, and it is considered very desirable that some attempt should be made to obtain a register of them in order that their identity may not be lost.” With this end in view, a schedule has been drawn up on which to enter particulars as to each portrait. The

schedules, which have been printed by H.M. Stationery Office, will be on sale at Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode's, or may be obtained through any of the usual agents. They will be sold detached at 3s. a quire, or in volumes of 50 at 4s. 6d. A paper of instructions and an example will accompany each volume.



We mentioned in the Notes of the Month in February the inauguration of societies for the publication of parish registers in Shropshire and Lancashire. We learn that it is now proposed to publish the marriage registers of Norfolk, under the editorship of Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore, M.A., and Mr. F. Johnson. In a prospectus which we have received from Messrs. Phillimore and Co., they say: "The extreme value of our ancient parish registers is now universally admitted, and there is no doubt that the best way to preserve their contents is to print them. Of late years many registers have been issued from the press by private enterprise, but in nearly every case the practice has been to print the whole register—baptisms, burials, and marriages. The two former, however, are so very numerous as obviously to preclude any general and systematic publication of parish registers in their entirety. A new departure has recently been taken by the issue of a special series of Gloucestershire registers dealing with marriages only, the first volume of which has recently been issued. The experience thus gained shows that it is feasible to print parish registers systematically with the prospect of completing a whole county within a reasonable period of time, provided we confine our attention to the weddings only, which are admittedly the most interesting and valuable entries in a register, and obviously will often indicate where also the baptisms and burials of a family may be looked for. The editors have therefore decided to print a volume of Norfolk marriage registers, and to continue the intended series, provided they obtain a minimum number of fifty subscribers at 10s. 6d. the volume."



From Yorkshire comes also a proposal to print the registers of the parish of Fewston from the years 1593-1812 A.D. if a sufficient number

of subscriptions be promised to defray the cost. The parish consists of the townships of Fewston, Norwood, Tumble, Great Blubberhouses, and Thruscross, and practically includes the whole of the Washburn Valley above Lindley; and the registers contain many entries relating to the families of Fairfax, Frankland, Pulleyne, Robinson, and Slingsby, as well as an almost complete genealogy of the substantial yeomen families of Bramley, Beecroft, Dickinson, Gill, Holmes, Hardcastle, Hardisty, Jeffrey, Stubbs, Thackray, Ward, and others inhabiting the district within the last 300 years. The books are of great interest to topographers, genealogists, and others interested in the neighbourhood. It is proposed to issue them in two volumes, cloth, printed in clear type on good paper, at the price of 30s. for the two volumes. Intending subscribers are requested to send their names to the Rev. Thos. Parkinson, North Otterington Vicarage, Northallerton.



Ramblings of an Antiquary.

BY GEORGE BAILEY.

SOME ANCIENT WALL-PAINTINGS.

RAUNDS—*continued.*



THE story of St. Catharine has once formed a prominent feature on the walls of the north aisle at Raunds, but only two of the scenes from her history can now be disentangled from the mixture of other legends which have at various periods been superposed. The most interesting is here (Fig. 1) carefully copied. The picture is remarkable for its realism and excellence as a composition. It is quite evident that the argument used by the little lady with the yellow hair and ermine-trimmed robes, her left hand held argumentatively by her right, has effectually puzzled the whole conclave. The pose of their heads and the position of the hands and the eyes, or what remains of them, plainly show it. The gentleman to the right of the lady, with his one eye, and his right forefinger against his left thumb, and the astonished look of the presiding pope or bishop, leave the spectator



FIG. 1.—WALL-PAINTING IN RAUNDS CHURCH

in no doubt whatever as to the unanswerable nature of the saint's contention.

The colouring of the picture is thus : The president is seated on a seat with a canopy. The foreleg upon which his right arm rests is chocolate, the remainder yellow ochre ; he wears a white mitre, edged with yellow, and strings of the same colour ; a blue ribbon hangs down at the back ; his hair and beard are thick and white ; he wears a white cape and a long yellow coat or cassock, with wide sleeves lined with blue ; over all a stiff crimson velvet cope, flesh-coloured hose, and curious brown slippers, his left leg crossing the right. The clergy wear what we now designate pork-pie hats, and two of them have crimson velvet copes. Probably all had the same, but in some the colour is gone, and they now appear nearly white. There were originally ten persons besides the lady and the bishop, but three have nearly vanished ; they may be dimly seen in the background. The building they are assembled in is a kind of chapter-house, with groined roof and circular-headed windows, and the picture is seen through an arch. What style of architecture was intended is not easy to say, the colouring is so much decayed ; but it appears rather mixed. There appears to be the head of a dog or some other animal against the crossed leg of the bishop, a fragment of some former painting doubtless.

Our difficulty now is as to which of the Sts. Catharine this painting is intended to represent. Is it Catharine of Sienna, or her of Alexandria ? Generally the latter is understood. She appears to have been popular in England, for the South Kensington list gives sixty pictures of her, while there are only two of the former. We carefully examined other fragments on the same walls, but could find no traces of the wheel or beheading scenes. There is, however, an entombment by angels (Fig. 2) on the west wall of this aisle, very much broken and obliterated, which certainly applies to St. Catharine of Alexandria. She is said to have been carried by four angels to Mount Sinai, and was by them buried there after her martyrdom ; the entombed person is short in stature, like the little lady of the other painting ; but we think the dates of the two subjects differ considerably ; No. 2 must be older than No. 1. Again,

there are remains of five angels, and there may have been more when the whole was complete. In this fragment there is some yellow on the cloaks of the angels, and their wings have been black and white, but not peacock-feather wings. If there were other colours except white, yellow, and black, they have vanished. St. Catharine of Sienna was born in that city in 1347, and having at eight years of age vowed virginity, she assumed the Dominican habit, which was a white gown and a black cloak and hood,

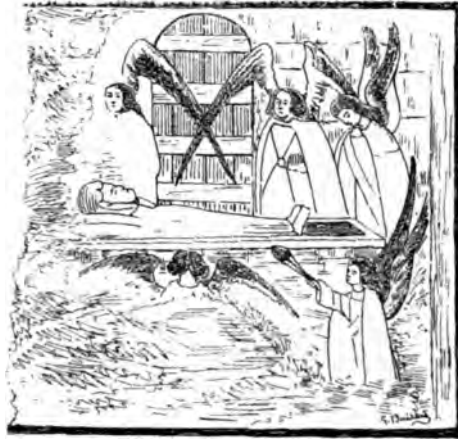


FIG. 2.—ENTOMBMENT OF ST CATHARINE OF ALEXANDRIA.

the two latter lined with white. She is said to have been famous for her revelations, and also for her marriage with Jesus Christ, and a ring was preserved as the marriage ring. Correggio has represented the marriage : the ring is being handed to her by the infant Saviour ; she wears no monastic habit ; she holds a palm in one hand, and a sword lies on the ground before her, both emblems of martyrdom ; but so far we are unable to find that she was martyred—there was no cause for it in her day. She died in 1380. Is it possible that here again the lives of the two Catharines have been mixed up by the painter ? Again, Masaccio painted a fresco in the church of St. Clement at Rome in the fifteenth century in which he represents the lady as a short person standing before a judge, with a number of persons seated on either side, and her attitude is very similar to that before us : she

holds the fingers of her left hand with her right, leading to an impression that the artist who painted this picture had seen Masaccio's fresco. The Catharine of that painter is certainly her that was sentenced to be broken on the wheel, and who, escaping that, was beheaded, and represents her as addressing the assembled philosophers at Alexandria in one picture, and in another the beheading of the saint, and her burial by the angels on Mount Sinai. There is another reason for supposing the Raunds picture to represent Catharine of Sienna. The building in which the persons are met is a church. The president is evidently a bishop, and not the Roman Cæsar, Maximin, neither are the others at all like an assembly of philosophers; they are ecclesiastics. These are some of the difficulties which surround this painting. They may go for little, for, after all, the mediæval artists probably only represented the scene of what took place in a heathen city in their own way. And here we must be content to leave the subject for the present. The dates of these paintings are fifteenth and sixteenth century.

We are unable to suggest what the large portion of a very weird picture seen below, and the upper part of which is hidden by that we have been describing (Fig. 1), was intended to represent. It is very much older, and represents an entirely different phase of art. Very little is left but the scanty remains of bold outlines and a few patches of the red background.

Besides the three subjects we have been able to illustrate from the north aisle, there are remains of several others, of which we made no copies; we will, however, briefly describe what we could see of them. On the next space, against the door, we could dimly make out a large figure of a bishop kneeling, wearing his robes and mitre. Assembled round him, there appeared to be a crowd of people; several of them have drawn swords in their hands, others are cowed like monks, and there are others with curious head-dresses; some appear to be singing or shouting. Possibly this represented the murder of Thomas à Becket. There have been two other paintings west of the north door; one is unintelligible, and the other, which is on the north side of the west end, appears to

have been a natural history subject—a large bird something like an ostrich—but there have been figures as well, and probably there are portions of two pictures, so that the bits of the two together make up a puzzle not easy to separate. Another space coming next to the St. Catharine picture has a few bits left, showing remains of an altar or shrine, a pretty candlestick, and some diaper, and, dimly discernible, parts of a bishop, wearing a mitre, standing or kneeling before this altar or shrine; and on the next, or fourth space east, there is no trace of any painting whatever, but the east end has a good deal of roughly-painted diaper or trellis-work upon it, which was continued on the south wall of the aisle. The splays of the windows have upon some of them fragments of boldly-outlined scrolls.

In the succeeding portion of this paper we hope to give the remaining paintings from the nave, which are very remarkable.

(To be continued.)



On the Preservation of Antiquities.*

BY GEORGE PAYNE, F.S.A.



EVERY man who devotes himself to archæological research becomes painfully aware, from time to time, of the immense destruction of objects of ancient art which has been wrought in the past through the ignorance and apathy of workmen and their employers. It is still going on, in spite of all our efforts to prevent it, although not to so great an extent as formerly. The purport of this paper is to show some of the methods which the writer, during the past thirty years, has found necessary to adopt to ensure, not only the preservation of antiquities, but at the same time to secure all trustworthy information connected with their discovery, without which,

* It was intended that this paper should have been read at the recent Archæological Congress, but time did not permit of this. Mr. Payne has therefore sent it to the *Antiquary* for publication.—ED.

from an historical point of view, they are valueless.

In all counties gigantic excavations are continually proceeding, rendering it imperative on the part of every archæologist to be continually on the alert in each respective district.

It must not be imagined that workmen employed in quarries, sand, clay, gravel and chalk pits, will flock to our doors with all the antiquities they find, as a matter of course, unless we take measures to bring about so desirable a result.

It is of the highest importance that excavated areas, such as we have mentioned, should be regularly visited, that we may get in touch with the men, and instruct them how to proceed should anything come under their notice. At the outset it is necessary to make them understand, by using plain, commonplace language, the nature of the objects we seek, what they mean, and why they should be preserved. In a short time they become interested, especially if your remarks are illustrated by pictures. Having secured their attention and, perhaps, gained their confidence, the next move is to induce them to let a discovery alone, if possible, until your arrival. If you offer to pay the messenger who brings the intelligence, they will generally accede to your request. These preliminary steps having been taken, the archæologist must then be careful to obtain permission of both landlords and tenants to enable him to carry out his projects. The answers he receives will serve as a guide to him in all future operations, and the important question as to what is to become of the relics that may be discovered will be settled at the same time.

We now come to sites excavated for building purposes, and here we are confronted with difficulties which do not occur in connection with quarries and the like. Smaller areas are affected, and the excavations chiefly confined to the cutting of narrow channels for the reception of the foundations of walls. Usually several men are employed, and the work proceeds at a rapid rate. It often happens in such cases that many ancient graves are cut through, and irreparable damage done in a few hours without our being any the wiser. In country towns it is an easy

matter for the local archæologist to ask builders' foremen to promptly communicate when the least sign of a discovery presents itself. If news is received, and the former on visiting the site finds there is work to be done, he can forthwith arrange with the builder to be allowed to make further investigations before the trenches are filled with "footings." Sanction will generally be given if the building operations are not likely to be impeded. Care should be exercised in dealing with foremen of works, as they have it in their power to materially assist or obstruct. During the progress of the work every available opportunity may be sought to impart instruction to all present. It must be borne in mind that, although we have interviewed the foremen of each builder in a given district, this is not enough—far from it. They are apt to forget or become indifferent to your requirements, or leave the neighbourhood, hence it is essential to put in an appearance whenever a new site is opened for building purposes, or old houses give place to new.

Having made these few suggestions concerning fields and open spaces in towns, let us see how archæology can be advanced by watching excavations in streets and public thoroughfares. These are continually in progress for the laying down of sewers, drains, gas and water mains, bringing the archæologist into contact with surveyors of corporations and district councils, and managers of gas and water companies.

The assistance of these officials is of much value, and they should be invited to co-operate in the effort to preserve antiquities from destruction. When main roads are cut through, good sections of them may often be seen, which sometimes enable one to determine their antiquity. In lanes, alleys, and out-of-the-way places, foundations of all kinds of walls are met with in ancient towns, rendering it most necessary for an archæologist to see them before they are again covered up. Whatever is observed, likely to be of service in working out the history of a town, should be forthwith marked on a large-scale map. These scraps of evidence may seem unimportant at the time, but the day is sure to come when they will be required.

During our researches we have found that

the country wayside inn is one of the best places where information may be obtained of local discoveries. The "sons of the soil" who habitually frequent these places never fail to talk over what they have found in the fields at the bar of the inn, hence a chat with the landlord often results in the inquirer spending a whole day in the immediate locality interviewing persons to whom the former has referred him.

As we have already shown, an archæologist's work in the field has brought him into close communion with all sorts and conditions of men; much useful information has been imparted, many curious and startling facts revealed, which must have impressed everyone concerned. But we must not end here; there are other means by which the preservation of antiquities may be ensured, namely, by lectures on archæology to local scientific societies, workmen's clubs, village institutes and schools. These cannot fail to be productive of the best results if they are given in a bright, popular manner by men who are qualified to speak upon the subject. These addresses need not be in the least degree wearisome, and they should be free from all technicalities. Such meetings give golden opportunities for directly appealing to each member of the audience to assist in the great work of stamping out vandalism. How can we expect people to revere and jealously guard antiquities of any kind, unless they know what they mean and what is to be learnt from them.

To the young we must also appeal, remembering that they will follow us, and in after-life have the care of the precious heritage we leave behind.

The majority of boys collect something, and we should really be lending them a helping hand by teaching them how and what to collect. If no other good is done, we shall have taught them order, neatness and arrangement, which will prove of inestimable value to them throughout their lives.

We have hitherto treated of the preservation of antiquities discovered beneath the soil; we will now consider what part an archæologist may take in preserving the ancient monuments existing upon the surface of the land in the locality in which he resides. These are constantly before his eyes, and no one,

perhaps, surveys such remains so critically as himself. He notes with sorrow the ravages of time upon wall, buttress, and battlement, and witnesses the immense damage caused to masonry by the persistent growth of ivy, which is a far more destructive agent than the hand of Time. If in the examination of ruined fabrics common-sense dictates that there is need for his intervention in order to arrest the progress of decay, then let him go fearlessly to those who have historic or noteworthy buildings under their care, and lay the facts of the case before them, at the same time begging leave to make certain suggestions, which, let it be observed, must be free from the slightest taint of restoration.

It seems to us that far more good may be done in this way than by writing irritating letters to the newspapers.

Corporate bodies are, happily, becoming fully alive to the grave responsibility attaching to the protection of ancient monuments, which former generations have handed down to them, alas! in a sadly neglected condition; and we believe that they would gladly avail themselves of any assistance archæologists might be pleased to offer them as to the best means of preserving what remains. Action cannot be taken in these matters without the expenditure of public money; it therefore behoves those who are interested to use every endeavour to gain the sympathy and support of the public, which education alone can achieve.



Old Sussex Farmhouses and their Furniture.

By J. LEWIS ANDRÉ, F.S.A.



FROM Virgil downwards the praises of husbandry have been sung by poets and proclaimed by philosophers. Rousseau, in his *Emile*, speaks eloquently on this art, and says that "Agriculture is the first business of man. It is the most honest, the most useful, and consequently the most noble, that he can exercise." Townsman generally consider the dwellers in the country as beneath them in

intellect, but many a distinguished man has been reared in a lonely farmhouse and had a farmer for his parent. Sussex, a purely agricultural county, has furnished several instances of this, among which we find the names of John Baxter, William Catt, Richard Cobden, John Dudeney, Bernard Lintott, William Pattison, and Thomas Stapleton, whom Lower in his writings designates "one of the learnedest of England's sons." The agriculturists of Sussex, the class from which the above-named sprung, have been tenacious holders of the soil; and whilst the proud possessors of Brambletye, Laughton, and Slangham, have passed away, we find still existing humble yeoman families who have been tillers of the same soil from generation to generation. Thus, till recently, the Woods of Warnham had held Broomhall Farm for 200 years, and in and about the Manhood district, near Chichester, we find the land in many cases cultivated by the descendants of sixteenth-century farmers in the same locality, as is proved by the wills of, for instance, the families of Alwyn and Hobgen.

In the early ages, Sussex being for the most part covered with oak woods, the area under tillage was of scanty proportion to the whole, and even now, having regard to its size, the county possesses more woodland than any other. But the process of clearing the ground from woods began in the middle ages, for the Bollandists, quoting an early Life of St. Cuthman, state that, when he lived, the country round Steyning was covered with a thick wood, but when the biography was written, it had been rendered "a fertile and fruitful soil." The prosecution of the iron industry, and in a less degree that of glass-making, greatly reduced the forest area, but even in the last century the little village of Itchingfield was so buried in woods that it is said to have been chosen as a secure hiding-place for the unfortunate followers of Prince Charles Stuart after the rising in 1715.

Sussex 150 years ago was considered "a plentiful county," as the *Present State of England* for 1750 tells us, and, according to the same authority, its commodities were "corn, cattle, malt, wood, wool, iron, chalk, glass, fish, and fowl." The county is still famous for some of these, but the iron and

glass have disappeared from the list. Flax and hemp were formerly much cultivated in some parts of the district, but the introduction of potatoes in the eighteenth century was unpopular, and it is said that at Lewes elections the popular cry was "No Popery, no potatoes!"

Had there been good roads in Sussex when English farming was a profitable occupation, the county would have been even more prosperous than it was, but the badness of the highways greatly hindered the farm produce from being brought to market—indeed, the roads were so impassable in winter, even at the beginning of the present century, that the farmers were used to get in all their supplies for that season from the nearest town early in October, and not revisit it until the following March. It is true that attempts were made to remedy the wretchedness of the roads even as early as the sixteenth century, and money left for the purpose, as may be seen in the will of Thomas Standon, of Ticehurst, who in 1542 bequeathed a sum for the repair of "the most noysom and fowle wayes within the sayde paryshe of Tysherst, whereas most nede shall be sene by the discrecyon of the honesty of the parishe." At the present day the roads in Sussex will bear comparison with any in the kingdom, with the exception of some unfrequented thoroughfares, on which the grass grows freely, causing them to be termed "green lanes." In the neighbourhood of Hunger Hill, Horsham, are several of these verdant highways.

After these preliminary observations, the more immediate subjects of these papers may be considered, and first that of the houses themselves.

Many of the smaller manor-houses and halls—such as Broomhall, Warnham, and Rotherfield Hall—appear to have partaken of the farmhouse character from the beginning, whilst some of the better-class dwellings have been converted into farmers' homes, as, for instance, Moor Farm, Petworth, the ancient seat of the Dawtreys, and Roughay, Horsham, the former habitation of the Copleys. On the other hand, there are numerous instances of farmhouses having of late years been turned into "gentlemen's residences," often losing thereby all their old

interest, and providing uncomfortable homes for their new masters. The remains of several of the monastic houses now form farmsteads, as at Hardham, Linchmere, and Michelham.

A moat surrounded many farmhouses, even when they were of inconsiderable size, as at the Moated Farm, Horsham, and sometimes there were two such in the same parish, as at Crawley. They have in many cases been drained, though at Leigh Place, in Surrey, but on the Sussex border, the moat still exists, and when Manning and Bray wrote their *History of Surrey* a drawbridge crossed the somewhat stagnant ditch, as appears by an illustration in that work.

carried by curved braces over the centre between the projecting rooms, and where the chimney was a central one, there were no gables, but each angle of the roof was hipped. Both these features may be noticed at Hooker's Farm, which resembles closely another at Horsham. Often to these plain oblong buildings additions were made, and frequently without any regard to congruity with the existing structures, but from these adjuncts much of the picturesqueness of these houses now takes its source, and of which Lanaways Farm, Horsham, furnishes an example.

The foundations of old houses in Sussex were generally of the local sandstone, even



HOOKE'S FARM, WARNHAM.

The plan of most of the smaller houses was originally a simple parallelogram, with a single chimney-stack in the centre, as may be noticed in the accompanying illustration of Hooker's Farm, Warnham, the end chimney being an addition. Inside the house the flues sprung from a wide central fireplace, forming a chimney-corner. This was flanked on one side by a lobby, serving for a porch, and on the other was a space devoted to the stairs, which wound round the "gathering in" of the chimney, the three divisions occupying the entire width of the building. On the sunniest side of the house the chamber-floor overhung at each end, but the roof was continuous with its wall plate,

when the upper walls were of brick, and this stonework was carried up about 2 feet above the ground-level. Many buildings, both religious and secular, of the better class were of chalk faced with flint or freestone, as at Lewes Priory and Parham House; but although some farmhouses were of masonry, the great majority, especially in the north of Sussex, were of half-timber work. The wooden framing was first of all put together on the ground, as roofs were till lately, and I have seen a will in which the testator says he leaves to a relative "the house which I have in frame." This kind of building was called "post and panel" work, and, as a rule, there is an absence of the elaborate devices so

often seen in the north-west of England, the framing consisting solely of upright and cross-pieces with occasionally curved braces. Unlike foreign examples, the angle pieces carrying the chamber floors are seldom carved, and the only Sussex ones I know of are at the Star Inn, Alfriston, and a house in the High Street, Lewes. Sometimes ornamental round-ended tiles, formed into diamond-shaped panels, are worked in with the plain ones.

By far the commonest material for the healing of roofs in the wealds of Surrey and Sussex was the Horsham stone slate, both churches and houses having been covered with this most picturesque roof covering, and one which has been in use ever since the times of the Romans, who not only employed square-ended tiles, but also hexagonal slabs and socketed ridge tiles. Reed and thatch are, however, common in some parts of Sussex, especially in the south-western district. Shingles, except for church spires, appear out of use entirely, though formerly churches as well as houses were covered with them, and they formed one of the very numerous uses to which "the Sussex weed"—to wit, the oak—was applied.

Bargeboards were generally plainly moulded or had a row of dentals running along them, as in examples at Hurst Hill, Horsham, and at Tillington. The eaves were usually dripping ones, or had wooden gutters and pipes. Dormer windows where met with will generally be found as modern additions.

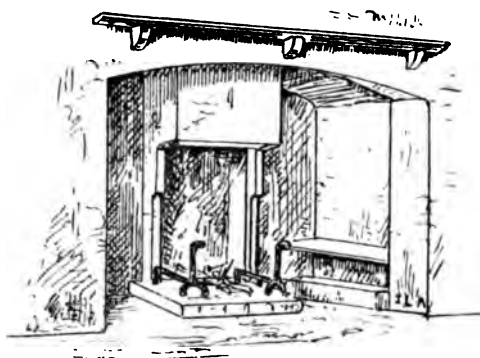
The external doorways were often constructed to form parts of the framing of the house, of which there is a good example at Dedisham, Slinfold. Where the entrance was of stone, the door-head was generally cut out of one piece, as at Coates, Bexhill, and Portslade.

Oriel windows framed in wood, and projecting less than the eaves, are common cut, and in these the sills are supported by brackets, of which there are good specimens at Horsham and Fittleworth. The lead lights in pantries had sometimes quarries pierced in patterns, though the only example I know of in Sussex has been destroyed; there are reproductions of similar ventilators at Hampton Court Palace. In many old farmhouses we find blocked-up windows, the result of the

window-tax, and one which the Sussex diarist, Timothy Burrell, says he paid for the first time in 1696.

At Ninfield is a farmhouse with the inscription on its front, "God's Providence is mine Inheritance," a favourite Puritan motto sometimes seen on rings, and which Calamy says was that of Mr. Joseph Bennett, the ejected minister of Brightling, a village in the neighbourhood of Ninfield.

Near the coast, many farmhouses and buildings formed three sides of a square, the fourth being a high wall, and the yard so enclosed was utilized for the storage of wool,



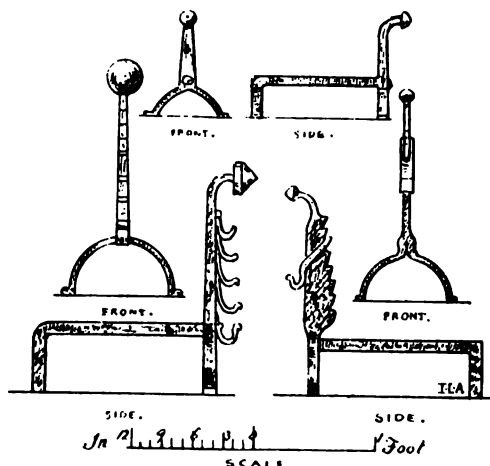
NOAH'S ARK INN
LURGASHALL.

which was clandestinely conveyed abroad, as the exportation of this article was extensively carried on in Sussex, notwithstanding the prohibitive Acts passed in 1696 and 1718, laws which continued in force till 1824.

In the insides of the smaller farmhouses ship-timber was often used, even in places as far from the seaboard as Horsham, and may be noticed frequently from the queer mortices to be found in the beams, unlike any others in house carpentry.

The kitchen of an old farmhouse is, for the antiquary, by far the most interesting room in the dwelling, as it contains so many traces of the manner in which farmers lived for many generations, down to the last quarter of the present century. Very frequently it served for the living-room of the tenant, his family, and labourers. The floor was of stone, and, from the dryness or wetness of the flags, fair or foul weather was prognosti-

cated. Overhead were the open joists of the chamber floor, and nailed to them one or two short boards, forming shelves for small articles. The floor-boards in the oldest



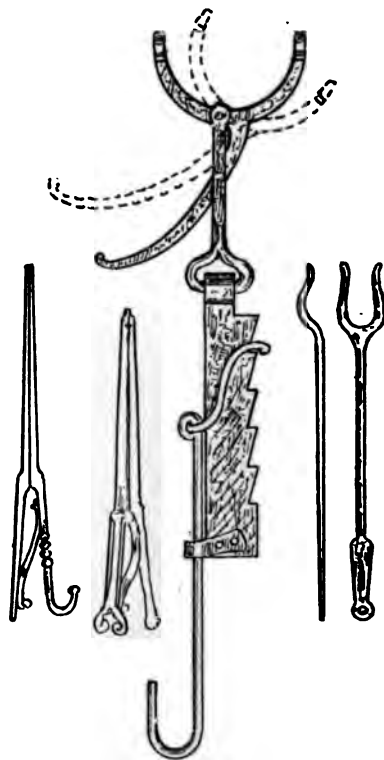
COB IRONS.

houses were laid parallel to the joists; not across them, as in modern work. Sometimes there was a wooden cornice round the room, as at Robin Hood Lane, Warnham, part of which I strongly suspect formed the rood beam at the church. The doors from the kitchen and other rooms were generally ledged, and not panel ones, the boarding sometimes double, as at Weston's Farm, Warnham, the outer thickness being moulded, and on one of the doors at this farm is the quaint wooden bolt here sketched. Window-seats were introduced where possible, with cushions anciently called "bankers," and it is perhaps worth noting that the low bench on which a mason works is still called a "banker."

The principal object in the kitchen was the large open fireplace with its chimney corner, over which was a massive wooden mantle with a narrow shelf. To the former hung a short curtain, and along the edge of the latter, I have been told, there was nailed a strip of leather, forming a rack in which the men-servants deposited their knives after a meal, having first cleaned them by the simple process of drawing them across their leather breeches. Here it may be mentioned that there are two kinds of chimney corners,

one being merely an enlarged fireplace open at top to the sky, and the other constructed with an internal hood, as at the Noah's Ark Inn, Lurgashal, here delineated, the latter being much the more comfortable form. Occasionally there were two flues to one fireplace, a common mediæval arrangement.

An oven was sometimes introduced within the chimney corner, and at New Place, Pulborough, there are two, one on each side. These ovens were often formed very neatly, domed over with tiles laid on edge over a wooden core afterwards burnt out. Sperscott, an eighteenth-century Sussex writer, says that in his youth most families made "their own Bread and likewise their own Household Physick." Now country families, for the most part, depend on a local baker for a supply of bread, and he brings round



to them the needed, though often ill-kneaded, loaves. The Sussex peasant still believes that the bread baked on Good Friday will not get mouldy.

Over the mantelshelf there was often a set of wooden racks for the spits used in cooking, or to hold guns; these were cut in various ornamental patterns, and an engraving in Ashton's *Social Life in the Reign of Queen Anne* (p. 233) shows one of these racks with the spits on it, and also serving as a receptacle for ladles, pot-lids, etc. Spits are, I believe, still used at Trinity College, Cambridge, seven or eight being employed at once.

It is needless to say that only wood was burnt in the farmhouse kitchen, and when we meet with the word "coal" in old writings, charcoal must be understood, unless it is specified as "sea coal." The fire was made over a stout iron plate on a raised brick platform, at the back of which was a large massive fireback, as a rule, only slightly ornamented, and which would stand much heat. There is a capital example at the War-bill-in-tun Inn, Warbleton. Reference is made to a similar back in the *Diary of the Rev. Giles Moore*, who writes that he bought, in 1659, one for his kitchen weighing "100^{lb} & 3 q^r," costing him, with the casting, 13s.

Every kitchen fireplace had its cob-irons, or creepers, andirons being a more ornamental form of fire-dog seldom met with, and were of cast-iron, whereas the former were of wrought-iron; they were often quite plain, with bent ends, a form they had as early as the fifteenth century; other creepers had a series of hooks for the spits, or a hook which worked up and down. The name "fire-dog" was, I think, suggested by the emblem of the *lares*, a dog, a conjecture supported by the French name for the same object, *chenet*, or chien-net.

From a bar in the chimney hung the chain which supported the rack from which the cooking pots or kettles were suspended, and the pot or kettle could be turned aside, without the hands touching either, by an ingenious contrivance, as here shown.

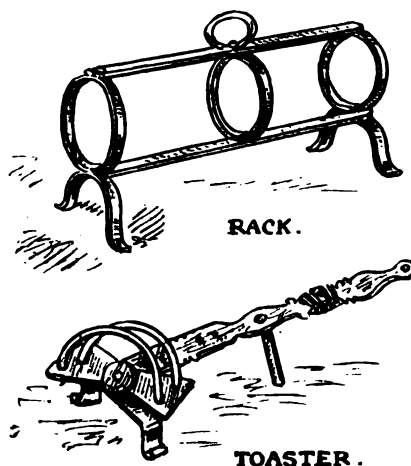
The flesh-pot was almost identical in shape with those in use in the Middle Ages, and stood on three legs. An engraving of one of these mediæval cauldrons shows it inscribed with this quaint couplet:

"Je su pot de graunt bonhur
Viande a fere de bon souhur."

At the present day similar vessels are slung under the traveller's ox-waggon in South

Africa, and form the chief furniture of a Kaffir kraal. Pots of iron, brass, or bell-metal, are of constant occurrence in old wills, and were kept in some places for the weddings of poor maids. A large cauldron for this purpose still exists in the church of Frensham, Surrey. Flesh forks are rarely to be met with; one of quite mediæval rudeness is here sketched.

Next to the flesh-pot in importance was the skellet, posnet, or possenet. It was a



smaller pot, generally of brass or gun-metal, standing on three feet, which are often terminated by claws. From the rim extended a long handle, sometimes inscribed with pious ejaculations or truths, such as "fere god" on one in Lewes Museum, whilst another has the cheerful intimation that "Ye wages of sin is death." Trivets, or tripods, called brendlets, or brandlets, were used to support kettles or pots above the wood embers.

A kind of iron cage, or cradle, is very often met with, and was used to dry small twigs in for the purpose of lighting fires; it was also employed to cleanse foul clay tobacco-pipes. Small light tongs, about 18 inches long, were used to take up hot embers to light pipes, and are nearly always provided with a knob to serve as a tobacco-stopper. The fire-tongs, of larger size, were in one piece, and resembled sugar-tongs in shape. The use of the grid-iron in Sussex dates from very early times, as one of Roman manufacture was found at Maresfield. In connection with cooking

utensils, it may be noticed that every household had one or two mortars for pounding ingredients used in the culinary art. They were of various materials—iron, brass, gun- or bell-metal—and differed much in design, shape, and size.

(To be continued.)



Old English Glasses.*

MR. HARTSHORNE'S imposing treatise will be welcomed as a substantial addition to the somewhat scanty literature of the world's glass industry. As an illustrated record of a unique collection of English drinking vessels, the work will remain for all time the collector's guide and standard book of reference. Of its merits as a trustworthy version of the rise and development of the native industry we shall have more to say anon. But Mr. Hartshorne is not content to be regarded as the historian and illustrator of English glasses only. Before settling down to chronicle the obscure and often inglorious annals of the home industry, he sets forth on a tramp abroad in quest of new materials wherewith to adorn and illustrate the somewhat threadbare facts and negations which must perforce serve the compiler of the history of English glass-making down to the middle of the sixteenth century.

In respect of this prefatory matter, which occupies the first 100 pages of the work, we propose to offer little in the way of criticism, but for the benefit of those who may be engaged in further research in this direction, we may point out a hitherto neglected but important source of information concerning the documentary transmission of the secrets of glass-making from the cradle of the industry in Egypt down to their final embodiment in the treatises of Eraclius and Theophilus, and the works of Neri, Haudicquer de Blancourt, Merret, and others. We allude to the publication

* *Old English Glasses: An Account of Glass Drinking Vessels in England . . . to end of the Eighteenth Century.* By Albert Hartshorne, F.S.A. London: E. Arnold. 1897. Royal 4to.

of the six 4to volumes of *Les Alchimistes Grecs*, and *La Chimie au Moyen Age*, edited by M. Berthelot under the auspices of the French Government. This work establishes for the first time the unbroken transmission of a body of practical receipts collected first by the Græco-Egyptian philosophers of the seventh to ninth centuries, which found their way into Europe by the medium, firstly, of Syriac and Arabic translations, and finally, of Latin versions.

In tome ii., for instance, of *La Chimie au Moyen Age*, we find a treatise on glass-making and the coloration of glass, together with a lucid account of the mode of construction of the glass furnaces. We there learn that it was in one and the same furnace—"le four philosophe," or "le petit four des Verriers"—that the alchemist of yore practised for his own ends the transmutation of metals and the imitation of the precious stones; a parallel use of which may be found in the experiments of the Alchemist de Lannoy in our own country. Equally important are the evidences to be found in these volumes of the state of the art of glass-blowing in the Middle Ages afforded by the representation of glass philosophical vessels, aludels, alembics, etc., which these early MSS. are found to contain. The demand for these vessels in the sixteenth century by English alchemists—"savants en l'art de destiler"—is proved by the oft-cited quotation of Charnock, and led to the first introduction of the gentlemen glass-makers of France into this country. To return to Mr. Hartshorne, however: the utility and value of these introductory notices must be gratefully recognised by the student, collector, and glass-maker alike. They are to be commended as well for the excellence of the illustrations which accompany the author's commentary as for the research displayed by the numerous references to modern Continental authorities whose works are not generally accessible in this country.

The positive facts respecting the mediæval glass industry in this country are few in number, and may be easily summarized. Of its existence in Britain during the Roman occupation, Mr. Hartshorne admits there is no certain evidence (p. 110), nor does our author profess to discover a continuity of the

industry during the Saxon period. In the thirteenth century, however, evidence of the existence of glass-making in the Weald is at length forthcoming, due to the researches of the Rev. T. S. Cooper, of Chiddingfold. This Wealden industry is traditionally associated with the manufacture of green glass vessels only; but the researches of Mr. Cooper, collated with other sources of information, prove that the manufacture of window-glass—the vitrum Anglicanum, or glass of Weld of the fabric rolls, etc., was successfully carried on in this district during the fourteenth century. That the industry was already in its decay by the middle of the fifteenth century is shown by the contract of the year 1447 for glazing the windows of the Beauchamp Chapel, wherein the glazier is bound to use no English glass, “but to glaze all the windows with the best foreign glass procurable in England” (*Winston*, 339). Mr. Winston’s views may here be cited. He says: “I imagine that the use of foreign glass at this period was not infrequent, for I cannot perceive that the material used in these windows differs in texture or in tone from much other glazing of the same date with which I am familiar.”

In 1485 (*Hudson Turner*, p. 78) the price of English glass compares unfavourably with that of Dutch, Venetian, and Normandy glass. In 1557 Charnock’s doggerel lines suggest that the native glass manufacture was confined to the neighbourhood of Chiddingfold, and in 1567 we have the evidence of the local trade that they were unable to make glass other than bottles, urinals, and other small ware (*Antiquary*, November, 1894). The art of window-glass-making therefore must have been lost in this district long prior to the year 1567, nor is there any positive evidence to associate this industry with any other district prior to the first half of the sixteenth century.

We will now give Mr. Hartshorne’s version. On page 126 he says: “At the end of the twelfth century window-glass-making was flourishing here in great vigour and perfection.” And he proceeds: “A high condition of the art thus verified [from the windows at Canterbury] implies a season of practice and training in England of such a length as to carry the re-introduction of glass-making to

within measurable distance of the Conquest.”

In 1349-51, glass being required for the windows of St. Stephen’s Chapel, Westminster, and elsewhere, writs were issued to procure glass in twenty-seven counties, which, according to Mr. Hartshorne, shows “to what a large extent glass was then made in England” (p. 128). But the facts relating to the glazing of these windows suggest quite another interpretation. Between July 30, 1349, and March 20, 1351, no less than four writs were issued to procure glass—at first in specific localities, but afterwards “wherever it could be found” (Smith, *History of Westminster*, p. 83), pointing to the scarcity of glass at this period, not to the universality of its manufacture in this country.

In the sixteenth century, in the glazing of the windows at King’s College, Cambridge, the contract, which was drawn, probably, on the lines of former documents, originally stipulated for the use of Normandy glass; but the terms of the contract were subsequently amended, so as to leave the selection of glass free.* The suggested disappearance of the native window-glass manufacture, of which no positive evidence exists at this period (1515-1531) sufficiently accounts for the alteration in the terms of the contract. Yet Mr. Hartshorne boldly asserts that “English glass was finally decided upon because it was the best” (p. 160), and adds: “After centuries of practice in window-glass-making, it would have been remarkable if English glass had not been chosen.” Having gone so far, our author, when confronted with the documentary evidence relating to the re-introduction of the industry in the latter part of the sixteenth century, recognises that it is too late to recede from the false position he has taken up. In commenting upon the patent of 1567, he makes the following lucid remark. What these Continental glass-makers could teach the English “was no more than just so much of the Continental practice of glass-making . . . as might be novel to them”; and he further ventures upon the extraordinary statement that we hear of no complaints of the refusal on the part of the Frenchmen to instruct the English according to the terms of the patent (p. 161). Yet if Mr. Hartshorne will refer to his own

* *Archæological Journal*, vol. xii., p. 157.

appendix, he will find that a complaint to this effect was filed by Becku as early as 1568, again by Longe in his two petitions of 1589, and that finally the subject attracted the attention of the Legislature in the same year (*Cf. Antiquary*, December, 1894).

Here we should be content to leave the subject but for the fact that Mr. Hartshorne again refers to it in a subsequent chapter. In protesting against the Mansel Monopoly, Bongar, a descendant of the original body of immigrant glass-makers, refers to the fact that "his ancestors were the men who brought the trade of windowe glasse into England, which had beene lost many yeares before" (p. 198). The repetition of this unpalatable truth is too much for our author's patience. "The thing," he says, "is, in fact, impossible, and Bongar was assuredly a vindictive, untruthful, and unscrupulous knave."

Unfortunately, this is by no means a solitary instance of Mr. Hartshorne's logic and treatment of facts which conflict with his preconceived theories. The trite but unverified quotation from the author of *The Present State of England*, relative to the manufacture of glasses of the finer sort at the Crutched Friars in 1557 (an evident misprint for 1575) refers not to the unsuccessful attempt to establish the manufacture in 1549, but to the glass-house of Verselyn at the later date. There is no reason to believe that the Italian immigrants ever produced glass on a commercial scale or elsewhere than at the Tower of London where they were confined. Yet from this statement, coupled with the fact that, of the seven original glass-makers, one remained in London for a period, our author infers (p. 150) that glass of the finer sort was being manufactured in London in 1557 by English workmen alone.

In respect of Mr. Hartshorne's chronicle of events relating to the industry under the Monopoly patents of Elizabeth there is little to call for specific comment. Our author's researches appear to have terminated in 1894-95, for he makes no mention of the additional information respecting Verselyn's enterprise contained in the Acts of the Privy Council published since that date. We there learn that, during the rebuilding of the furnaces, Verselyn appears to have imported

Italian glass, a certain "chest and dreifatte" of which were seized by the municipal authorities. In 1580-81 Sebastian Orlandini, a Venetian, and John Smithe set up a furnace "at the Gonpowder Mille by Ratcliffe intending to make glasses"; but the furnace was ordered to be defaced summarily, although some compensation appears to have been made by Verselyn subsequently (*ibid.*). Mr. Hartshorne therefore makes a double blunder in asserting that no Italian besides Verzellini was master of a glass house in England, and in attributing to the latter individual the possession of a certain glass-house in Surrey. The same records contain additional information respecting the demolition of a furnace at Hastings belonging to Gerard Ansyne, a Frenchman, thus confirming Aubrey's statement respecting the suppression of glass-making in the Weald under the provisions of the Act of 23 Eliz., cap. 5.

With the period of the Mansel Monopoly Mr. Hartshorne enters for the first time upon a field untouched by his predecessors. In confining himself to a strict chronological abstract of the interesting documents which he has rescued from the obscurity of the State archives, a substantial addition has been made to our knowledge of the conditions under which English glass-making was carried on during the early Stuart period. Yet, notwithstanding the well-attested efforts of Mansel to improve and extend the industry, and the moderation which he displayed towards his relentless opponents, the effect of the monopoly upon the industry was unfavourable to individual enterprise, and led to a considerable deterioration in the practice of the industry. His window glass was denounced by competent critics, such as Inigo Jones and the Company of Glass-sellers, as inferior in quality, and insufficient for the trade requirements. The manufacture of looking-glass plates did not long survive the monopoly, for in 1660 "we bought our looking-glasses, and in a great measure our drinking-glasses, from Venice." Moreover, the manufacture of crystal glass, together with the secrets of the Italian flint glass-makers, had all to be introduced again at the Restoration. The only permanent effect, therefore, of the Mansel Monopoly was to stereotype the process of glass-making

by means of furnaces heated with coal, although even here there is some reason to believe that a recurrence to the old wood furnaces could be established in the case of the Henley Glass Manufactory of Ravenscroft, with whose name the revival of flint glass-making at the Restoration is closely connected. For the chapter on the Greene papers—first noticed by Hudson Turner—we have nothing but praise. The work is excellently done, and leaves nothing to be desired. We can only regret the absence of similar documents illustrative of a more artistic period of the Italian influence upon the native industry.

For the collector of English glasses the story of the revival of glass-making at the Restoration, and the evolution of the modern flint-glass manufacture, is of the first importance. By the publication of the Greene papers, Mr. Hartshorne has thrown a welcome light upon the forms of drinking-glasses in vogue at this period. It remained for him to demonstrate by additional research and by the evidence of his own collection the period at which the native glass of lead (or modern flint glass) superseded the crystal or flint glass of the Restoration, thereby giving to the English glass-makers an unquestionable supremacy in the markets of the world for the disposal of their lustres, mirrors, drinking and optical glasses.

Mr. Hartshorne's treatment of this question appears to us a model of inconclusive reasoning. The grounds upon which Tilson is credited with the introduction of the modern flint-glass industry may be summarized as follows: In 1662 Tilson, a London merchant, obtained a re-issue of a grant formerly made to Clifford and Powden for the manufacture of crystal glass. The terms of the subsequent grant were extended to include the manufacture of crystal glasses and looking-glasses, plates of all sorts of glass, window glass only excepted. A few months later an application for extracting glass from flints was rejected by the influence of Buckingham, who also appears to have enjoyed a privilege not recorded in the official blue-books. The Duke's glass-house at Greenwich, manned by Italian artists, was long after celebrated for its successful production of glass plates for coach windows. Yet from "this slight documen-

tary evidence" Mr. Hartshorne is forced to conclude: (a) That Tilson's invention of 1662 was glass of lead; (b) that the Attorney-General had all the facts relating to these applications before him, and had "finally pitched upon Tilson as the real inventor" [? of lead glass]; (c) *ergo*, the Duke's patent was invalidated by the subsequent grant to Tilson. But, except upon opposition by interested parties, the law officers of the Crown were not authorized to inquire into the secrets of the alleged invention submitted to them for the grant of privilege. The procedure from first to last was of a purely formal character, the grant being made out in the terms of the inventor's petition. The issue therefore of the extended grant to Tilson left the Crown and subsequent inquirers in absolute ignorance of the methods or composition proposed to be employed therein. That Mr. Hartshorne, indeed, is insufficiently equipped for dealing with the patent literature of the period will be seen from the following instances. In 1696 Robert Hooke (*Antiquary*, May, 1895) explained to the Royal Society the nature of his invention for making ruby window glass (Hooke's and Dodsworth's patent, A.D. 1691), the composition of which had recently been rediscovered in the Low Countries. The process consisted in dipping the bulb of green glass into a pot of red metal, and so obtaining a thin layer of red glass adhering to the cheaper and more translucent material. Mr. Hartshorne, however, affirms that it was "an improvement in the management of the materials . . . but whether in the preliminary fritting, etc., is a matter which need not be speculated upon and indeed cannot be discussed here." He is also puzzled at the meaning of the final clause which he has discovered in Oppenheim's patent, which he attributes to careless draughtsmanship on the part of the law officer. But the mystery is dispelled by the statement that this clause, which has no reference whatever to the specification, is to be found, with slight modifications, in all industrial grants down to the year 1883. He even reproduces in the Appendix Mansel's *grant* as Mansel's *specification*, an error on the part of Her Majesty's printers which should have at once been detected and put right.

Nor does Mr. Hartshorne attempt to

defend the position which he has taken upon such "slight documentary evidence" by reference to the physical characteristics of glasses to which a date prior to 1700 might with some show of probability be assigned. So far as we have been able to gather, the evidence of his own specimens points to the later date—viz., *circa* 1730—for on page 268 he illustrates a glass containing streaks of metallic lead to which he assigns a probable date of 1740. As the question, however, is of the first importance to the collector, a brief recapitulation of the facts concerning the two flint glasses may not be out of place.

The term flint-glass, unknown prior to the Restoration, has left its indelible impress upon the literature of the country and the vocabulary of the art. The references to the reintroduction of the use of flint or pebble as the constituent of the finer glass of the period are too numerous for recapitulation. We agree with Mr. Hartshorne that an undue importance was at first attached to the innovation, and that the use of flint was to a large extent laid aside in favour of sand before the year 1700.

To what cause, therefore, are we to assign the growth of the English supremacy at this period, and the development of the export trade first associated with Ravenscroft's pebble glasses? We suggest that this was due, firstly, to the increased economy of materials; and secondly, to the improvements in mechanical, optical, and metallurgical science introduced by the philosophers of the Restoration. In 1695 John Cary in his *Essay on Trade*, states that the materials of which English glass was made "were generally our own, and cost little in comparison of what it formerly did when fetcht from Venice." In addition, we may cite the introduction of cheap American potash, and the improvementts effected in the grinding of lenses, the polishing of glass, and the trituration of the raw materials.

The introduction of the new flux, or oxide of lead, appears to have come on the rise of the flood, and to have carried the industry on the wave of prosperity to a still higher water-mark. It belongs to the "sand" and not the "flint" period, and its introduction must have been preceded by the elimination of the preliminary fritting processes, and the substitution of a

direct fusion of the materials in the glass pots. Mr. Hartshorne admits that he can find no earlier reference to the use of lead oxide than the specification of Oppenheim in 1755, at which date, however, the use must have been common to the trade. Of the actual date and authorship of the improvement we are still uncertain, although there is an apparent reference to a similar process in the patent of Tooke in 1727, which Mr. Hartshorne entirely overlooks. But the date of the era of the new metal is approximately fixed by the philosopher and glass-maker, Bosc d'Antic, who carefully recorded, in no friendly spirit, the progress made by the English glass-makers between 1760 and 1780. As Mr. Hartshorne has cited the writer only in abstract, we reproduce at greater length, for the benefit of the collector, passages which we hope to find included in the appendix in a subsequent edition of this work:

Les verreries angloises ont une grande réputation. Elles ne sont pas fort anciennes. . . . Les glaces, le cristal, le verre blanc et commun, forment aujourd'hui une branche considerable du commerce de la Grande Bretagne. L'étranger consomme les quatre cinquièmes des glaces angloises. Il n'est point de pays où les Anglois ne trouvent moyen d'introduire leurs ouvrages de cristal et de verre. . . . Aujourd'hui ils nous fournissent des lustres, des lanternes, des verres à boire, des verres d'optique de toute grandeur. . . . Les grands volumes sont très chers. Des glaces de cent quarante quatre pouces de hauteur sur quarante pouce de largeur se sont vendues jusqu'à mille guinées *a*. Quelque florissantes que soient leurs verreries, les Anglois ne doivent point de flatter avec John Cary, quelles soient portées à la plus haute perfection. Leur cristal n'est pas d'une belle couleur; il tire sur le jaune ou sur le brun, pour peu que la couleur rouge de manganèse domine. Il est si mal cuit qu'il resseut le sel, se crassit, se rouille promptement, est rempli de points et nebulx. . . . Il a encore un autre défaut capital c'est d'être extrêmement tendre.

But in 1780 the same writer, commenting upon the progress made by the English during the preceding twenty years, after referring to the beauty of the English cut and polished lustres, continues:

"La découverte du *flint-glass* de ce verre dont les effets sont si étonnans, est entièrement due à la Grande Bretagne. Celui qui s'y fabrique présentement est fort éloigné de la perfection dont je le crois susceptible. . . . Il est très rare de trouver chez eux du *flint-glass* qui ne soit infecté de graisse, de points blancs, de fils, et qui ne sont neigeux. Quoique quelques compagnies savantes aient con-

sommé des mémoires sur la fabrication du *flint-glass* il ne paroît pas moins certain qu'il n'y a encore que l'Angleterre qui fabrique du vrai *flint-glass*. C'est que tout l'art ne consiste pas uniquement à faire entrer dans cette espèce de verre la plus grande quantité possible de chaux de plomb.

Passing from the historical to the purely descriptive section of the work, we may at once admit that Mr. Hartshorne is enabled to turn the tables upon his reviewer. Nor is there ground for belief that the strict canons of historical criticism could be applied with advantage to this portion of the work. In harmony with the nature of his subject, Mr. Hartshorne's narrative assumes a lighter and more convivial tone: anecdote and personal reminiscences are freely interspersed with the description of technical processes and the classification of the specimens which are here reproduced.

In the classification of the glasses we note with regret the omission of the decanter, although a solitary specimen is portrayed on Plate 64. The sixteen classes into which the whole collection has been thrown are obtained by a system of cross-classification, based upon considerations of the form, process, and uses of the respective vessels. Thus an engraved champagne glass, with baluster stain and double ogee bowl, belongs to classes IV., VIII., IX., and X. Mr. Hartshorne doubtless has good reasons for the system he has adopted, otherwise we should be disposed to suggest that the reader should have been introduced into the mysteries of the various methods by which particular designs and shapes are produced by the glass-blower, and that the subsequent classification of the vessels should have been arranged according to their uses and in the chronological order of their development. The question, however, is one purely of convenience. The technical information, derived evidently from close observation, and an intimate acquaintance with the methods of the modern glass-maker, will be found by the collector ready to hand under one of the classes to which the glass in question obviously relates, and, we may add, consists of practical detail not to be found in any modern treatises on the subject. The illustrations throughout are excellent as reproductions, so far as the form of the glasses is concerned, but leave something to be desired in respect of the physical

characteristics of the objects depicted. The general style of the work is; it is perhaps needless to say, beyond reproach. The historical notices of the various stimulants in fashion with our ancestors are of somewhat unequal value. Raymond Lully, we are told (p. 314) in "*his (sic)* Theatrum chemicum, of the end of the thirteenth century, describes the process of distillation from wine and its results, which were yet unknown in England at the end of the fifteenth century." We should hesitate to accept this statement of the state of chemical knowledge in England, although the commercial practice of distillation is undoubtedly of late introduction in this country. M. Berthelot, for instance, discovers both in the *Mappa Clavicula* and in *Marcus Græcus* clear evidence of the practice of distillation of alcohol from wine long prior to this date.

The chapter on the Jacobite glasses, evidently a favourite topic with our author, errs on the side of prolixity, occupying as it does nearly thirty pages; but the illustrations are of great interest, and of considerable artistic value. The final chapter, on wine, appears to have been written in ignorance of the earlier work of Henderson, and might easily be dispensed with altogether. On the other hand, the appendix of original documents and inventories is of great value, and might profitably be extended by the inclusion of certain State papers, space for which might be found by the abridgment of the unimportant clauses of the patent grants of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. A few minor errors may here be noticed. The author of the chemical essays cited and indexed as Parker is, of course, Sam Parkes. The derivation of the word "bottle" from the German *beutel* is not likely to command the assent of modern philologists; nor do we conceive that Digby's improvements resulted in the production of bottles of the *beutel* or purse-shaped character. It is more probable that they related to the manufacture of moulded bottles of standard sizes, which were certainly introduced at this period.

For an index in triple column covering seventeen pages we should have been glad to express our unqualified thanks, but a careful perusal of the work suggests a caution to those who may be disposed to place implicit

reliance upon its directions. The appendix, for instance—the mainstay of the work—remains unindexed, and we have found serious omissions in the entry of personal, place, and subject headings. The index, in fact, fails to do adequate justice to a work which, in spite of its occasional historical inaccuracies, will remain for all time the standard work of reference in connection with the history of the English glass trade.

E. WYNDHAM HULME.



Archæological News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

REGARDING it as the province of the *Antiquary* not merely to deal with the past, but also to record the continued observance of old customs, we think that the following paragraph from the *Northern Echo* (Darlington) of February 23, may appropriately find a place in our pages:

"SHROVETIDE FOOTBALL AT SEDGEFIELD.

"A WELL-CONTESTED GAME.

"VICTORY OF THE COUNTRYMEN.

"Yesterday, in accordance with a time-honoured institution, the Tradesmen and Countrymen of the Sedgefield district met on the village green to try conclusions at a game of football, which custom has been carried out for centuries past, and has been handed down from generation to generation in its entirety. One o'clock is the hour when play commences, and some minutes before this over 1,000 persons were assembled to witness the throwing of the ball, the great majority of these being players.

"As the hour approached, Mr. A. W. A. Webb, the village sexton, appeared with the ball in hand. The ball bore the following inscription: 'Shrovetide Football, February 22nd, 1898. John Robinson, maker; A. W. A. Webb, sexton.'

"When with pancakes you are sated,
Come to the ring, and you'll be mated,
When this ball will be upcast;
And may this game be better than last.'

"When the clock struck the hour, the assembled crowd set up a cheer; the ball was passed through the bull-ring, and thrown into the air. On its descent, the ball was passed down the Front Street to the low end of the village, where some cross-play resulted in the leather travelling down Stockton Road towards Glower-o'er-Him, in favour of the Tradesmen, when the Countrymen by a determined effort returned the ball in the direction of the village, which it failed to reach, being passed into

fields on the Cite Nook Farm. The Tradesmen again rallied, and held their own across lands behind the Rectory, and the ball travelled to Hauxley, every inch of the way being sternly contested. A small running stream caused some little trouble and confusion to the players, as the ball was frequently kicked into it, and several of the players realized that water was wet, though this did not for a moment damp their ardour as it did their persons. Passing Hauxley, the ball was kicked into a larger stream, which flows from the mill dam. One of the Countrymen took out the ball, and threw it in the opposite direction to the Tradesmen's alley, which was not considered exactly fair. Thereupon one of the Tradesmen sprang down beside the Countryman, and rolled him into the water, amidst the laughter of the bystanders. The Countrymen again scored a point by returning the ball the way it had come, but their triumph was short-lived, as the Tradesmen got matters in hand, and took the ball past Diamond Hall in the direction of the Spring Lane. The Countrymen, however, frustrated the attempt, and the ball was sent forward to a point some two miles from the village bordering on Shotton Moors. Here a quarter of an hour's play resulted in the ball being returned by South Moor. Onwards by Morden Moor and Sands Hall, the leather arrived in the park. For some time the ball was played backward and forward. At last the Tradesmen made a break away, and the ball went across the Station Road into the Cramer, and almost within a stone's-throw of their alley. The Countrymen proved too heavy for them, and the ball was as speedily returned into the park as it had travelled from thence. Slowly, yet surely, the Countrymen drove toward their alley—the North End Pond—and after some tough play, the ball was passed through the shrubbery into the ducket, and from thence into the North End. Here the Tradesmen made a strenuous effort, but were unable to stem the progress of their rivals, who drove the ball to their alley at 4.40 p.m., after 3 hours 40 minutes' play. Robert Middleton secured the ball and a free gratis bath at the same time. He was carried shoulder-high to the green amidst the repeated cheering of the Countrymen. This was one of the best-contested games that has been known for many years."



SALES.

ART SALES.—Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge sold yesterday the collection of Egyptian antiquities formed by Sir Cecil Denville and other property from other sources. The most important lot in the day's sale was the interesting miniature portrait on ivory of Lady Edward Fitzgerald, in gold mount, with her hair set in the back of the frame (described in the *Times* of February 19), and this sold for £75 (Stanley). A variety of silver articles included two fine old beakers, with scroll handles, and weighing 38 ozs. £22 19s. (A. Solomon); a two-handled porringer and cover, *temp.* Charles II., weighing 24 ozs., £22 16s. (May); and a silver gilt cup, a facsimile copy of one presented by the Bank

of England about 200 years ago to the Mercers' Company in recognition of their granting the use of their hall for the conduct of the Bank's business when it was first established in 1694, £12 5s.—Messrs. Christie, Manson and Woods sold on Tuesday a collection of engravings from several sources, the most notable lot being a very fine impression of the early state, with untrimmed margins, of W. Dickinson's engraving of Sir Joshua Reynolds' picture of Mrs. Pelham feeding chickens, 420 guineas (Colnaghi and Co.). This is a record price, and about double the highest amount hitherto realized for an example.—*Times*, March 3.

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SALE OF ANTIQUITIES.—Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge concluded yesterday their four days' sale of objects of art, vertu, and antiquity, the 693 lots showing a total of £2,668 15s. Yesterday's portion, which comprised a selection from the collection of the late Mr. S. S. Pearce, of Ramsgate, included the following: Three antique Greek bronze helmets, with nose-pieces, £15 10s. (Fenton); a bronze spearhead, socketed type, with barbs at base of blade and projecting rivet, £20 (Ready); a commemorative sword, "Victory of the Nile, August 1, 1798," the blade partly blued and etched with royal arms, inscribed "For my country and King," on one side an oval medallion in enamel, £18 15s. (Fenton); a very fine Mongolian adze, the head attached with elaborately-braided sinnet, from the Hervey Islands, £7 5s. (Boyton); a well-modelled bronze statuette of a female, seventeenth century, kneeling and holding a child, £13 5s. (Palser); a pair of Derby biscuit pastoral groups, modelled by Spangler, of a youth and girl at a gate, with sheep and dogs, 13½ inches high, £31 10s. (Rathbone); an old slip-ware two-handled posset cup, with yellow glaze, partly combed, with inscription "God bless Queen Ann," £11 10s. (Fenton); another, dated 1691, and inscribed "The best is not too good for you," £26 (Fenton); and an agate ware jug and cover, octagon form, finely veined, £10 15s. (Rathbone).—*Times*, March 4.

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SALE OF CURIOSITIES.—Mr. J. C. Stevens sold yesterday, at his auction rooms, King Street, Covent Garden, a miscellaneous assortment of curiosities from various parts of the world. Among them was an Egyptian mummy, in a perfect state of preservation, supposed to be the body of Queen Ahmes Nofritrai, wife of King Rameses II. The length of the body is 5 feet 2 inches, and the mummy lies in a rough state in a glass case. It realized £12 1s. 6d. (Hunn). The other lots included a bronze-moulded plaque of six figures, found in Ju-Ju house in the city of Benin, drenched with human blood, and of antique workmanship, £11 11s.; bronze-moulded head figure, very ancient, from the same place, £7; and several lots of very fine specimens of native castings, which were recently taken from the King's palace, Benin city, and of which the more important were: A bronze life-size head of negress, 9 inches high, £17 17s.; bronze plaque, 20 inches by 15s., group of three figures, very old and finely modelled, £17 17s.; bronze pedigree staff, 17 inches long,

with ancient king at head, and other figures and supports, believed to be of great age, £16.—*Times*, March 8.

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THE GURNEY COLLECTION.—Messrs. Christie, Manson and Woods began yesterday the five days' sale of the choice collection of works of art of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, formed by the late Mr. James Gurney. Yesterday's portion of 150 lots, consisting entirely of articles in silver or silver-gilt, realized a total of about £4,000, and included the following in silver: A cream-jug, embossed with scrolls and flowers, 1746, 5 ozs. at 55s. per oz. (Gall); another, formed as a snail shell, chased with foliage and scrolls, 3 ozs. at 78s. per oz. (Phillips); a small sauce-boat, richly chased with figures, animals, scrolls, etc., in high relief, 10 ozs. at 4 guineas per oz. (Phillips); a William and Mary circular tazza, the centre engraved with a coat of arms, 1690, 10 ozs. at 72s. per oz.; a Charles II. plain tankard and flat cover, 1669, 31 ozs. at 67s. per oz. (Welby); a William and Mary tankard and flat cover, the borders embossed and chased with acanthus foliage, 1688, 37 ozs. at 61s. per oz. (Phillips); a Charles II. ditto, engraved a coat of arms, 1676, 30 ozs. at 64s. per oz.; a Jacobean chalice, with cylindrical-shaped bowl engraved with bands of interleaved arabesques, 1610, 17 ozs. at 64s. per oz. The silver-gilt articles included a pair of plain muffin-dishes and covers, with foliage borders, from the Duke of Sussex's collection, 30 ozs. at 30s. per oz.; a pair of spirally-fluted canisters and covers, chased with festoons of flowers, etc., 1756, 18 ozs. at 59s. per oz. (Warwick); a circular rose-water tazza, chased with groups of fruit, in relief, and with a rose in high relief in the centre, 19 ozs. at 39s. per oz. (Arthur); a Charles I. flat-shaped porringer and cover, parcel-gilt, *repoussé* with large flowers and foliage, the cover with a figure emblematic of water, 10 ozs. at 50s. per oz. (Duveen). The foreign silver-gilt articles included a cream-jug, supported by a griffin, handle formed as a serpent, by Van Vianen, 8 ozs. £34 (Duveen); a large tankard and cover, parcel-gilt, chased with medallions of children emblematic of the seasons, 1727, by J. P. Höfler, Nuremberg, 23 ozs. £45 (Phillips); and a standing cup and cover, embossed and chased with interlaced strapwork, masks, fruit, etc., Augsburg, late sixteenth century, 7 ozs. £71 (Duveen).—*Times*, March 9.

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MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON, commencing on Monday, February 28, concluded on March 9 the sale of the library of the late Mr. J. H. Johnson, of Southport. The following were some of the chief prices realized: Ainsworth's Guy Fawkes, three vols, first edition, £12 15s.; Antiphonale, MS. on vellum, £18 10s.; Biblia Latina, MS. on vellum of the thirteenth century, £39 10s.; Biblia Latina, MS. on vellum of the fourteenth century, £25 10s.; Biblia Latina, MS. on vellum of the fifteenth century, with miniatures, £65; Biblia Germanica, printed at Ausberg in 1473, £49 10s.; Biblia Germanica, printed at Nuremberg, 1483, £12 15s.; Biblia Germanica, with coloured woodcuts, 1483,

£22; Bible, by T. Matthew, 1537, £18; Bible in Englyshe, November, 1540, £18 18s.; Bible in Englyshe, Grafton, July, 1540, £60. Breydenbach, Dat boeck vanden pelgherym, 1486, £17 10s.; Bryan's Dictionary of Painters, extra illustrated, £14 10s.; Burton's Arabian Nights, sixteen vols., £28 10s.; Caxton's Cronycles of England, Wynkyn de Worde, 1520, £24 10s.; Chaucer's Works, Kelmscott Press, £27 10s.; Cicero de Officiis, Rome, 1469, £20; Floore of the Commandments, Wynkyn de Worde, 1521, £15 10s.; Horæ Beatae Marie Virginis, MS. on vellum of the fifteenth century, £30; Josephus, Historia, MS. on vellum, £13; Ludolphus, Dat boeck vanden leven Jhesu Cristi, 1495, £12 10s.; Missale ad usum Sarisburiensem, 1555, £12 10s.; Nuremberg Chronicle, 1493, £17 10s.; Pilgrimage of Perfection, Wynkyn de Worde, 1531, £16; Psalmorum Liber, MS. of the fifteenth century, £15 10s.; Billings' Antiquities of Scotland, £13 10s.; New Testament, 1536, £20; New Testament, 1538, £18 5s.; New Testament, 1550, £10; Tunstall, De Arte Supputandi, 1522, £27 10s. The total amount of the sale was £3,375.—*Athenæum*, March 12.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—February 3.—Viscount Dillon, president, in the chair.—Lieut.-Col. Glas Sandeman and Mr. S. C. Southam were admitted Fellows.—Mr. M. Stephenson read a paper on the brass of Humphrey Oker, his wife and children, 1538, at Okeover, Staffs, which he showed, from a series of rubbings taken previous to the partial destruction of the brass in or about 1857, had been converted from a brass to William, Lord Zouch, and his two wives, c. 1447. This had probably been laid down in some monastic church, and represented the three figures under canopies, with shields below the finials and a marginal inscription. The figure of Lord Zouch had been altered, but one of the wives was retained unchanged, together with the canopy, and the other was simply turned over and engraved with rows of Oker's children. The shields and inscription had also been reversed and re-engraved.—Mr. W. H. Knowles, local secretary for Northumberland, read a paper descriptive of the architecture and history of Aydon Castle. He also briefly described the remains of Doddington Tower, part of which had lately fallen.

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SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—February 17.—Lord Dillon, president, in the chair.—Mr. J. Fenton presented a gold coin of Trajan.—Mr. Willis-Bund, as local secretary for South Wales, reported the partial destruction by the Vicar of Strata Florida of the remains of the Cistercian abbey which lie in the churchyard, and were excavated some years ago at great cost, in order to furnish building material for a new church. Action in the matter was deferred until the next meeting, when Mr. Willis-Bund promised to furnish further particulars. The remains of the chapter-house are reported to have been already destroyed.—Mr. A. F. Leach, by permission of the Corporation, exhibited the "Liber Albus" and early minute-books of the city

of Lincoln.—Mr. J. W. Walker exhibited an original indenture, dated August 12, 13 Henry VII. (1498), containing an inventory of the goods and ornaments in the chapel of St. Mary on Wakefield Bridge, on which he read some historical remarks.—Mr. Hope pointed out the leading features of the inventory, and compared it with an earlier one of the chapel on the bridge at Derby, dated 1466.—Mr. Barclay Squire read a paper on an early sixteenth-century MS. of English music, which was exhibited by the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The MS. consists of a collection of motets and Magnificats for several voices, written for the use of Eton College about the beginning of the sixteenth century. A large part has been lost, but 125 folios still remain, with the original binding, the stamps on which are the same as those on the Black Book of the Exchequer; they have also been found on a copy of Fitz Herbert's "Grand Abridgment" (1516). The interesting initials are carefully done, and several have heraldic shields. In its present state the MS. contains forty-three complete compositions, for four, five, six, seven, nine, and thirteen voices. Biographical details were given of many of the composers, all of whom are English, the majority seeming to have been connected with Eton or with colleges closely allied to it at Oxford or Cambridge. The MS. is important in the history of English music as representing the tendencies of the national school of composition which succeeded that founded by Dunstable, who died in 1453, and preceded that of which Fayrfax (ob. 1529) was the chief. For Eton it possesses an especial interest as showing that from the first the College has fostered the art of music, and may claim to have had a school of composers of its own. The labour and cost of transcribing and rendering generally accessible the contents of this MS. is an important matter which should appeal to all musical Eton men.—*Athenæum*, February 26.

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SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—February 24.—Sir H. H. Howorth, vice-president, in the chair.—Corporal Norgate, R.E., communicated a note on the discovery by him of a series of "hut circles" in the parish of Mullyon, Cornwall, in 1877, which are supposed to be the remains of a British village.—The Rev. W. S. Calverley, local secretary, exhibited rubbings and communicated a description of a second coped or "hog-back" tombstone discovered at Gosforth, Cumberland. The carving represents reptilian forms, with characteristic knot-work, and figures of the crucifix at the ends.—Mr. Read read a note on a bronze vessel or ewer of the end of the fourteenth century, inscribed HE THAT WYL NOT SPARE WHAN HE MAY HE SCHAL . NOT | SPEND . WHAN . HE . WOLD . DEME . THE . BEST . IN . EVERY . | DOWT . TIL . THE . TROWTHE . BE . TRYD . OWTE. This vessel, which is 2 feet in height, and undoubtedly the work of an English founder, was lately brought home among the spoils obtained at the last sacking of Kumassi, after the deposition of King Prempeh. Mr. Read suggested that not improbably it had travelled so far from England through one of the expeditions of Prince Henry the Navigator in the first quarter of the fifteenth century.

The ewer is now in the British Museum.—Mr. Hilton Price exhibited a number of choice examples of Egyptian antiquities lately acquired by him—of bronze inlaid with gold; lapis lazuli, alabaster, etc., mounted in gold; vessels of glass; and a selection of beautifully worked knives of flint.—*Athenæum*, March 5.

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ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—February 2.—Judge Baylis in the chair.—Mr. G. E. Fox exhibited a series of tinted rubbings of the ornamentation of the white marble dwarf wall guarding the stairway to the crypt of the Cathedral Church of San Ciziaco, Ancona. The panels contain representations of a pair of peacocks, a pair of cranes, a pair of griffins, and an eagle displayed holding a hare in his talons. The designs seem to have been copied from, or suggested by, the patterns of Sicilian silken fabrics of late eleventh-century work.—Mr. J. L. André read a paper entitled "Notes on the Rose and Remarks on the Lily," describing various customs connected with the former flower, and noticing the use of the lily in ancient art, and its adoption in later times as a symbol of purity. A large number of drawings and rubbings were exhibited in illustration of the subject.—Mr. J. R. Mortimer communicated a paper on "An Ancient British Settlement on Danby North Moor, Yorks."

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ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—March 2.—Viscount Dillon, president, in the chair.—In opening the meeting the Chairman referred to the great loss that archaeology had sustained by the death of Mr. G. T. Clark, a vice-president, and for many years a constant attendant at the annual meetings.—The President then read a paper "On Tilting in Tudor Times," noting the safe phase into which the dangerous jousting of earlier times had passed. It was shown how most of the jousting of the Tudor times took place with the combatants charging in opposite directions along the opposite sides of the tilt, then a wooden barrier some 6 feet high, but in its earlier form, as its name implies, a cloth hung on a cord. It was seen that in this way the riders had to carry their lances to the left side, and if a blow was given, it was at least at an angle of thirty degrees from the course of the riders. The system of scoring, as shown in a tilting cheque preserved in the Bodleian Library, was also referred to; and the great number of extra pieces of armour which went with each suit was illustrated by photographs from the album of Jacob Topf, a German armourer, who, during his stay in England in Elizabeth's reign, made the Wilton, Appleby Castle, and many other fine suits which have come down to us, and at the same time impressed his style on the later English armourers.—Mr. A. F. Leach read a paper "On the Origin of Sherborne School, Dorset," tracing its history back to the Middle Ages, and showing that it was independent of the monastery, and not connected therewith.

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BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—March 2.—A paper was read by Mr. T. Cato Worsfold on "The French Stonehenge," illustrated with limelight views. The author apologized for his title, but said

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he thought it told its story better than "The Megalithic Monuments of the Morbihan in Brittany" would have done. "Carnac" is the Breton for "the place of the cairn"; just outside the town there is a tumulus about 25 feet in height, evidently artificial, and surmounted with a grove of trees. Some few years ago this tumulus was excavated, and the first remains come to were Roman; then, deeper down, Celtic pottery, etc.; and finally flint and granite arrow-heads and celts, reminding one of the hill of Hissarlik, with its layers of deposits. Close alongside the mound have been found the ruins of a Roman villa, with hypocaust, etc., as usual; and, curiously enough, the owner, some 1,800 years ago, must have been an archæologist, as some flint arrow-heads, celts, and prehistoric pottery were found carefully placed on shelves in one of the rooms excavated. Coming to the megalithic monuments, Mr. Worsfold said they were divided into three classes, viz. menhirs, or great monoliths, varying from 12 feet to 25 feet in height; dolmens, or "table-stones," great flat stones laid on a number of small menhirs, and forming a chamber, reminding one of the cromlechs of Cornwall; and the alignments, or rows—eleven in number, and some 2 miles in length—of monoliths, running from west to east, and terminating in a quaint chamber at the east end. Capital views of the principal menhirs and dolmens were shown, and also two views of the alignments, which are in three divisions, running from west to east, and in Breton mean (1) "the place of incineration," (2) "the place of mourning," and (3) "the place of the dead." These consist of monoliths or menhirs from 2 feet to 20 feet in height, laid in long rows, and thousands in number. These "alignments" are sepulchral, and evidently the work of the same race as that which built Avebury and Stonehenge, though data as to time are absolutely wanting. Stonehenge is obviously the latest of the three, the stones being hewn out and fashioned with mortice blocks, etc., while Avebury and Carnac are quite rough and unhewn. From Carnac the lecturer proceeded to Loq Mariaquer, and described the dolmens, etc., to be found there, and the great tumulus (with the stones at the end of the long gallery ornamented with curious spiral designs resembling axe-heads and snakes) on Garor Innis.

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At a meeting of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on March 4, a paper prepared by Mr. Henry Taylor, of Southport, upon "The Ancient Crosses of Lancashire," was read, in the absence of the writer, by the Rev. E. F. Letts. The paper, it was explained, was the first of two or three papers on the subject, it having been found impossible to bring the whole of the information obtained by Mr. Taylor within the limits of one address. The crosses, said the writer of the paper, illustrated an interesting phase of our national life in past centuries. Wayside, market, and other crosses were scattered throughout the county in amazing numbers. They were particularly numerous in the hundreds of Leyland and West Derby. He had notes of not less than 150 crosses. The extraordinary number of wayside crosses in West

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Lancashire might, perhaps, to some extent be accounted for by the fact that many of the land-owners were Roman Catholics, and therefore free from iconoclasm. Near the abbey of Whalley, Penwortham, and Burscough wayside crosses abounded. The ancient crosses of Lancashire were classified as follows: Preaching crosses, churchyard crosses, roadside or weeping crosses, market crosses, boundary crosses and mere stones, crosses at crossroads, crosses at holy wells, sanctuary crosses, crosses at gateposts, memorial and murder crosses. Mr. Taylor proceeded to discuss the subject of crosses under these several heads, and gave a large amount of important information as to the reasons and customs, religious or otherwise, which had in all probability led to their erection. Crosses at Whalley were, he said, ascribed to the seventh century, and Bede was quoted in support of the supposition that they might have been erected to commemorate the preaching of Paulinus. Town crosses might be identified as the ancient meeting-places of local assemblies all over England; and that Paul's Cross, London, was a place of assembly there was not the shadow of a doubt.—In the course of discussion Mr. W. Bowden said that when the Ship Canal was in course of construction the shaft of a cross, distinctly of Saxon origin, was found in the neighbourhood of Eccles. He endeavoured, with the aid of Mr. Bourke, the then resident engineer of that section of the canal, and Sir W. H. Bailey, to get it placed in Eccles Church, which he conceived to be the proper resting-place for such "finds," but was unsuccessful. It was now at Owens College, and he was not without hope still of succeeding in getting it removed to Eccles.

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The annual general meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held on the afternoon of January 11, Colonel Vigors presiding, but a report of it did not reach us in time for publication in the February number of the *Antiquary*, and had to be held over from pressure on our space in March.

The chairman said he had been called upon to take the chair in the absence of the O'Connor Don. The meeting would not expect, under the circumstances, an address from him (the chairman), and he had only to express his satisfaction at the continued success of the society. They had now over 1,300 members.

Mr. Cochrane submitted the report of the council, which stated that the finances of the society were in a satisfactory condition. The principal provincial meeting for the year 1898 would be held according to rotation in Connaught. As the O'Connor Don held the office of President of the Society, the council, who in other circumstances would have submitted his name for election as honorary president for the year, had decided on this occasion to recommend that no honorary president should be elected. The report further stated: "During the year 1897 the deaths of 6 fellows and 22 members were reported, the resignations of 3 fellows and 51 members were accepted, and 32 names were removed from the roll for non-payment of subscriptions. Thirteen fellows and

93 members were elected during the year. There are upon the roll for 1897 the names of 202 fellows and 1,158 members, making 1,360 names in all. The council have to deplore the loss of their colleague, Deputy Surgeon-General King. He became a member of the society in 1883, and a fellow in 1886. In 1889 he was elected a member of the council, and, with the exception of the year 1896, when he retired by rotation, continued a member of that body until a few weeks before his death, when failing health compelled him to resign his seat. In consequence of the difficulty experienced by local members in arranging excursions in connection with the meetings in Kilkenny, where, under the existing rules, the society has to meet once every year, a notice of motion has been given by them to alter the rule. As there was some doubt as to the power of the council to arrange the holding of evening meetings in Dublin during the winter months, it is proposed to alter the rule to enable such meetings to be held. At the general meeting held in Armagh in June, 1896, it was unanimously resolved that the action of the council in recommending to the society to sanction upon certain conditions the transfer of the Museum of Antiquities in Kilkenny to the Science and Art Museum, Dublin, be approved of. In pursuance of that resolution, the council entered into correspondence with the director of the Department of Science and Art, Dublin, who on May 28 last wrote:

"With reference to your letter of March 24, intimating the wish of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland to transfer their collections to the Science and Art Museum in Dublin, I am directed to inform you that my lords highly appreciate the motives which have actuated the council and members of the society in this matter; but having received a memorial signed by many of the principal inhabitants of Kilkenny, representing that there is a strong local feeling against the removal from that town of a collection which has been kept there for many years, my lords have decided that it is impossible for them to avail themselves of this generous offer. The council having thus been unable to carry out the resolution of June, 1896, would remind the members that the charge and custody of the museum remains as in 1895."

Alderman Murphy (Kilkenny) objected to the paragraph in the report stating that "in consequence of the difficulty experienced by local members in arranging excursions in connection with meetings in Kilkenny, where, under the existing rules, the society has to meet once every year, a notice of motion has been given by them to alter the rule." He denied that any such difficulty as that alleged existed.

Rev. Canon Rooke also objected to the paragraph.

Mr. Cochrane proposed the following motion, of which notice had been given: "That having regard to the difficulty of varying the excursions in connection with the annual meeting in Kilkenny, it is desirable to relax the rule making it compulsory for the society to meet there every year, and in order that meetings may be held in Kilkenny at such other times as may be desired, the words in

Rule 24, 'one meeting in the year shall be held in Kilkenny,' be omitted." He said the energies of the people of Kilkenny had been, it appeared, exhausted in the matter of these excursions, and it was of great importance that the April meeting should be held in Dublin, as it was proposed on that occasion to celebrate the Jubilee of the society. Dublin afforded, of course, much greater facilities for such a celebration than Kilkenny. They could give a much larger and better programme for the metropolis than for Kilkenny, and besides it was an advantage to break new ground. Dr. Percival Wright considered it a matter of great importance that the April meeting should be held in Dublin, but he would not like in any way to slight Kilkenny. Mr. Longworth-Dames suggested that a resolution by which Kilkenny should forego a meeting this year might be accepted.

After considerable discussion an amendment was adopted, carrying out Mr. Longworth-Dames's suggestion.

It was also resolved to add to Rule 24 the words: "Evening meetings for reading and discussing papers, and making exhibits, may be held at such times as shall be arranged by the council."

The meeting adjourned at half-past five o'clock until eight o'clock, when the O'Connor Don, president, occupied the chair at the evening meeting which was devoted to the reading of papers.

Mr. W. F. Wakeman read a paper on "The Antiquity of Iron, as used in the Manufacture of certain Weapons, Implements, and Ornaments found in Ireland." He said that in Ireland, previous to the establishment of Christianity, iron was unknown, and that for a period anterior to the advent of St. Patrick stone, flint, and bronze were the only materials employed for the manufacture of weapons and instruments. That the people of Erin centuries before the birth of Christ were acquainted with bronze as a metal of every-day use was universally admitted by antiquaries. Little, however, was to be found in ancient manuscripts of the use of iron amongst the people of Ireland in ante-Christian days, but that they possessed it was certain. In not a few districts of the country it was known to geologists that abundance of iron ore might be procured with the outlay necessary for quarrying. The lecturer produced, in connection with his paper, a number of interesting drawings of relics, dating, he said, from a remote period, and which were found in cranogs and other antiquarian remains.

A paper was read by Mr. G. R. M'C. Dix on "Kil-ma-Hudduck, near Clondalkin, Co. Dublin."

Both papers were referred to the council for publication.

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BIRMINGHAM ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Henceforth the Archæological Section of the Birmingham and Midland Institute will, we are informed, carry on its operations under the amended title set forth above. The change was made at the annual meeting held on January 26, under the presidency of Mr. J. A. Cossins. —After the adoption of the annual report and statement of accounts, which have already been published, Lieutenant-General Phelps moved a vote of thanks to

the officers for their services during the past year, mentioning that they had lately increased their membership, and the Section had never been more efficient than it was at present.—The motion was seconded, and unanimously agreed to.—Mr. H. S. Pearson, in proposing the alteration of title, explained that it meant no alteration in the constitution of the society, and would leave it still connected, as of old, with the Midland Institute. The old name was too long, and often gave rise to misapprehension in correspondence with persons at a distance.—Mr. Wright Wilson seconded the proposition, and it was agreed to.—Mr. S. Timmins, who had promised to read a paper on "James Keir, F.R.S.," was unable to attend, but he forwarded his paper, and it was read by Mr. Wright Wilson. Mr. Timmins referred to Keir as one of the worthies of Soho, eminent enough to rank with Boulton and Watt. From his birth in Edinburgh, in 1735, Keir's history was carefully traced. After wanderings abroad as a medical officer in the army, he married Miss Harvey in 1770, and subsequently lived at Birmingham. In 1775 he commenced business as a glass manufacturer at Stourbridge, and became acquainted with Watt in 1768. He showed his ability, however, when, in an emergency which necessitated the absence of the two partners, he took sole charge of the extensive Soho works. An establishment at Tipton for the manufacture of alkali and the Tividale Colliery were largely due to Keir's initiative. In 1785 he was elected a member of the Royal Society. Keir's many important works on mineralogy were touched upon, and Mr. Timmins recorded, in conclusion, how in 1820 the subject of the sketch died at a green old age, leaving the records of his work, his frank and kindly manners, and especially his letters to his friends, as marvellous memories.

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YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The thirty-third annual meeting was held on January 25, in the Society's Rooms, Leeds.

In the annual report of the Council, which was adopted, it was stated that the cash accounts show that the society is in a prosperous condition, a sum of £185 remaining in the bank to its credit, although a fairly large amount had been expended in putting the new rooms into a condition compatible with the society's importance and usefulness. The large balance, however, is owing to some unavoidable delay in getting out Part 56, the production of which would have reduced it very considerably. The capital has been increased from £1,321 to £1,328 10s., and the sum of £205 stands to the credit of the society in the investment account. The number of members is rather less than last year—598, as against 607; but this apparent falling off is not significant of the waning interest in the society, but is owing to the fact that in the list of members' names to be incorporated with the next part of the *Journal* issued, a great many have been struck out as either dead or being members in name only. During the past week the society has had to deplore the loss of a member of the Council, Mr. G. W. Tomlinson, F.S.A., who died at Huddersfield on August 21. Two excursions were made by the society during the summer. The first was on Friday, June 18, when Markenfield Hall, Ripon Minster, and the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen were

visited. The second excursion took place on Friday, July 22, when the meeting-place was Milford Junction, from whence the party drove to Steeton Hall, and the churches of Ledsham, Monk Fryston, Birkin, and Brayton, finishing the journey at Selby. Excavations have been going on at Mount Grace during the summer, under the supervision of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope. A commencement was made at the west end of the church, where the foundations of the frater were laid bare, and farther to the south, near the kitchen, part of the monastic bakehouse was discovered. This last was a building of considerable size, 12 feet in diameter. At the east end of the church a cell, forming part of the lesser cloister, was partially excavated. In addition to the excavations, the outer cloister has been thoroughly drained, and this adds very much to the comfort of visitors. If there are sufficient subscriptions—which may be sent to the hon. secretary—excavations will be resumed next summer, when it will be possible to make a complete ground-plan of this ruin, which is unique as being the only Carthusian monastery in this country where the ruins are at all perfect. The society's rooms continue to give satisfaction. It is hoped that the catalogue of the library will appear during the coming year. Members are much indebted to the hon. librarian, Mr. E. K. Clark, for this laborious piece of work, which involved not only the cataloguing but the arranging of the books when brought from Huddersfield.

The report as to the Record Series stated that the second volume of the *Yorkshire Lay Subsidies*, edited by Mr. William Brown, has been issued during the year. The two volumes for 1897 are nearly ready, and will be issued early in 1898. They are the second volume of the *Yorkshire Inquisitions*, and a further instalment of the *Index of the York Wills* up to the year 1594. Another volume of the *Wills Index* will be issued in 1898, but the second volume for that year has not been definitely decided on. There has recently been a slight increase in the number of subscribers, partly owing to the North Riding Record Society having come to an end, and to some of its members having transferred their subscriptions to this series. The number of subscribers is, however, still very small, and ought to be increased, if efficient work is to be done in the future. The North Riding Record Society has presented its stock of volumes to this society on certain conditions, which have been agreed to. There is plenty of work to do, and many interesting and important records await publication, the only difficulty being that of money.

The president (Colonel Thomas Brooke) was re-elected. The vice presidents were also reappointed. The hon. secretary (Mr. William Brown) was re-elected. The death of Mr. Tomlinson, the late secretary, was feelingly alluded to, and a vote of condolence with Mrs. Tomlinson and the family was passed.

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HAWICK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The forty-first annual meeting of the members of the Hawick Archaeological Society was held on January 28, the president, the Rev. W. A. P. Johnman, occupying the chair. There was a good attendance of members. Mr. Robert Murray read the following report, which was adopted: "The past year has been a very favourable one for the society. There are at present 72 life

members and 82 annual members, making a total of 154. During 1897 there have been, including the annual meeting, five meetings of the society, and eight meetings of committee, besides the excursion to Peebles, Traquair, and The Glen, and the 'Old Mortality' demonstration at Burnflat. A large number of donations for the museum have been presented during the year, and several local portraits, lists of which have appeared in the local papers. The woodwork of the old burgh stocks having crumbled from age and exposure, a model of them has been made with the original iron portion incorporated. The identification and ticketing of articles in the museum has been practically finished, and a list of them prepared as the foundation of a catalogue. A great number of skins of foreign birds have been stuffed by Thomas Robson, Weensland. The museum has been open every Saturday and on holidays. The attendance of visitors has greatly increased of late, the number of visitors during the year being upwards of 1,000.

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The second meeting of the winter session of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held at Market Weighton on February 8, when a paper on "Field Names," by the Rev. E. Maule Cole, was read. Mr. Cole stated that for upwards of a quarter of a century he had been engaged in tracing out on the six-inch ordnance survey map of Wetwang the entrenchments thrown up by their forefathers. These, since the passing of the Enclosure Acts, A.D. 1800, had been considerably levelled down and almost obliterated by the plough. The names given to any particular field, in the modern acceptance of the term, were extremely rare. Originally the lands bore the name of the parishes, but they had been separated or subdivided to suit agriculture. When the country was enclosed the old nomenclature was still maintained, and called after the points of the compass. In time, however, there were further divisions, with the result that fresh names were introduced to distinguish the various fields. Thus they found that the fields were designated after shrubs, animals, birds, and other objects. Many interesting instances of the changing of the names of fields as they became subdivided, in order to distinguish them from others, were given. The President hoped that they would be able to obtain a complete list of the field-names of the Riding.

Canon Stanbridge then read another paper by Mr. Cole, on "Brunanburgh." A short discussion followed, in which Mr. J. R. Boyle gave it as his opinion that Peter of Langtoft, who would know, if anyone did, the site of the battle, had given it as Brunenburgh-upon-Humber. He saw no reason to divert from that.

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A meeting of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on February 4, at the Chetham College, the president (Mr. J. Holme Nicholson) in the chair. In a presidential address, the Chairman expressed regret that so few of the members contributed to the interest of their meetings, and gave them the results of their active work. He gave some hints for the guidance of beginners in archaeological research, and remarked on the number of demolitions of old buildings in Manchester of late.

From the sites of many of these had been recovered objects of antiquarian interest, while doubtless many others would have yielded like objects to those who had looked for them. Mr. John Dean afterwards read a paper on "The Mediæval Lords of Middleton and the Assheton Family."

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At a meeting of the WORCESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, held on February 7, the Rev. J. R. Burton, who is engaged in preparing a bibliography of the county, read a paper, referring to the invention of printing and its progress generally, placing Worcester tenth in rank in connection with the progress of the art in the British Islands. In 1548 there was established at Ipswich one John Oswin, who there printed several works which were still extant. It was probably about Christmas of that year that Oswin left Ipswich, for on January 30, 1549—or exactly 100 years before the execution of King Charles I.—he brought out a small octavo black-lettered volume at Worcester. It was entitled "A Consultary for all Christians," to which was pre-faced the king's license, the original of which was in the Record Office. Oswin was probably induced to come westward owing to his appointment as official printer of the Marches, a territory embracing the counties of Worcester, Hereford, Salop, and Gloucester, as well as the whole of Wales. Its Court was held at Ludlow or Bewdley, and sometimes at Worcester, Shrewsbury, and Hereford. Mr. Burton mentioned that Oswin's printing-office was somewhere in the High Street. Oswin was not merely a tradesman, but was a literary man with strong convictions. On the accession of Mary I. the Worcester Press, like that at Canterbury and elsewhere, suddenly ceased. Three copies of the first book printed in Worcestershire were in existence—one being in the library of Mr. Huth and two in the Cambridge University Library. Mr. Burton went on to refer to other works of Oswin, and mentioning one work, said that five copies were in the Bodleian Library, and not one at Worcester, where it was printed. He suggested that one at least might be offered to the Victoria Institute in gratitude to the city. In 1658 they found the first Worcester bookseller in John Jones, who continued his occupation here for thirty years, during part of which period he had a rival in Sampson Evans. Passing to the birth of newspaper printing, Mr. Burton mentioned that in June, 1709, Stephen Bryan, then three years out of his London apprenticeship, started the *Worcester Postman*, which paper, he said, was printed at an establishment next the Cross Keys Inn, in Sidbury, and Bryan himself occupied a house on the south side of the Cross Keys, Mr. Burton suggesting that it was on the site of the present boot-factory in College Street.

Mr. F. Corbett, interposing, said that the Cross Keys was outside the city boundary, and that was probably why Bryan established himself there, as not being a freeman he would not be at liberty to start business within the city.

Mr. Burton, proceeding with his paper, mentioned, as holding honoured place in county journalism, the *Worcester Herald*, already venerable with more than

100 years of active intellectual life. Mr. Burton referred to works of John Baskerville and George Nicholson, of the Stourport Press, and the fine collection of the late Sir Thomas Phillips, who was High Sheriff of the County in 1825, and who possessed a private press at Middle Hill, near Broadway.

The Chairman (the Rev. J. B. Wilson) said that they had been delighted with a most interesting paper; and Mr. Burton expressed a hope that more information might be forthcoming, as it would be of use to him for his county work.

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The annual meeting of the ST. ALBANS ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on March 4, when Mr. H. J. Toulmin, as treasurer, presented the annual balance-sheet, which showed that there was to the credit of the society a balance of £42 10s. 4d. The Rev. H. Fowler pointed out that, after various additional items of income had been allowed for, there was an available fund of £45 9s. 10d. The chairman (Archdeacon Lawrence, Rector of St. Albans), before calling upon Messrs. Kitton and Page to read their report on their examination of the remains of the walls of Verulamium, said there was one matter which he should like to mention—namely, the works that were going on in connection with the Abbey Tower. He wished only to say that he was distinctly assured by the contractor that there was no intention whatever to alter in any respect the external aspect of the tower, and that the works carried out would be strictly confined to works of necessary repair. The following report, prepared by Mr. W. Page and Mr. F. G. Kitton, respecting the remains of the old Roman wall which formerly compassed the city of Verulamium, was read: "We beg to report that we have examined the two pieces of the Roman wall of Verulamium, as desired at the last meeting of this society. With regard to the portions of the wall known as Gorhambury Block, we find this in a good state of preservation. It is protected by a thorn hedge, which, although somewhat hiding the wall, if kept trimmed, makes an effective protection from destruction by boys and heedless persons. This piece of wall has a particular value, because for a part of its length the original face still remains to about a foot above the ground-level. We cannot, however, make so favourable a report respecting the portion of the wall known as St. German's Block. This is about 60 feet in length, and has an average height on the north side of about 7 feet, and on the south of 11 feet 6 inches. The middle of the wall from the ground-level on the south side is in many parts very thin, being only for some distance from 3 inches to about a foot in thickness, while the top, which considerably overhangs, varies from 2 feet 6 inches to 4 feet in thickness. In two places at the ground-level on the north side there are holes from 6 feet to 7 feet in length, which leave the wall at these places without support. The first thing we would suggest as being necessary for the preservation of this piece of wall is protection from the hands of thoughtless persons; the field in which it is situated is now used for football, and is consequently visited by many people. On the day on

which we examined the wall, we noticed fresh damage had very recently been committed, especially at a most dangerous point at the foot of the wall on the north side. We think it very desirable that the Earl of Verulam should be asked to permit a fence to be erected to protect the wall, and with regard to its preservation, we would recommend that the portion over the two holes should be supported by two small pillars of brick set in cement, in each hole, and if practicable, that the weaker portions in the upper part of the wall should be carefully strengthened. In conclusion, we should like to point out that this piece of the Roman wall is, perhaps, the most interesting of any that surround the city of Verulamium, being probably the highest portion now remaining, and having in it two curious holes, about 2 inches in diameter, which, so far as we are aware, do not occur elsewhere. But, beyond this, it marks the traditional site of the house in which St. German, Bishop of Auxerre, dwelt when he first visited this country, in A.D. 429, at the invitation of the British bishops, to combat the Pelagian heresy, when, it is stated, he carried off some of the relics of St. Alban, upon which story the claim is set up that the head of the English proto-martyr is now in the church of St. Mary Schnurgasse at Cologne. This isolated piece of wall owes its preservation probably to the fact of its having formed either a part of St. German's Chapel or of its adjuncts, which was first erected on the site of St. German's house by Ulpho, Prior of St. Albans, about the middle of the tenth century, and was not finally destroyed till early in the eighteenth century." It was decided that a letter to Lord Verulam should be forwarded, asking his permission to carry out the works of protection suggested in the report.

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The annual meeting of the WORCESTERSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held at the end of February. We learn from the Report of the Council for 1897 that the number of members on the list for 1896 was 269. Of these the society, during 1897, lost by death 14, and by resignation 11. The list for 1897 contained the names of 249 members. No less than four of the six new members were public institutions. The society had a surplus of assets amounting to £190 3s. 10d., without taking account of the stock of publications in hand. The publications for the year 1898 were the remaining portion of Habington's work which relates to Worcestershire, the first part of the Rev. J. R. Burton's Bibliography of Worcestershire, and the earliest Bishop's Register of the Diocese, that of Bishop Giffard. The Council had agreed to share the expense of publishing the indexes of wills at the Bishop's Registry of Worcester with the British Record Society, and those would be issued uniform with the ordinary publications of the society.

The Hon. Editor (Mr. Amphlett), in his report to the Council, said the publications for the present year consisted of the remainder of the Index of Worcestershire Fines, arranged by himself; the remainder of the Sede Vacante Register; and a further portion of Habington's Survey, with a re-

production in colour of the hatchment used at his funeral. The only remaining portion of Habington relating to Worcestershire now to be printed was contained in an MS. in the British Museum, and was not very lengthy; but he thought his surveys of the Gloucestershire Manors, Henbury, and others should be printed as an appendix to the second volume of his Survey to make his work in that direction complete. During the past autumn he had, in company with Lord Cobham, been visiting various churches in the county for the purpose of comparing Sir Stephen Glynne's notes with the present state of the edifices. They had looked at seventy-four churches, and about the same number remained yet to be seen. It was certain that they could not get the work ready for publication in 1898. As to the publications for 1898, the Rev. J. R. Burton informed him that some portion of the Bibliography he was compiling would be ready for the press. Mr. F. S. Pearson was forming an exhaustive analysis of Acts of Parliament relating to Worcestershire, which would form part of this Bibliography. He had agreed with him that the society should find, at all events, a considerable portion, if not all, of the expense of this work. The statement of accounts showed receipts of £562 15s. 1d., including a balance from 1896 of £321 15s. 7d. The expenditure included £200 for printing, and there remained a balance in hand of £300 7s. 8d.

The Chairman (Lord Cobham) moved the adoption of the report. The announcement which appeared with regard to the heavy losses the society had had ought to incite the executive and members and friends to increased efforts to keep up the number of subscribers. They had lost fourteen members by death in the course of the year, many of them excellent friends, such as Mr. Robert Berkeley. Only that morning they heard the news of another loss in the lamented death of Canon Douglas. Whenever a member dropped out from any cause they ought to fill his place, so that the society might not gradually decay. Referring to the late issue of the publications this year, he said that the volume had attained dimensions quite unprecedented. As to the investigation he had carried on with Mr. Amphlett of country churches, they were, he said, having a very good time, and very largely instructing their minds with regard to church architecture generally, and peculiarities of Worcestershire churches in particular. They were in some difficulty as to the form in which the result should be published. Accounts of the churches written in popular form would, no doubt, be interesting; but they had to bear in mind the high class of the society's publications, and the importance of not giving anything that had already been published; and with regard to the churches much good work had been done by archaeological societies and others, especially in the north of the county. He hoped something would come of their extensive and, he might add, expensive peregrinations.

A discussion of some interest was raised by a letter from General Davies, who was unable to attend, and who wrote expressing great doubt as to the wisdom of attempting the formidable task of

compiling a county history, and suggesting that a good history of each parish would be better than a county history.

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SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.—The February meeting was held on the 14th of that month. The first paper was a survey of the Catrail, by Mr. Francis Lynn, F.S.A.Scot., Galashiels; in the second paper, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Lawlor gave some notices of the library of the Sinclairs of Rosslyn; in the third paper, Mr. T. S. Robertson, architect, F.S.A.Scot., gave some notices of St. Fillan's Priory in Glendochart, with a plan of the ruins, and sketches of some of the sepulchral slabs and the broken font, which still remain; and in the last paper, the Rev. J. K. Hewison, F.S.A.Scot., described an effigy in the churchyard of Morton, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire, which lies in the ground allotted of old to the Milligans—a fairly well-executed likeness of a Covenanting minister in the costume of the last quarter of the seventeenth century, carved out of a slab of red freestone, probably from the quarry leased by "Old Mortality" (Robert Paterson), within about a mile of the churchyard



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE ORNAMENTS OF THE RUBRIC. (Alcuin Club Tracts, No. 1.) By J. T. Micklethwaite. 8vo., boards. London: Longmans, Green and Co.

The Alcuin Club is to be heartily congratulated on having secured the services of Mr. Micklethwaite as the author of the first of the publications issued under its auspices. There is probably no other living antiquary who possesses so profound and thorough a knowledge of the appointments of an English mediæval church as Mr. Micklethwaite does, and the result is that we have in this "Tract" an exceptionally valuable account of what "ornaments" were to be found in pre-Reformation times in the churches of this country, and an explanation of many names of things often met with, but little understood. Having said so much, we are bound to express our astonishment at the misinterpretation of what is called the "Ornaments Rubric" in the Prayer-Book, which forms the groundwork of much of Mr. Micklethwaite's argument, and enables him to describe a number of ecclesiastical objects which are most assuredly not included in the scope of the rubric in question. Mr. Micklethwaite argues that the rubric means that all such "ornaments" as were *in use in the second year of Edward VI.* are to be retained, and be in use to-day, whereas what the rubric really says is that such "ornaments" as were *authorized by an Act of Parliament 2 Edward VI.* are to be retained,

and be in use. We treat this question on archaeological and grammatical grounds only, leaving such ecclesiastical consequences as are involved in it for others to deal with elsewhere. In order to make the matter clear, it will be well to quote the exact words of the rubric from the Book of Common Prayer. It is as follows;

"And here it is to be noted, that such Ornaments of the Church, and of the Ministers thereof, at all times of their Ministration, shall be retained and be in use, as were in this Church of *England*, by Authority of Parliament, in the second year of the Reign of King *Edward* the Sixth."

Now, Mr. Micklethwaite's interpretation of the rubric would require that it should read thus:

"And here it is to be noted that such Ornaments of the Church, and of the Ministers thereof, at all times of their Ministration, shall be retained and be in use, as were in use in this Church of *England* in the second year of the Reign of King *Edward* the Sixth, by Authority of Parliament."

This is quite another matter, and its significance is at once obvious when it is seen: (1) That there was no specific Act of Parliament authorizing the "ornaments" in use during the second year of Edward VI.; (2) that there is an Act of Parliament of the second year of Edward VI. enforcing the use of certain "ornaments," which came into operation and the "ornaments" into use by authority of Parliament in the third year of Edward VI., with the introduction of the "First Prayer-Book" of Edward VI.; (3) that the "ornaments" in use during the second year were the same as those during the first year (and therefore the second need not have been specified), and were also, practically speaking, those in use during the later Middle Ages when the Church of England was Roman Catholic in doctrine, practice, and obedience. Thus Mr. Micklethwaite is found describing in this "Tract" holy water stocks, the elevation curtain, the hanging pyx for the reserved sacrament, the monstrance, the sacking bell, the chrismatory, the canopy for the procession of the sacrament, the Easter sepulchre, the Judas, and all manner of things for which he is compelled to admit there is no provision made in the Prayer-Book, which, he says, orders them to be retained and be in use. Such a *reductio ad absurdum* of the matter ought to have made Mr. Micklethwaite pause before he committed himself to an explanation of the rubric at once impossible and contrary to plain English. However, we cannot regret, from an archæological point of view, Mr. Micklethwaite's obvious mistake, for it has enabled him to include the whole of the appointments of a mediæval church in his catalogue of "ornaments," and to impart a vast amount of most useful and valuable information as to them. There are, here and there, points of detail where we are not sure that we agree with the author, and we wish that in some places he had given authorities for his statements. For instance, without in the least degree wishing to appear to dispute its accuracy, it would have added much to the interest of the statement if Mr. Micklethwaite had given his authority for the assertion that the clergy at times wore garlands of flowers over their vestments.

The mass of information contained in this tract is quite phenomenal, and we really wish that Mr. Mickelthwaite could have stretched the rubric even wider still, and given us a history of English ecclesiastical "ornaments" from the earliest times onwards. Anyhow, we are thankful to him for this Tract, and for his amusing and convenient expansion of rubric, untenable as this in itself is.

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SUMMARY CATALOGUE OF WESTERN MANUSCRIPTS IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY AT OXFORD. By Falconer Madan, vol. iv. (Collections received during the first half of the nineteenth century.) Cloth 8vo., pp. xvi, 723. Price 25s. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

This volume deals with twenty-three collections or 7,661 manuscripts, and its preparation has, Mr. Madan states, taken him rather more than three and a half years. Among the more important of the collections are the Wight MSS. (wholly music), the D'Orville MSS., the Gough Collection, the E. D. Clarke MSS., the Canonici MSS., the Douce MSS., and one or two others dealing with English topography; and perhaps we should also mention among the more important collections one of diaries, letters, and personal note-books, bequeathed in 1846 to the Bodleian by Miss Harriett Pigott of Chetwynd, Salop. The Gough Collection is mainly topographical, and of the very highest importance to the student of English local history. Mr. Madan's excellent description of the various items it contains makes it at once available for general use, as it can be seen at a glance exactly what the collection contains, and what it does not contain. Besides topography there are some liturgical books (York and Sarum uses, etc.) in it. The Canonici Collection is very rich in Italian liturgical manuscripts, and in the Douce Collection there are a number of others, remarkable for fine illuminations. It may, perhaps, be of some little use if we give the rough list of subject-matters under which Mr. Madan has found it possible to tabulate the manuscripts as a temporary substitute for the future index. These headings are as follow: (1) Bibles and Liturgies; (2) Theology; (3) Greek Language and Literature; (4) Latin Language and Literature; (5) English Language and Literature; (6) History of Great Britain; (7) Foreign Languages and Literature; (8) Foreign History and Topography; (9) British Topography; (10) Sciences and Arts; (11) Miscellaneous. Besides the general character of Gough's library, chiefly illustrating as it does the topography of Great Britain and Ireland before referred to, and containing more especially considerable material for the histories of Cambridgeshire, Dorset, Norfolk, and Oxfordshire, there are Blakeway's Collections dealing with Shropshire, and Milles's with Devonshire, and, as regards foreign topography, there are several volumes of the great series of drawings of French monuments and tombs made by Gaignières. The painstaking work involved in the compilation of this excellent catalogue reflects the greatest credit on Mr. Madan, and is a monument of what can be effected by the steady application of patient industry. At the end of the volume Mr. E. W. B. Nicholson, Bodley's librarian, has added short critical notes

as to three or four of the Douce manuscripts. We are very glad to see the work of cataloguing in such good hands, and making sure and steady progress.

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THE PRINTERS OF BASLE IN THE FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH CENTURIES. By C. W. Heckethorn. Large 8vo., pp. xiv, 208 (with numerous illustrations). Price 21s. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

This is an attractive-looking volume, and one which we have no doubt many persons will be glad to possess. It is beautifully printed, and contains a number of facsimiles of printers' devices, and other tasteful reproductions from early books printed at Basle. We are afraid, however, that, as a serious contribution to the history of printing at Basle, it misses its mark, owing to the fact that it is based on a work long out of date, which was published at Basle in 1840. A book such as this appeals seriously to only a very small section of the public, and that section one of the most critical of all, as bibliographers are proverbially known to be. We fear that such persons will not be satisfied with a work which represents in 1897 the initiatory state in which bibliographical knowledge stood in 1840, even though an attempt is made, here and there, to intertwine items of information since brought to light. In fact, if the book were to be treated as a serious contribution to the history of early printing, as we rather fancy its author intended it to be, it would have to run the gauntlet of a somewhat severe criticism. We prefer, however, to look upon it as a book for the drawing-room table, and as such it may very well pass muster. Its chief faults are that it is really out of date, and that Mr. Heckethorn, who was himself present at the Basle celebration so long ago as 1840, has not exactly kept pace with the times. As we have, however, said, it forms a very nice-looking volume, and if it is not too closely criticised, may be welcomed as likely to stimulate curiosity as to the early history of printing. The full-sized reproductions of printers' marks add much to its value and interest. We sincerely wish we could say more in its favour than we are able to do. The printing and general get-up of the volume leave nothing to be desired.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.



The Antiquary.



MAY, 1898.

Notes of the Month.

By the time that this number of the *Antiquary* is in the hands of our readers the annual meeting of the Society of Antiquaries (on St. George's Day, April 23) will have been held, but too late for us to be able to record it. We take it that there is no doubt that the Fellows recommended by the council will be duly elected, both as President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretary, and as Members of the Council. Those recommendations are as follow: President, Viscount Dillon; Treasurer, Mr. Philip Norman; Director, Mr. F. G. Hilton Price; Secretary, Mr. C. H. Read; and as Members of the Council, besides the before mentioned, the following, viz.: Mr. W. Paley Baildon; Sir John Evans, K.C.B.; Mr. Everard Green; Mr. H. A. Grueber; Sir H. H. Howorth, M.P.; Mr. Mill Stephenson; Captain Telfer, R.N.; Mr. J. J. Cartwright; Mr. Alfred Cock, Q.C.; Mr. Lionel H. Cust; Mr. W. J. Hardy; Mr. F. Haverfield; Mr. Henry Jenner; Mr. J. T. Mickethwaite; Mr. W. H. Richardson; Mr. H. R. Tedder; and Mr. J. W. Willis-Bund.

The portions of the statutes which regulate the annual election of officers and council are sections four and six of Chapter VI., and are as follow:

"SECTION IV.—The president and council shall, in each year, not later than the ordinary meeting of the society preceding the anniversary meeting, nominate eleven members of the existing council, whom they recommend to the society for election as the continuing members of the council for the ensuing year, and also ten Fellows, not being of the exist-

ing council, whom they recommend to the society for election into the council for the ensuing year; but they shall omit the name of the senior existing vice-president from the list of the persons whom they so nominate. They shall also, at the same time, and in a separate list, nominate those of the persons comprised in the former list whom, if elected members of the council for the ensuing year, they recommend to the society for election to the offices of president, treasurer, director, and secretary for the ensuing year; but as often as any president will, on the next anniversary, have held that office for seven consecutive years, they shall omit his name from such nomination for election as president for the ensuing year."

"SECTION VI.—Two balloting lists, numbered one and two respectively, containing respectively the names of the persons nominated and recommended by the president and council for election as the council for the ensuing year, and as president, treasurer, director, and secretary for the ensuing year, and each of them having a blank column opposite to the names for the substitution of other names by any Fellow, if he thinks fit, shall be prepared and forwarded to every Fellow at the same time as, and together with, his summons, under Section iii., to the anniversary meeting."

No Fellow can vote whose subscription is unpaid, or who has not been formally admitted.

A meeting of the Council of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society was held recently at the house of the president (Chancellor Ferguson) in Carlisle. The first two days' excursion for this year was agreed to be held in the Liddersdale district, when Hermitage Castle will be visited; the headquarters are not yet arranged for, but will probably be at Langholm. This meeting may be expected to come off early in July. The second meeting will be held in the autumn, with Carlisle as headquarters, when Wetheral Priory, a place which has hitherto been overlooked by the society, will be visited, and explained by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, assistant secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of London. It may be objected that, contrary to the usual

practice, both these meetings are held in the northern part of the society's district. But from July 19 to 26 the Royal Archæological Institute will be at Lancaster, and it is proposed to include in its excursions much of the southern part of the local society's district—Kendal, Levens, Sizergh, Cartmel, Furness, etc. The council at Carlisle also transacted other important business; they resolved to have an index made to the fourteen or fifteen volumes they have already issued, and also to form a fund for the continuation of their chartulary series (Holme Cultram, Lanercost, etc.) by setting aside £50 a year for that purpose. Great disappointment was expressed at the slow sale of Dr. Prescott's valuable edition of the *Register of Wetherhal*, a book which goes to the very roots of the history of Cumberland, and, as clearing away many time-encrusted errors, should be on the shelves of all who love the county.

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A curious discovery of human remains has been made during the course of excavations in progress for a new railway-station at Windsor, and has attracted a good deal of attention from a wild theory which has been started that the skeleton which was found is none other than that of Edward VI. The suggestion is that Edward VI.'s body was stolen on its way to St. George's Chapel, where it was to be buried, but as a matter of fact there is undoubted evidence that Edward VI. lies buried in the abbey church of Westminster. The remains found at Windsor are described as those of a youth, and might very well be those of Edward VI., if there were any real doubt as to where he was buried. A witness of the examination of the remains was impressed by "the apparently youthful, although full-grown, aspect of the body. The oval face bore no trace of beard or moustache. There was little hair upon the head, the hands and feet were delicately shaped, and the chest and trunk were similar to those of a youth of fair stature," which would very well correspond, were the theory tenable, that the skeleton is that of Edward VI. Anyhow, the discovery which has been made is a very remarkable one, even leaving all idea of Edward VI. out of account. The body, which had been embalmed, was enclosed in three elaborate

coffins, and buried outside the Castle walls, in a place where no burial-ground ever existed, and was evidently that of a person of some note. The linen cloth (which was not replaced when the body was reburied) is said to be of very ancient manufacture. The material is hand-woven and much like mummy cloth, having possibly been dressed with wax. The edges are scalloped and punctured with holes made by a piercer, a cross on the middle having been pricked out with the same instrument. Whether it will ever be possible to say whose remains they are is doubtful, but the suggestion that they are those of Edward VI. may be dismissed without much further consideration. Possibly if the actual age of the linen cloth can be established, a clue may be obtained which will eventually lead to the discovery of whose remains these are which have been so unexpectedly found in this strange place.

Since this note was written, the body (which had been lying in a shallow grave in Windsor Cemetery) was exhumed by order of the Home Secretary, and a further examination was made in the presence of several local officials and medical men. Exposed beneath a sheet of tarpaulin supported by poles, the body, which appeared to be that of an older man than was at first supposed, was photographed, after which the remains and other contents of the coffin were thoroughly scrutinized. In addition to the shroud and face cloth, a cap of the same material, and likewise trimmed with a scalloped border, was found near the head, which rested on a cushion. There were no rings upon the delicately-shaped fingers, and although the sawdust in which the body had been packed was carefully sifted, nothing was discovered which could assist in the identification of the remains.

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The high-handed action of the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough in refusing to listen to the remonstrances uttered by antiquaries and others in regard to their destructive treatment of the west front of their cathedral church, led the Government to make inquiry abroad as to what provision existed for the safe-guarding of ancient buildings in other countries. We quoted the late Sir A. W. Franks's rough summary of the replies which

had then been received last year. It may be of use to mention that all the replies have now been received and arranged, and that the Stationery Office has issued them as a Blue-book, entitled "Reports from H.M. Representatives Abroad as to the Statutory Provisions existing in Foreign Countries for the Preservation of Historical Buildings," which can be obtained post free from Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode for 7½d. The documents include information from Vienna, Munich, Brussels, Copenhagen, Paris, Berlin, Athens, Rome, The Hague, St. Petersburg, Dresden, Madrid, Stockholm, Berne, and several States of the North American Union. In many of these countries it appears that there is no provision whatever for the preservation of historical remains of any kind, and in none of them is the protection so complete as it ought to be.



In Austria there is an official body called "The Imperial and Royal Central Commission for the Investigation and Preservation of Artistic and Historical Monuments," which sits in Vienna, and is assisted in its work by "Conservators" and "Correspondents" who reside in the provinces, and whose duty it is to report to the Commission on all matters of historical interest within their districts, such as the discovery of archæological objects of interest and the state of historic buildings which may be threatened by neglect or modern improvements. France possesses a law providing for the scheduling of all monuments of artistic or historic interest under the direction of the Minister of Public Instruction, and for their protection from destruction either in whole or in part. Italian legislation on the subject is in a somewhat confused condition owing to the fact that the law is very much what it was when the country was divided into numerous States, but it may be said to proceed in the main on municipal lines. There is an enactment conferring upon provincial councils the power to elect a commission for the preservation of monuments of art or antiquity in their respective districts. The municipalities also exercise a considerable power and control over archæological or historical buildings. A very effective measure by means of which the Government may prevent the destruction of buildings of historical

importance is by pronouncing them to be "monumento nazionale." A further means to the same end is the insertion in the contracts or deeds of sale of a provision that any objects of art or antiquity that may be discovered in excavating the ground belong to the Government or to the municipal body chiefly concerned. In the Netherlands no statutory provisions exist for the preservation of ancient buildings, but the Government devotes a considerable sum annually to the restoration and repair of monuments of architectural or national interest. Switzerland has a similar system, spending 50,000 francs annually for the preservation and acquisition of national monuments. The general control of ancient buildings in Spain is entrusted to provincial commissions immediately dependent on the Royal Academies of History and Fine Arts in Madrid. The cost of any works required is borne by the province or town in which the monument is situated. Saxony also has a "Commission for the Preservation of Monuments," that body being charged with the superintendence of the art monuments of the kingdom and with the consideration of all matters affecting them. Much the same system prevails in Belgium, where a "Royal Commission on Monuments" exists for the purpose of giving advice on the repairs required by the monuments of the country which may be remarkable for their antiquity, for the memories which they recall, or for their importance from an artistic point of view. Denmark has a Government Inspector of Monuments, who is entrusted with a sum of money from the public funds for the purchase and restoration of monuments, and for the making of surveys in connection with them. Sweden has a somewhat similar functionary, known as the Antiquary Royal, who at the present time is Dr. Hans Hildebrand, and who is charged, in conjunction with the Royal Archæological Academy, with the protection of all national monuments and objects of antiquarian interest. In Russia no action is taken to preserve the relics of the past. There, no statutory provisions whatever appear to exist.



The *Times* of March 31 contained a leading article on the subject, which concluded in the following terms: "Much is to be learned

from the laws and regulations collected by the Foreign Office. But none of them are the last word on this subject of an enlightened civilization truly and wisely reverent towards the past. It is pretty evident that most of them were framed in times when it was thought that the proper place for everything of historical value was a museum or a collector's cabinet, and when there was no adequate sense of the importance of leaving such treasures *in situ* even when no harm would apparently be done by their removal. The older school of antiquaries seemed to think that an ornament, a symbol, or a monument was out of place if it were left where its constructors erected or placed it. And so tombs have been clumsily rifled, their contents scattered haphazard, no certain record being preserved of the articles discovered, or their exact positions; ornaments have been torn from their surroundings; inscriptions severed from the buildings or sculpture which explained them, to the great perplexity of investigators and the lasting loss of science. The accidents of chance and oblivion, and, above all, the kindly, covering earth which hid its treasures, have been the true scholar's and savant's best friends."

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The explorations made by Mr. Vincent Smith at the birthplace of Buddha have so far been surprisingly successful. It is not long since Kapilavastu was discovered by him, its unknown site being indicated by a Chinese manuscript, and a sunken pillar put up by the Emperor Asoka; yet already the most important facts that are possibly to be had about that city, which has lain beneath the jungle since the fifth century before Christ, are known. The actual garden in which Buddha was born has been uncovered, and the tank in which the mother bathed. It is even believed that actual relics of the Buddha's cremated body have been also found. Mr. Smith writes in the Allahabad *Pioneer* that "These consist of fragments of bone, which were deposited in a wooden vessel that stood on the bottom of a massive coffer, more than 4 feet long and 2 feet deep, cut out of a solid block of fine sandstone. This coffer was buried under 18 feet of masonry, composed of huge bricks, each 16 inches long. The

wooden vessel was decayed, and with it was an exquisitely finished bowl of rock crystal, the largest yet discovered in India, and also five small vases of soapstone. All these vessels were partially filled, in honour of the relics, with a marvellous collection of gold stars, pearls, topazes, beryls, and other jewels, and of various objects delicately wrought in crystal, agate, and other substances. An inscription on the lid of one of the soapstone vases declares the relics to be those of Buddha himself, and the characters in which this inscription is written are substantially the same as those of the Asoka inscriptions, and indicate that the tumulus was constructed between 300 and 250 B.C." Mr. Smith has also found the situation of the ruined city of Sravasti, where Buddha taught, and hopes to identify Kusanagara, where he died.

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According to the *Athenæum*, an interesting "find" was made at Windisch (the Roman Vindonissa), in Canton Aargau, on the morning of March 22. In digging a trench for a new water-course, the workmen came upon the broken fragments of a Roman inscribed stone. When placed together, the following letters were distinctly legible:

TI. CLAVDIO. CA...RE. AVG. GERM
IMP. XII. P.M. TRPO...II. COS. III. P.P.
.....G. AVG. PROPR
M. LI..... NE. LEG. AVG.
EC.....A.

The length of the inscription is 180 cm., the height 84 cm., and the thickness of the stone 24 cm. Professor H. Hagen, of Berne, in a letter to the *Basler Nachrichten*, observes that the inscription belongs to the year 53 A.D. The first two lines contain the name and titles of the Emperor Claudius: "Tiberio Claudio Cæsare. Augusto. Germanico. Imperatore. XII. [*i.e.*, the year 53 after Christ] Pontifice Maximo. Tribunitiæ. Potestatis. VIII. Consule. III. Patre. Patriæ." The third line, he conceives, inserts the name of the Imperial legate in Germania Superior, Pomponius Secundus, and his title "Leg. Aug. et Proprætor." In the fourth line there are possibly the names of an earlier Imperial legate. In the fifth line the twenty-first legion was named, which

is known to have been stationed in Vindonissa. This legate of the Emperor Claudius is named in two inscriptions previously found in Windisch: one in 1842 (see Mommsen, *Inscript. Rom. Helvet.* No. 248), the other found in Altenburg, near Windisch.

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The Biddenden Maids received their full share of attention this year. We learn from a paragraph which has been going the round of the papers that "Crowds of people from all parts of Kent—many even travelling from London by train or cycle—visited the quiet, remote, and sleepy village of Biddenden, not far from Tenterden, on Sunday for the purpose of celebrating the memory of the Two Maids of that ancient hamlet who were the original precursors of the Siamese twins. In life they were joined together by a mysterious cord of flesh, and they died on the same day, leaving their property to be distributed among the poor of the parish, and among all who care to apply for a dole of bread and cheese on Easter Day. This benefaction has been in existence for six or seven centuries, and at present its value is about £42 a year. Formerly the doles consisted of bread and cheese and ale, but the latter produced so much hilarity in the village that it was abolished, and the charity is now limited to the two first-mentioned nutritive articles. The bread is made up in the form of cakes, bearing a rude representation of the Twin Maids of Biddenden, and are generally preserved as curiosities by the recipients. They are baked very hard, and are admirably adapted to give work to dentists by breaking the molars of those who attempt to penetrate their mysteries. The poor of the parish, as distinguished from necessitous strangers, are supplied with ordinary quartern loaves and cheese." From this it will be seen that the Folklore Society has not yet killed the popular interpretation of the matter, which still sees in the Biddenden Maids an early version of the Siamese Twins.

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At a recent meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society an address was given by Mr. Charles Roeder, who has been making observations on the site of a new goods station of the Great Northern Railway which is in course of construction in Deans-

gate. By means of maps, plans, and photographs, Mr. Roeder illustrated an exhaustive paper, and indicated points where he carried somewhat further the information gained by former historians of the city. He mentioned that, besides the discoveries on the station site, there had been a few of the usual Roman relics found in the digging for the foundations of works in Quay Street, on the site of Dr. Byrom's old house, and he was of opinion that Quay Street might be taken as the northern limit of the Roman town. There are scarcely any visible relics left in Deansgate of the Roman period, and the only record above ground consists of a piece of Roman masonry inside the former *castrum*, and now occupied by a timber-yard. Its position seemed to establish it as the *Prætorium*. Mr. Roeder, dealing with the negative results of the investigations, observed that he could not record the discovery of any altars, inscriptions, or sculpture. He had not found any evidence that the Romans in Manchester indulged in the luxury of eating oysters, as he had not come across shells such as had been discovered at Chester and elsewhere. Perhaps the station was too far from the sea. There was evidence that Mancunium had its local potters and iron-smelters. The recent excavations had added not a little to their knowledge, but what he had obtained were mere scrapings in comparison with what might have resulted from a careful watching of former excavations such as those involved in connection with the Cheshire Lines extension. He had been surprised how many objects he had met with in the little area he had traversed. They would now know much better where to look for such objects in any further demolition of property in the city. Mr. Roeder exhibited the objects discovered, consisting chiefly of pottery, and including specimens of mosses and other plant remains.

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We quote the following paragraph from the *Guardian* of March 22: "The Lord Chancellor has appointed the Rev. S. Forbes F. Auchmuty, Vicar of Cleobury Mortimer, to the 'Lay Deaconry' of Cleobury Mortimer. This curious office is said to have originated in a grant of Roger de Mortimer in support of a chaplain to St. Nicholas Chantry, now a chapel in the parish church. The duties are

said to be to read the Lessons, and to supply bell-ropes for the church. It has been held since 1800 by two successive vicars of Cleobury. The stipend is about £40 per annum. The Crown now presents as representing the House of Mortimer. The Lord Chancellor has made it a condition of the present appointment that the vicar shall cease to hold it on vacating the Vicarage of Cleobury." Can any of our readers give the actual history of this office at Cleobury Mortimer? Is it something altogether exceptional in itself, or is it merely that there is an endowment for the parish clerk? The suggestion that the "Lay Deaconry" originated in a chantry endowment is a reasonable one, but it does not appear that this is more than a guess, and it does not explain the name "Lay Deaconry."



At the March monthly meeting of the Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society, the secretary read a paper by Mr. G. F. Tregelles on "Mural Paintings in Cornish Churches." The walls of most Cornish churches were once covered with mural paintings, but from one cause or another they have disappeared in many cases, and the total number now in existence is twenty-four. At Linkinhorne there is an interesting representation of the seven acts of mercy, which is attributed to the fourteenth century. The figure which appears with the greatest frequency in these mural paintings is that of St. Christopher. A representation of this saint is among the large paintings at Breage. There was formerly a curious painting on the north wall of Ludgvan Church, a record of which is preserved in a manuscript by the late Dr. Borlase, dated 1740, and now in the possession of Lord St. Levan. The quaint device represented was supposed to refer to the scandalous deprivation of tithe from which the parish priest had suffered. The figure of St. Christopher was represented, but there were the unusual additions of birds mobbing an owl, a fox running off with a goose, and geese hanging a fox. St. George and the Dragon also often appeared in mural paintings, and were represented on the north wall of St. Just Church. This painting has now disappeared, the only painting visible in that

church at the present time being one representing the siege of a city. At Breage there is a very remarkable figure of Christ, ten feet high, surrounded by instruments of labour which are depicted as sprinkled with blood. At the time of the Reformation these paintings were covered with whitewash, and texts of Scripture took their place, which in their turn were whitewashed over. These paintings are commonly known as frescoes, but they are not true frescoes such as Italy possesses, being painted on dry plaster. The president remarked that the painting at Ludgvan had presumably disappeared. He had certainly never seen it or heard of it. Mr. Preston observed that Mr. Tregelles had not mentioned the mural paintings at Wendron, which had, he believed, been discovered since those at Breage were found. Mr. Barnes, the Vicar of Breage, had informed him that the work of restoring the mural paintings in his church was done entirely by himself and his wife, it being of too delicate a nature to entrust to workmen.



It is reported that whilst a drainer was at work in the field between the railway bridge at Lamancha Station and the blacksmith's shop at the Whim, Peeblesshire, he uncovered a skeleton, which, upon being carefully removed, proved to be that of a full-grown female. The skeleton was lying at a depth of 30 inches from the surface, and was well preserved, the skull and teeth in particular being perfect. Not far from the place where the skeleton was found, with soil like it partaking of a peaty character, is a plateau of ground said to be thickly strewn with flint arrow-heads.



A general meeting of the heritors of Coldingham was held during March in the Priory Church of that parish, Colonel Milne Home, of Wedderburn, presiding. The object of the meeting was to receive the report of a committee appointed to inquire as to the "preservation of the remains" of the old Priory. Mr. Fitzroy Bell, of Templehall, convener of the committee, submitted the report, which stated that the committee had had the benefit of the advice of Mr. A. J. Heiton, architect, and that they recommended as a first step that the heritors should authorize them to have the lines of the exterior walls marked

out on the turf wherever that could be done without interfering with the graves in the churchyard. The committee further recommended that, when the lines of the old building have been thus ascertained, sepulture should, as far as possible, cease within the old church. It seems, however, that the marking out the lines of the church as proposed is not to be really undertaken so much for the "preservation of the remains" as that by-and-by, more church room being wanted, the building may be enlarged on the original lines. Hence we have all the elements of a mischievous "restoration" in store for Coldingham Priory Church. Perhaps the S.P.A.B. will kindly keep an eye on the matter.



We have constantly to deplore the loss of some ancient church by fire, and we regret now to add Hepworth Church, Suffolk, to the list. The fire was observed after the vestry meeting on the morning of Easter Monday, and every effort was made to save the building, but it was unavailing. Nothing but the bare walls and tower were left standing. The village is about eight and a half miles from Finningham Station. The church was a quaint structure, dedicated to St. Paul (a somewhat noted dedication if it is the ancient one), and stood on high ground, the district being notable for one of the highest ridges in the county. The building was of rubble and stone, chiefly in the Early English style, with thatched roof; it comprised chancel, nave, south porch, and a western tower, containing a clock and five bells. The restoration and reseating dates from 1855; a new organ was erected in 1892. There were 280 sittings. Having a thatched roof, the flames spread rapidly, a stiff breeze blowing. Thatched churches are becoming very uncommon. A list of them was published in 1890 by our contemporary the *Reliquary*, but Hepworth Church does not appear to have been included in it. We ask again, whether something cannot be done to inquire into the cause of these frequent fires in churches, with a view to lessening their number which is quite out of proportion to those in other public buildings.



While these Notes are passing through the press we learn that the remarkable discovery

has been made that the hill on which the village green containing the school and other buildings is situated at Blythe, in Nottinghamshire, is an artificial mound, or huge barrow. During the removal of some of the buildings skulls and bones were found, and interments in cists formed of small stones placed edgewise, and having a vaulted appearance. A polished axe-head formed from a quartzite boulder has also been discovered. We shall, no doubt, soon learn more as to the matter, and regarding the real significance of what seems to be a very curious and huge discovery of prehistoric remains in a wholly unsuspected position.



Old Sussex Farmhouses and their Furniture.

BY J. LEWIS ANDRÉ, F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 112.)

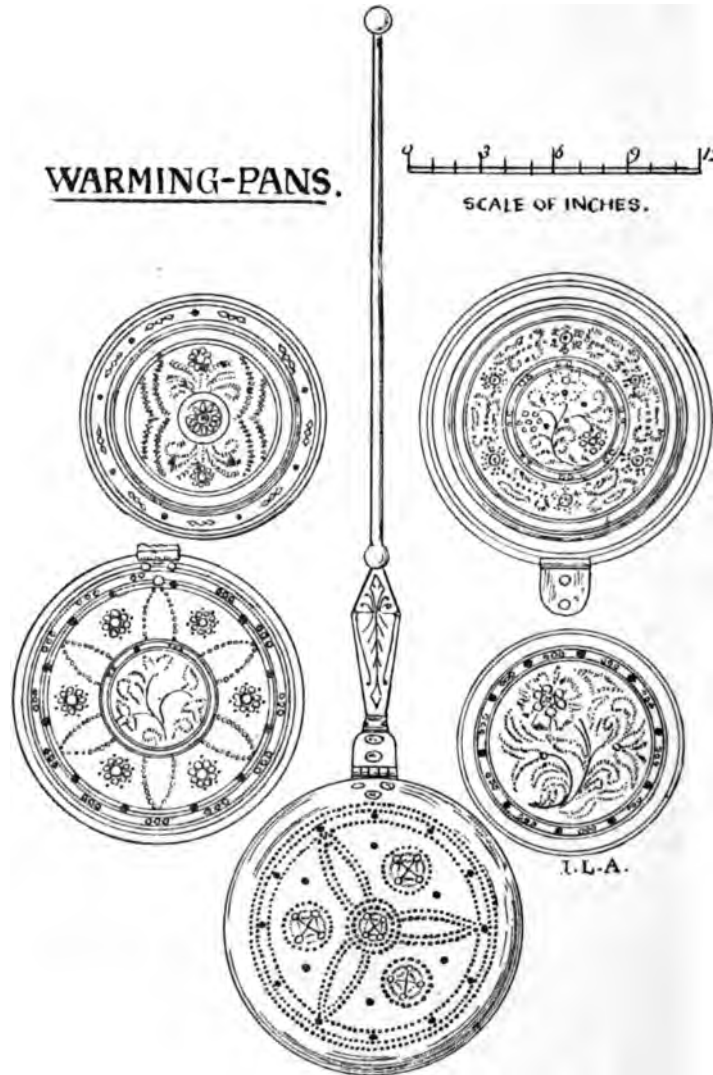


AGAINST one side of the chimney corner a warming-pan generally hung. These articles, until the time of Charles II., had iron, not wooden, handles, and the pans were deep, but small copper ones, encircled by iron hoops, fixed to the handles. The brass lids were elaborately ornamented with floral devices, coats of arms, and even Biblical scenes, such as the temptation of Adam and Eve, whilst loyal mottoes are found on some of seventeenth-century date.

In connection with the above may be mentioned a little-known instrument called a "bed waggon." It was composed of three wooden hoops, joined by battens in a barrel form, and was of a diameter sufficient to admit the warming-pan, placed on a plate of iron within the waggon, over which the bed-clothes were drawn, and thus the bed was warmed. One of these odd contrivances is kept at Weston's Farm, Warnham, and a Sussex gentleman informs me that he remembers a similar one in use at his father's. Something analogous is described by Chambers in his *Cyclopædia*, published in 1751, where he states it was used in Italy to prevent children being overlain and smothered "by nurses or others."

The ornaments on the mantelshef perhaps included a puzzle-jug, or one inscribed with the "Landlord's Caution"; mayhap, also a mug with a horrible red-eyed toad at the bottom, or an earthenware box shaped like a cradle. Similar devices in "rustic ware"

though the vigorous polishing which many specimens have undergone at the hands of the housewife has rubbed away the edges of the mouldings, and reduced them to mere wavy surfaces. The design of these candlesticks is infinite in variety, and many of these

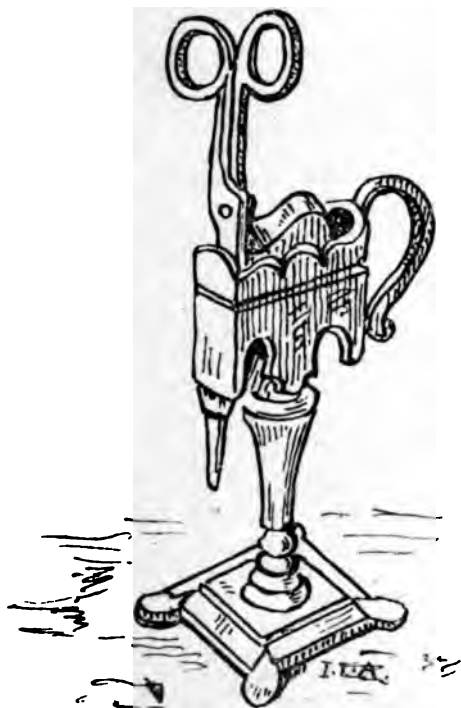


are still produced at Rye and Chailey, and, moreover, we have in Sussex the splendid Willett collection of such articles in the Brighton Museum.

The same shelf probably has a few brass candlesticks serving mostly for ornament,

articles are extremely elegant in outline and finish, especially the earlier examples. In some cases the bases are oblong, so as to stand firmly on the narrow ledge often serving as a mantelshef; others have no nozzles, though a "nosled" candlestick is mentioned

in an inventory of goods at St. Dunstan's, Canterbury, dated as early as 1500, and generally the candles were pushed up by a rod within the hollow stick. The iron rush-holders, to be noticed directly, often had a

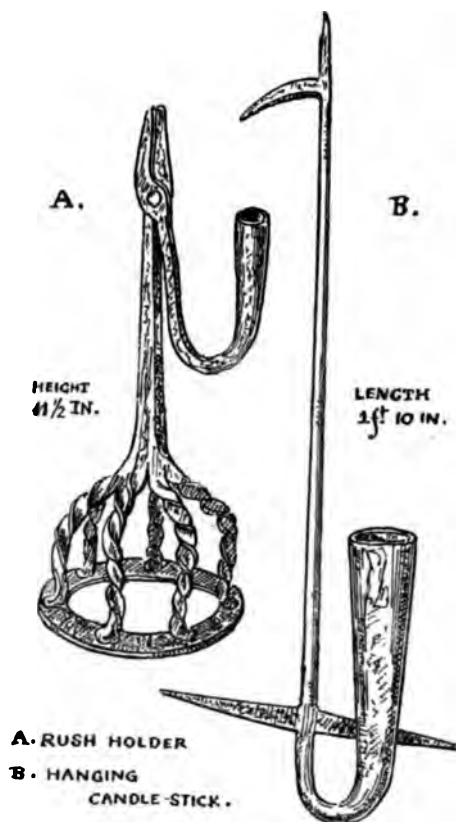


socket for a candle combined with the clip for the rush. Snuffers were placed in an upright stand, as in the example here drawn, and not, as now, laid on a tray; one of these stands may be seen on the mantelshelf of a farmhouse at Charlwood, on the Sussex border, but locally in Surrey.

By an Act passed in 1709, a duty was laid on candles, and they were also forbidden to be made by private individuals. In the *Lady's Magazine* for 1812 (p. 191) we are informed that "a farmer of Mugginton (Derbyshire) was lately convicted in the mitigated penalty of £70 and costs for making candles for his own private use," and it was not till 1831 that the above Act was repealed.

As a substitute for the candles he was forbidden to make, the farmer used rushes

dipped in grease—true "rush-lights"—and the iron sticks or holders for these rushes form objects now eagerly sought after by the collector of curiosities. Generally they are merely rough rods, with a clip working on a pin to hold the rush, stuck in a more or less ornamental wooden base. The quaintest example I know of is here sketched (and also a candle-holder, which appears to have been intended to hang on a settle); others were for fixing into holes in walls or wood-work. Some are tall standards of wood or iron, with the rush clips moving up or down at pleasure by means of a rack and loop. The rushes were sold at general shops at one



shilling per pound, and were kept before soaking in a case or length of fir-tree bark; when wanted for use they were dipped in an iron boat-shaped vessel of grease. Rush candles would give the farmer sufficient light to go

to bed by—their probable use—and they were used till the cheap lamps superseded them, though perhaps they are still employed in Ireland.

Sometimes, as in village inns, the kitchen had a settle near the fire; this had a plain or panelled back, and the seat formed the lid of a small chest.

The kitchen dresser had no “pot-board” as now, but the front was closed in to form cupboards, sometimes furnished with pretty drop handles, key-plates, and hinges, whilst the two end standards supporting the shelves were cut in quaint patterns.

Pewter dishes reposed on the dresser, and similar platters were used in England by the Romans, a recent find of such articles having been made in Wiltshire. In the seventeenth century among the upper classes pewter vessels were much ornamented, as is seen on a dish now in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, which bears a representation of King Charles II. on horseback, with the inscription:

Where grace and virtue lie
True love never dies.

But the service of this “factitious metal,” as Chambers terms it, was in the farmhouse of a much plainer character, though, as Addison says, “the eye of the mistress was wont to make the pewter shine.” Bequests relative to this substitute for the then valuable silver occur in many wills, as, for example, in that of Thomas Ever of Seaford, who in 1552 left Isabel his servant “a plater, a pewter dyshe, a sawcer, and a candel styck.” And, again, Henry Boorer of “Warneham,” yeoman, by his will of April 10, 1679, leaves the residue of his pewter to his daughters and his son Robert, “each of them first taking out that which particularly belongs to them and is marked with their names.” Pewter plates are still used in some English convents.

In addition to a good array of pewter, the better class farmer had some articles of plate. Henry Boorer in the will just quoted left his son “a silver bole,” and the inventory of the goods of Cornelius Humphrey of Newhaven, yeoman, taken in 1697, shows that whilst his pewter was valued at £5 18s., his silver plate and rings were estimated at £58 18s. 10d.

Tin plates were not uncommon, sometimes inscribed with the letters of the alphabet, a feature to be found also on posset cups. Besides the pewter platters, there were wooden trenchers, two of which, exhibited at Slinfold in 1892, were about 7 inches square and 1 inch thick, having in each a circular square-sunk depression, and a little one in a corner to hold the salt, etc. Fabyan, the chronicler, by his will dated 1511, ordered “xxiiii treen platers and xxiiii treen sponys” to be given at his month’s mind to “xxiiii poore persones”; and in 1613 the Protestant courtiers of Charles I. were scandalized to see the young Queen Henrietta Maria eating out of treen dishes by way of penance. From the above it appears that wooden plates were only considered suitable for persons in the lower classes. But, however this may be, some persons seem to have had a large amount of these platters, as we read in the *Diary of the Rev. Giles Moore* that in 1658 he purchased four dozen square beechen trenchers and two dozen round ones, for the whole of which he paid two shillings. Parker, in his *Domestic Architecture*, published 1853, says that square trenchers are still in use at Winchester College hall.

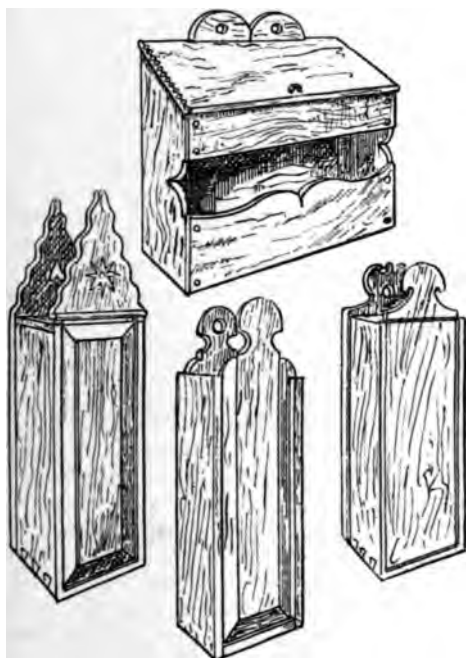
Drinking-cups of wood were in use in Herefordshire at the beginning of the present century, and horn tumblers are still to be met with in Sussex, and also leather ones, sometimes mounted in silver.

Although in the sixteenth century there were glass works in Sussex, Camden speaks somewhat contemptuously of them, and drinking-glasses were scarce in this county. In 1656 the Rev. Giles Moore states that he bought four Venetian glasses at sixpence apiece, and Timothy Burrell records that in 1709 his “flint glasses and decanters” cost him “6d. a lb. in London.” Venetian glasses like those named by Moore are to be met with in old Sussex houses, and also elaborately cut jugs and decanters; but the leather bottles and black jacks were the most frequent vessels in the farmhouse in which to hold good liquor. Lower mentions “The Leather Bottle” as an inn sign near Angmering, and this is the only one I have heard of in Sussex; but in the adjacent county of Surrey there are three, which show the popularity of the vessel whose praises have

been set forth in song. The labourer's drink was taken with him into the fields in one of these, as alluded to by Shakespeare, who speaks of

The shepherd's homely curds,
And small thin drink out of his leather bottle.
3 *Henry VI.*, Act II., Sc. 5.

Little neatly-made wooden casks were used for the same purpose, slung over the shoulder by a leathern strap, as they are at present in Somerset.



Our ancestors had a singular liking for upright cases in which to hold articles now laid down in flat ones; pens, mathematical instruments, and knives were so kept, and in Sussex farmhouses there were always one or two knife-boxes hanging in the kitchen; some of these had quaint patterns cut round the lids, as seen in the three examples here sketched. The star on the left hand one is an inlay of bone.

In the centre of the kitchen stood a massive table, sometimes, as at Rotherfield Hall, nearly 12 feet long, and which has a sliding lid to make it still longer. The turned legs were connected by a frame at

top and bottom, the former often having good Jacobean carving, and the lower one intended to act as a foot-rest. The heavy bulbous legs sometimes met with were not formed out of the solid, but had pieces stuck on or "applied," as at the farmhouse formerly Amberley Castle.

Along the sides of the table were forms for the labourers, whilst at the top and bottom were "joined" or "joint" stools or chairs for the master of the house and his wife. In Cornelius Humphrey's kitchen was a table, a "firme," and "six chaires." In former days the chair seems to have been considered a characteristic accompaniment of old age. Does not Shakespeare make young Clifford lament the death of his father as follows?

In thy reverence and thy chair days, thus
To die in ruffian battle.

2 *Henry VI.*, Act V., Sc. 2.

Both forms and stools had ornamentally turned legs and moulded frames, and the kitchen chairs were often rush-bottomed ones; they are occasionally named in wills, as in that of John Godfrey of Westham, who in his of February 22, 1671, leaves to his "sonne Robert one Rishey chaire."

(*To be continued.*)




Church Notes.

BY THE LATE SIR STEPHEN GLYNNE, BART.

(*Continued from p. 77.*)

III. DURHAM.—THE PARISH CHURCHES.

"E next proceeded to the Castle, which belongs to the see, and is the residence of the Bishop when he comes to Durham. The Judges are always accommodated there at the Assize time. The building retains still many curious specimens of antiquity, although much modernized in parts. The Hall is uncommonly grand and spacious, and in many parts of the building are extremely rich Norman doorways, which prove its high antiquity. Many of the windows are very good Decorated. The Chapel is small but elegant, although of very late Perpendicular.

On a mound of some height stands the ruined keep, which is an octagon, and consists of four stories. Round it are pleasant walks commanding a fine view over the town.

"Durham contains besides the Cathedral six parish churches, the most spacious and elegant of which is

"ST. OSWALD'S.

It stands in the part called Elvet, and is a tolerably spacious and handsome structure, consisting of a nave with side aisles and chancel, with a square tower crowned with a pinnacle at each angle at its West end.

"The nave is divided from each aisle by a row of six semicircular arches springing from slender circular pillars, save the two western, which are octagonal. Some of the arches are just pointed, but so slightly as to be nearly imperceptible. The Tower is plain. Above the nave is a Clerestory of Perpendicular windows. The windows of the nave are mostly Early English of three lights; some are nearly approaching to Decorated, and others decidedly Decorated, but of a very early period. The ceiling is of handsome woodwork, supported by brackets representing angels and human figures. A part of it is painted skyblue. The Chancel is divided from the nave by a pointed arch, and appears to be of much later date. It contains good stall and screenwork, and windows of good early Decorated, especially that at the East end. Some are Perpendicular, and have flat tops. Many of the windows have some mutilated painted glass. There are no monumental inscriptions of any note. In a chapel at the West end of the South aisle there is an arch in the wall, under which apparently was once a tomb. There are some old mutilated figures in the Churchyard.

"1869.—St. Oswald's has been much improved and put into good state, though the nave still retains its pews. The Chancel, as many others in the Diocese, is of considerable length, and is now fitted up in a very ecclesiastical manner—stalled, and with a new Altar on which are Cross and Candlesticks. The Nave and Chancel have been new roofed. The roof of the aisles are ancient, but very plain; that on the North is the best. There is a good Organ placed in a chamber on the North side of the Chancel and a vestry adjoining.

"ST. NICHOLAS.

"The Church of St. Nicholas stands on the north side of the marketplace, through which is the principal entrance to it. It is a large structure, and displays some marks of antiquity, although the barbarous hand of innovation has swept nearly all before it. It is, however, neatly pewed. It consists of a Nave, with north and south aisles, from which it is separated by rows of pointed arches. Those on the south side are wide, and spring from slender octagon piers. The Chancel is divided from the Nave by a pointed arch, and has also aisles on each side. From that on the north it is divided by large circular pillars with Norman capitals, from which spring semicircular arches, one of which is of singular form, running up to a much greater height than the other. The arches on the south side resemble those of the Nave. The windows in the church, alas! are of too sad a description to be mentioned, especially the Clerestory, which is wholly modern. The Tower stands at the North-West angle, and has been lately chiselled over. The south porch is good Perpendicular.

"1869.—St. Nicholas has been wholly rebuilt in a shewy style of Edwardian Gothic. The Tower on the south side faces the marketplace, and is surmounted by a fair spire of stone, but perhaps rather too slender.

"ST. GILES'S CHURCH.

"Originally of Norman character—long and narrow, with high walls—the original windows may be seen in part; the western Tower plain, stands quite at the extremity of the town towards Sunderland in a part called Gilesgate. It is a singular structure, consisting of only one aisle with a tower at the west, which has a Perpendicular window, and is divided from the body by a pointed arch. The Church is obviously of very great antiquity, although modern taste has not suffered one of the original windows to remain in its primitive state. Some have been stopped up, and others altered into sashes, etc. They were all mostly with semicircular heads and zig-zag moulding supported on shafts formerly, but now present more the appearance of Methodist meeting windows than those of a Church, and but

few of them exist, the whole of those on the north side being closed up. The south door bears Norman features. The Church within is of singular appearance, being very long, narrow, and lofty; the pews are of antient fashion, and most of the church furniture of a very homely and humble character. Within the Altar rails is a singular wooden effigy of a man said to be one of the Heath family in complete armour, with elevated hands and the head resting upon an helmet.

"There are no monumental inscriptions. On two flat stones near the west end are two ornamental crosses. The font is very plain, and of Norman character.

From the Churchyard, which is very high, is a most enchanting view over the town, and a wide extent of most beautiful woody country.

"ST. MARGARET'S

Stands on the opposite side of the Weare, in the street called Crossgate. It is an ancient edifice, consisting of nave, chancel, and aisles to both, and north and south porches. The nave is separated from the aisles by a row of semicircular arches on each side. Those on the north are lofty, and spring from smaller and loftier columns; those on the south are lower, and spring from ponderous circular columns with square Norman capitals. The Chancel is divided from the north aisle by a very wide, pointed arch. The windows and clerestory are of ordinary Decorated and Perpendicular. The font is of beautiful black marble of an oval form. The Tower is low, and at the west end, and adorned with pinnacles. The roof under the tower within, is elegantly groined with stone.

"1868. The nave has dissimilar arcades, each of four arches; on the north they are semi-Norman, tall and round, and with good mouldings. On the south they are low, and very plain, the columns circular, with square capitals of genuine Norman character. There is a Clerestory both to nave and chancel, with square-headed windows. The South arch is continued to the east end. The Chancel arch is wide and pointed. On both sides of it is a hagioscope. There is a pointed arch between the Chancel and South aisle, a smaller one on the north, and a vestry east of the latter aisle. The north aisle has Perpendicular

windows of two lights; other windows are modern Gothic. The interior still has pews and galleries, and a fair Organ at the west end. The tower is rather small, and of Perpendicular character, embattled with pinnacles with three string courses, and no buttresses, but on the south a projecting stair turret.

"From the Churchyard is a noble view across the Wear, of the Cathedral and Castle of Durham.

"ST. MARY LE BOW,

In Bailey Street, is a structure of no great extent or beauty, consisting of only a nave and chancel without aisles. The west front was rebuilt in the seventeenth century in a motley style of architecture, partaking both of the Gothic and Italian styles. The windows are mostly of Perpendicular character. The interior is very neatly pewed. There is a wood screen, but not of a good period, between the nave and chancel, and a small organ at the west end. There is a low Tower at the west end.

"ST. MARY THE LESS

Is situate beyond the College, and is a very small structure without aisles, consisting only of a body and chancel, which are divided by a semicircular arch. The Church has been lately modernized, and the windows altered from their original form, which probably was with semicircular heads, as one remains of that form at the west end. The Font is plain and circular. The church wears a very neat appearance, especially the chancel, which is fitted up with some elegance. The Altarpiece is of exceedingly elegant Perpendicular work, and of carved oak. The Churchyard is planted with trees. The parish contains not more than ten houses.

"A little beyond this Church is a beautiful stone bridge, erected by the Dean and Chapter, over the Weare. It leads to some very pleasant and beautiful walks on the opposite side, which are beautifully shaded with trees, and must have a most enchanting appearance in the summer-time.

"The Cathedral and Castle form most noble objects from these walks. In the course of the evening we went into the Assize Court, which is small and inconvenient, and there was no trial of any interest going on.

The next day we returned the same way as we had come to Escrick.

"[1868.] This church [St. Mary-the-Less] has been modernized further, but in rather better style, and a new bell-cot added.

(Here the notes relating to Durham end.)



The French Glass-makers in England in 1567.

By E. WYNDHAM HULME.

THE present paper may be regarded as supplementary to that published in the *Antiquary* for November, 1894, and deals with the original proposals of the French glass-makers who were invited over in 1567 to revive the decadent fortunes of the native glass industry. The first of the documents here reproduced relates to an application by Jean Carré, a merchant of Antwerp, and Pierre Briet, a Lorraine glass-maker, for an exclusive license to erect a glass-furnace in London for the manufacture of crystal glasses, *façon de Venise*, with a prohibition of all similar imported glasses, save only those of Venetian make. The object appears to have been not to compete with the Venetian makers, but to secure the trade in the inferior imitation ware imported from Antwerp and other Continental towns. The applicants state that they had been invited for this purpose by members of the nobility and other savants "en l'art de destiler," viz., the English alchemists. The rectangular furnaces of Normandy and Lorraine being unsuitable for their purpose, they propose to erect one in London, after the Italian model—obtaining their wood (by water) from Arundel. Pending the discovery of the proper soda-producing herbs, they ask to be allowed to secure a certain quantity in the possession of Jean Suigo, an Italian merchant, on paying the full value. The application, however, was not favourably entertained by the Crown. The reasons for the rejection are not clear, but possibly the Crown still purposed to continue the experimental work of De Lannoy, with a view of inaugurating a Royal industry.

State Papers Domestic, Eliz. Vol. 43, No. 42.

A monsieur monsieur. le secretaire cecille
secretaire de sa majeste.

Remonstrent en toute humilite pierre briet et Jean Carre a vous monsieur. pour navoir aultre adreche par devers sa majeste que par vostre moien comme Ilz ont este requis par plusieurs grant sieurs de ce Roiaulme et aultres seigneurs estrangiers signament de monsieur. le Vidame de Charstre Et aussi de plusieurs scavans hommes en lart de distiller de leur faire des vasiaux propre pour led' faict [mais aucun] four de normendie ny de Lorraine a faire verres de table [ne se pœult faire] lesd' vasiaux tant pour la matiere estre trop [egree] que pour nestre les fours accomodes a telz faictz ainsi fault ung four a la facon de ceulx de venize et lestofe de mesme. Parquoy vous supplions pour satisfaire a la volonte desd' sieurs Nous faire ce bien de procurer par devers sa majeste que puissons avoir licence de faire ung four en la cite de Londre a la facon de ceulx de venize pour y faire les vasiaux par eux requis et aussy toute sorte de verres de cristal a boire comme aud' lieu de venize Et combien que en tout lieu ou se faict led' verre les princes et communautez des villes ou yl se font leur donnent maison propre et sont francq de toute gabelles comme aud' lieu de venize anvers Paris et en la cite du Liege et aultres villes Mesme celuy Danvers a tel privilegie que nulz verres de cristal ne se peuvent vendre ez pais bas de la domination du Roy Philippe que ceulx quil faict en lad' ville danvers Sy esse que nous ne requerrans de sa majeste ny de la ville de Londre maison sinon que en paiant et aussy paier les droictz deu ains seulement avoir lad' license pour 21 ans et durant led' tamptz que nul quel quil soit ne porra eriger en ce Roiaulme fours a faire led' verre de cristal sur painne de perdre lesd' fours et estofez et aultre materiaux en oultre tel somme quil plaira a sa majeste ordonner [Et aussi] defense de ne pouvoir vendre en ce Roiaulme voires de [cristal faict and Anvers ou Liege] ains seulement ceulx venant de venize Et pour Raison quil convient avoir de la soude Monsr. le Vidame susd' vous Requiert come voires par sa Lettre quil vous plaise nous faire avoir en paiant la valeur la soude quy est ez mains de Jean Suigo marchant ytalien Et aiant lad' soude nous esperons en Dieu que avant trois mois nous aurons decore la ville de Londre dung art tant manifique commes les villes tant fameuse cy dessus nommes au grant prouffit du Royaulme et aussi de lad' ville car elle aura en elle a bon comte ce quyl luy fault venir de pais estrange Car nous avons en ce Roiaulme toute chose requisse sauf la soude laquelle avoeq le tamptz nous esperons trouver comme toute la reste et sy ferons venir nostre bois de devers arondelle ou nous en avons et vous avisons quil ne fault guerre plus de bois par ans que pour une braserie Et asseures vous monsieur que si par vostre moiens nous povons obtenir ce que dessus Nous vous prometons le Reconnoistre a vostre discretion Et sy ne ferons pas comme plusieurs ains en euxzecuterons le faict en brief comme dict est Sur ce Je prions le createur donner a sa majeste bonne et heureuse vie et a vous monsieur. par les tous vostre et [petits?] tres humble serviteurs a jamais . . . briet et Jean Carre.

Endorsed (by Cecil) Jeâ Carre y^e glass maker.

The second document is of greater importance. Although emanating from the same source, it relates to an entirely different proposition, viz., the establishment of the window-glass manufacture on an extended scale throughout the kingdom. Some earlier correspondence appears to have been lost, for the applicants refer to certain objections raised to their original proposition which cannot possibly refer to State Paper No. 42. Apparently, in reply to this missing document the Crown had urged that a grant of sole license would conflict with the liberties of the ancient trade at Chiddingfold—a district intimately connected with the manufacture of window-glass in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. With this industry I hope to deal shortly in a future issue of the *Antiquary*. On further investigation, however, the Frenchmen were able to prove by the admission of a Chiddingfold glass-maker that the local trade was occupied solely in the manufacture of urinals, bottles, and similar small vessels. This fact of priority, as introducers of a new industry, is again insisted upon a few lines lower down, "Et pour que nous sommes les premiers," etc.; and upon the strength of these representations a grant was issued substantially on the lines of the French proposals, subject to the condition that the English should be fully initiated into the mysteries of the new industry.

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Tres honorable seigneur par Lordannance de sa seigneurie nous avons en partie mys par escript nostre Intension touchant la manufacture des verres de toutes sortes a faire verrieres comme ausy ce que nous disions des premiers fruit pour sa Majeste avoecq les secondz pour vostre seigneurie Comme ausy nous touchons certains pointz des Materiaux dont les aucuns sont choses comme Inutiles a toutes personnes | et les autres par les diligences de les cultiver Croiteront Quasy de mesme quelle se consommerons | Plus suyvanz les propos que eusme de la seigneurie Assavoir que les subjectz de sa Majeste quy de longtz tamptz avoient faictz telle besongnes se discontenteroit sy on nous donnoit privileges ou Licences Que autres que nous ou noz Commis ne poroient ouvrir des susd' verres pour nous acertener de la verite nous nous sommes acheminez vers Chydingfelde ou nous avons communiquez avoecq ung des maistre des fourneaux dud' Lieu infourmes syl scavoit faire les susd' sortes de verres ou sil en avoit aultrefois faictz Respont que non et quylz ne scavent aultre Choses faire que petites ouvraiges comme orinaux

bouteilles et aultres petite besongnes comme a la verite la chose se trouvera ainsy Aiant entendu les choses susd' pour Reconnoissances des grasses perpetuelles nous dedions de bon coeur et liberallement a sa Majeste ung demi denier seterlinq pour chacuns liens de verres de trois table carees faict a la maniere de ceulx que lon apporte de dehors Quy est comme a ladvenant de la coustume dernièrement tauxees sur lesd' marchandises comme yl appert que une Casse de verres contenant quarante cinq et quarante huit liens sont Rates a quarante souz la casse dont la coustume porte deux souz ou environs Lesquelz demy deniers nous pairons apres que nous en aurons faict la vente Et ausy de tout che quy se transporter hors du Royaulme ne sera obliges de paier aultres Coustume Impost gabelles ny aultres charges aucunes a personne quel quy soit fors les susd' demy deniers p're soit quil soit transportez par nous par noz commis par marchans englois ou aultres.

Et pour ce que nous sommes les premiers et que ces besongnes ne se poeuent emcommencer encorre moins parachever sans grandes mises de noz deniers frais et euxtreme despens Nous desirons humblement quil plaise a sa Majeste nous otroier privilege Et Licences pour l'espace de trente ans pour pouvoir eriger fourneaux en tous lieux et places les plus comodés pres des bois et de la mer ou Rivieres es Royaulme de sa majeste Jusque au nombre de douze en engleterre sy nous voions que la necessite le Requiert Et quant les susd' nombre de douze seront erigez en engleterre en porons ausy drecher six Aultres en yrlande syl nous est de besoingz.

Et ausy que a nulz aultres personnes quel quy soient ou poroit estre ne sera donnez les mesme privileges ny tout ny en party Ne ausy de leur auctorite privee faire les choses susd' ny aucuns verres a faire verriers ny faire faire par quy que ce soit durant led' terme de trente ans en ces Royaulmes dengleterre yrlande et tous aultres pais de sa domination sur painne de confiscation telle quyl plaira deviser par vostre seigneurie bien entendu Ausy a cause des choses susd' Que diceluy noz privilegez yl nous sera libre d'en faire comme de biens propre scavoir est de le pouvoir donner vendre alienner (?) par forme de laise ou de barat comme nous voions bon estre.

Et quant aux estofes et materiaux nous serons autorisez en paient les valleurs et pris Raisounable telz quil sont a present les porons lever et mener ez lieux ou seront noz manoeuvres sans que nul nous puisse faire aucuns destourbier ny empchement en paient comme dessus est dict.

Combien toutefois que par toute les provinces ou se sont lesd' verres le prince donne librement tout le bois quy se consomme sans que les ouvriers en paient Riens quy soit non obstant ce pour estre mieulx entretenus essud' noz privilegez Nous sommes contents les paier comme dict est soit que lesd' bois soit coupes ez forestz de sa majeste ou des sieurs gentilz hommes ou aultres ses subjectz Et aiant les comodites susd' et les bois a pris Raisounable porons continuer a besongner et donner ansy nostre verres a pris Raisounable Tellement que le tout (?) Redondera au prouffit et utilite de ce Royaulme et des subjectz diceluy.

Et tant a ce que nous avons dict cy dessus de certains materiaux quazy Inutiles ce sont certaines herbes comme fugieres Ronces et aultres herbes

marinnes Item certains Cayloux ou petites pieres sables et aultres menutes de petite estime lesquelz ne servent comme de Riens a la Republique Le bois est le plus precieux quy soucepe en ceste besongne Et pourquoy lon poroit avoir aucuns scrupulles de nen point laisser faire nombre Nous disons Monsieur avoeq humble Correction que sy les poeuples des environs ou seront assis les fours sont Incitez et provoquez par voz seigneuries et aultres voz samblable de cultiver deligement les forestz bois et places ou se coupera lesd' bois Assavoir que les vendeurs facent faire la painne de les replanter et laisser rebourgonner les nouveaulx tendrons au bout de dix ou douze ans renderons force bois nouveaulx comme par avant Et sy lon fait aux terres quy sont du tout deserte le nombre en sera plus grant que Jamais Jointz que nous nentendons point de couper le vray troncque des bons abres mais seulement les brances lesquelz troncque renderont bois nouveaulx en huict ou Noeuf ans et ainsy dela en avant de tamptz en tamptz les bois' boane gens auront de l'argent nouveaulx de leur soud et ce Continuellement Et ausy en povant perseverer a faire nombre desd' verres les domaines de la Roynie augumenteront par ce que chacun four peult rendre chacune sepmaine environ quatre Cens huictante liens desd' verres quelque peu plus ou moins vray est que certains tamptz de l'annee comme ou solstice de leste les fours se reposent huict ou dix sepmaines a causes des grandes chaleurs sy esse que les susd' demy deniers poroient porter a la domaine de la Roynie environ quarante ou cinquante Livres par ans pour chacun four.

Quant aux secondz fruitz dont nous avons faicte mention pour vostre seignourie pour ce que nous avons besoing dung personnaige de qualite quy continuellement nous sera comme protecteur ou Tuteur soubz sa majeste nous trouvons bon luy dedier ausy la mesme somme comme dessus assavoir le demy denier pour liens tout le tamptz de sa vie a paier ausy apres que la vente desd' verres sera faicte Supplions tres humblement a vostre seignourie quil luy plaise accepter ceste charge et prendre de bonne part le petit present ou offre que nous luy faisons pour ce commencement offrans a sa majeste et ausy a sa seignourie tout les ans demy ans ou quart dans de leur donner a congnoistre sans nul mal engin ou fraude aucune Toutz les nombres des liens des verres quy auront este fait en chacun fours erigez sur les terres et puissance de sa Ma^{te} pour par ce moien quelle ou ses officiers poront congnoistre l'argent quy sera deu a sad' majeste et seignouries.

Supplions ausy quil plaise a vostre seignourie desirer de nostre part a sa majeste et son noble conseil de prendre en gre les susd' petites offres a ce commencement par ce que toutes Chosses nous serons fort difficiles et tres cheres Ce sont en party les pointz principaulx que pour le present nous avons a dire remetant le surplus a vostre prudence quy scait mieulx comme telz Instrumentz se doibvent ordonner que nous ne faisons nous mesme.

Et puis quil a pleu a vostre seignourie nous commander descrire nous prendrons la hardiesse de dire encorre ung petit mot en forme davertissement Cest que nous avons veu et voions encorre a present que beaucoup de Royaulmes et provinces se sont entretenu et entretiente encorre maintenant de telz manufactures

et daultres faicte destofes de petite Importance Et samble que dieu leur ait mys en mains ces besongnes pour les secourir comme de Minnes dor et d'argentz voir lor et l'argent espure le plus fins quy soit et tout monneyez quilz sont venu pescher ou a vray dire espuiser hors de tout les pais circonvoisins et principalement hors de cetuy cy Dengleterre au detrimet diceluy Ce sera une grande methafore quant par ces comodites et plusieurs aultre quy se poront fairez On retiendra non seulement les ors et argentz en ce Royaulme mais avoeq Icelles on yra en Chercher dehors Nous vous povons monstrer leuexample dung pais seulement Cest de celuy de Lorainne Les deniers sont innombrables quilz ont tires de plusieurs Centaines dannees des mesme marchandises dont nous faisons a present mention Cez chosses ainsy accordees Tres honore seigneur nous prometons aultant que en nous est de faire tout devoir davancer les affaires au plus tot quil nous sera possible Rendant grasses immortelles a sa majeste pour iceluy bien fait en nostre endroit a laquelle nous prometons plus que volontier et par serment de demourer loial comme ses vrais et naturelz subjectz en toute choses Que dieu garde en bon vic et langue.

Endorsed (by Cecil) for Glass making.

State Papers Domestic, Eliz. Vol. 43, No. 44.

Tres honnoure et manifique seigneur nous avons entendu par Monsr. nycaisins que vostre seignourie a touchez a sa Majeste de nostre affaire Et quelle a pour agreable le fait Et ausy quelle se contente digne coustume pour lesquelz voz travaux nous vous rendons grasses perpetuelles Et Reconnoissons estre grandement attenus et obliges a vostre seignourie Il nous a dict ausy que vostre seignourie est bien contente de nous faire encorre a l'advenir toutz les plaisirs quelle porra mais quelle ne voeult accepter loffre que nous luy faisons par nostre premier et second escript que nous appellons les secondz fruitz Chosse quy nous a rendu aucunement perplex Car puis que des le commencement Dieu nous la ainsy mys au Cocur nous y sasteferions vollontier Cest ce quy nous fait perseverer en ceste nostre premiere deliberation Et vous prometons derchef en foy de gens de biens que nous sommes disposez de vous bailler annuellement le tamptz de vostre vie Comme il a este dict au paravant assavoir est demy deniers de chacun liens que nous venderons Et prometons par ceste a vostre seignourie que la ou yl vous plaira en avoir Lettres plus autentique nous vous la baillerons de bon coeur Suppliant au reste a vostre seignourie avoir nostre dict affaire pour recommander fait a Wynzore ce noeuvieme daoust 1567 par les Tous voz tres humble serviteurs a Jamais

Jehan quarre.

The subsequent history of this grant having been fully dealt with elsewhere (*Antiquary*, 1894-5) little further comment will be necessary. In connection with the statement of the French practice of closing down the furnaces from eight to ten weeks during the summer heat, the following quotation of a

century later may be of interest : "Col. Blount reported that the glass-houses give over working in summer-time, the reason of which was doubtful, whether because the workmen could not bear it, or that the fire was not sufficient. He added, that the workmen were, to his knowledge, desirous to continue" (Birch, *Hist. Royal Society*, ii. 15). Some idea of the form of a urinal glass may be gathered from the same source : "Charcoal included in a urinal glass, ordered by means of a wire, that the charcoal remained in the middle of the belly of the urinal. Then the urinal was placed upon a chafing dish," etc. (*Ibid.*, iii. 462-63), whence it may be concluded that the "urinal of the philosophers" was a straight cylindrical vessel with a blown flat-bottomed receptacle at the other end. This description does not tally with that given by Litré, which applies to an alembic, or still. The urinal also was probably of clear glass, for it was used for the examination of liquids. "These follies shine through you like the water in a urinal" (Shakespeare, *Two Gentlemen of Verona*). For instances of the non-philosophical use of these vessels in the fourteenth century, the curious may consult Franklin's *La vie privée d'autrefois-Hygiène*, pp. 28-29.

Possibly amongst the *petits besognes* of the Chiddingfold glass-maker should be included the mortar, a mortar-shaped glass vessel for holding a wax-light, used for religious and domestic purposes. From the Hist. MSS. Commission, Wills, the following quotations are taken : "Item inveniet lumen ardens in mortar" (p. 20). Will of Richard de Bamfeld, Canon : "Also a mortarium to be kept burning at night before the altar of St. Mary within the church" (*Ibid.*, p. 54). Chaucer (*Troil. and Cressid.*, 6 iv.) may be cited for the domestic uses of the mortar or night-light :

For by that mortar which that I see brenne
Know I full well that day is not farre henne.

In conclusion, I may be allowed to express my sincere thanks to Mr. E. Salisbury, of the Public Record Office, for the invaluable assistance rendered in the reproduction of the above MSS. Portions of these documents, in which the writing had been almost obliterated by damp, have thus been compelled to yield their hidden meaning, and

the transcripts, which are here reproduced, may be regarded as an accurate representation of the original proposals of the founders of the modern English glass industry. In a few instances only, where room for doubt existed, the passages in question have been enclosed in square brackets.



Ramblings of an Antiquary.

By GEORGE BAILEY.

SOME ANCIENT WALL-PAINTINGS.

RAUNDS—*continued.*



THE fine series of paintings on the north wall of the nave are very curious and valuable relics of mediæval art. In their pristine state they must have had a gruesome and startling effect upon anyone entering the church unprepared to see these extraordinary pictures. They are seen immediately on entering from the south door. Even now, in their faded and indistinct state, they cause an uncomfortable sensation when viewed for the first time. What their effect must have been on the unsophisticated people who lived in the Middle Ages could only have been a feeling of fear and dread.

The painting (Fig. 1) is sometimes called "Pride and the Seven Deadly Sins," or "The Purging of the Seven Deadly Sins." Pride is represented by the large female figure clothed in a flowing white robe; the bodice and sleeves have been partly black and partly green, of the bluish colour of a peascod; the mantle has been crimson, lined with a deep madder-brown; her hair is a bundle of frizzy dark brown. The features have been handsome, but have a tired and satiated expression, difficult to render in a small drawing. She holds in each hand a sceptre, the heads of which are now obliterated; on her right stands a grim cadaver, who is thrusting a spear into her heart. This spectre is painted in a colour only describable as a charnel-house brown ochre. The spear has let loose the "seven deadly sins," each of which has been repre-

sented as being devoured by a hideous chimerical animal with wings. Four of these are plain to see, but the remaining three are scarcely visible, only fragments being left. They have been arranged three on each side and one behind the head, of which the yellow-brown wings only remain. They were coloured alternately a deep purplish-brown and a yellow ochre, the bats' wings of all being yellow. The figures in the mouths of the chimeræ were also coloured, but very little of the colour remains now. Each of them appears to have had the name of the

by "six unequal beasts," on which her six councillors did ride. First was "sluggish idleness," second "loathsome gluttony," third "lustful lechery," fourth "greedy avarice," fifth "malicious envy," sixth "revenging wrath"—all these ride on appropriate beasts, which draw the coach of Pride. And upon the waggon beam "rode Satan with a smarting whip," "with which he forward lashed the lazy team."

And underneath their feet, all scattered, lay
Dead skulls and bones of men whose life had gone
astray.



sin it represents written above it on a scroll, but only a portion of one scroll on the right can be seen, and the lettering upon it is broken and unreadable.

A description of the sins which were here represented pictorially was given by our Lord in these words: "For out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, murders, adulteries, fornications, thefts, false witness, blasphemies" (Matt. xv. 19). We may also turn to Spenser's *Faery Queene*, Bk. I., c. iv., v., xviii., where we see the Red Cross knight in the "sinful house of Pryde." She is represented as riding out on a stately coach, drawn

In this case the sins ride on animals driven by Satan. In our picture they are driven out by the dart of death, and devoured by demons.

Chaucer also has introduced the same theme into his *Canterbury Tales*, in the "Parson's Tale"—*De Septem peccatis mortalibus*. The parson calls them "chieftains of sins," and that "The rote of thise sinnes then is pride, the general rote of all harmes, for of this rote springen certain braunches: as ire, envie, accidie or slouth, avarice or covetise, glotonie, and lechery." He describes these sins, together with their

branches and twigs, and he gives a recipe for the cure of each (*Chaucer*, Bell's edition, vol. v., p. 145, *et seq.*).

The subject next following this is the St. Christopher already given (Fig. 5, p. 75).

We now come to the large picture here represented (Fig. 2), which occupies the whole of the remaining wall-space. Unfortunately, justice cannot be done to the importance of these paintings. Space being limited, they can only be given on a very reduced scale.

There is a certain grimness about the design not unmixed with grotesqueness. The three dead skin-and-bone people are certainly very cleverly arranged; they are ghastly and unpleasant to look upon; never-

attendants, decked in the gay trappings indicative of their rank. Two of them have the remains of crowns upon their heads, but these are now nearly obliterated, and an indistinct outline alone remains. The first king stands in a sheepish attitude, looking at the three cadavers before him; in his right hand he holds the remains of a bouquet, and his left is placed over his heart. His hair is dark brown, and his beard is doubly pointed. He has on a closely-fitting tunic, reaching down to the middle, which appears to have been vandyked or slashed at the edge; but this is not now quite clear. His legs are clothed in tight-fitting hose. There is no appearance now of shoes; the colour is gone. Over his shoulders there is a tippet or hood,



theless, they almost provoke a smile, their attitudes are so appropriate to the satirical ejaculation they may be understood to express, if, as we believe, the origin of the picture is derived from the words to be found in *Isa. xiv. 10*, etc.: "Art thou also become weak as we? Art thou become like unto us? How art thou fallen from heaven, O day-star, son of the morning! Is this the man that made the earth to tremble, that did shake kingdoms?" These words are understood to have been addressed to the King of Babylon on his descent into Hades, where he is met by the dead kings who had gone there before him, and which these jeering spectres represent. What a satire on human greatness! On the other part of the picture we have the once great king and his

which appears to have been crimson, and there appears to have been a cloak attached to it hanging as low as the knees; but this only remains on the right side. Over all there is the remains of a kingly robe, which hangs down and falls on the ground. The only colours now discernible are very faded and subtle bluish tints and warm grays; indeed, we think the intention of the artist was to represent the clothing of this person to be vanishing away, the idea being that he and his companions are just entering the shades of Hades, and in the original there is a decidedly shadowy appearance about this figure, which very much conveys this impression.

The second person has also carried a bouquet, and he has also the remnants of a

crown; his hair is more luxuriant than that of the former, and it is curled, as is also his beard; it is likewise doubly pointed. The colour is a pale raw sienna colour. He also has a tunic, which has had a pattern upon it, and it is of a pale colour—pink or nearly white. His hose is for the right leg a pale flesh-colour or pink, and the left is black. His cloak has had a white collar, and there hangs from the corner a round pendant ornament. The colour of his cloak is a pale ultramarine-ash-green, and his large robe has a lining of faded crimson; he is represented as hastening forward, and he turns his head to speak to his follower.

The third person has more of his dress remaining, and it differs in character altogether from the two in front of him. He is a portly person; he also appears to have carried a bouquet, but no trace of it remains. It will be observed that his hand is put through a slit in his sleeve, which is pointed at the end, and the under dress is of a faded crimson. There is also a white collar and corner appendage; over this he wears a very stiff robe, with a hood covering his head. It is of a pale-brown colour, of a warm yellowish tone, and round the bottom of it there is a deeply vandyked border. It and the lining of the cloak appears to have been white, or some light colour.

There is part of another figure, with one arm carrying a basket, some drapery, and parts of a dog and a sheep. They appear to have been the remains of a previous painting.

The foreground shows numerous rabbits, but it is not clear what they have to do with the subject.

The background is rocky, and there is a scroll above the figures on the right, with parts of three letters upon it. There is a diapering of a four-petalled, seeded flower on the blank spaces, of a dark purple colour.

This picture is known as "The Kings of Hades," or "Les Trois Morts et les Trois Vifs," and, judging from the costumes, may be of the time of Edward III., of the first part of the fourteenth century.

These pictures have, of course, faded considerably since they were denuded of their coatings of colour-wash, and no doubt, as time goes on, they will gradually become

much more so. Their present appearance is that of a "dissolving view," but there is an indescribable charm about the faded colours which it would be very difficult to imitate.*

We have given what we think is the primary origin of this picture, but so far have been unable to get at the French poem which the title indicates. Perhaps some of our readers may be able to supply it.

In a future paper we intend to give some paintings from Burton-Latimer.



The "Antiquary's" Note-book.

THE CRUCIFIXION GRAFFITO OF THE PALATINE.



THE Anti-Christian drawing that has been found scribbled on the wall of a dark passage in the palace of Tiberius does not deduce its claim to that title from the supposed word "Chrestus." The word commencing the inscription has no "h" in it; and, moreover, if it were Chrestus, this was a Roman cognomen, and has frequently been found in inscriptions. *Vide Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, Vol. IV., No. 2457: "Methe cominiaes atellana amat Chrestum. Corde sit utreis que Venus Pompeiana propitia et semper concordēs veivant." Also in the *Addimenta ad Corpus*, Vol. IV., in Vol. VI., Pars I., of *Ephemeris Epigraphica Corporis Inscriptionum Latinarum, supplementum*, p. 349, is quoted at No. 944: "D[is] M[anibus] I. Flavius Constans P. P. sibi et suis libertis Libertubusque Posterisque eorum se vivus inchoavit et flavii sabinus et chrestus liberti heredes eius cum maceria clusum consummaverunt." These quotations show that Chrestus need have had nothing to do with Christ, even if it is not already clear to most people that the word cannot be thus construed. Following the religious vein, it naturally occurs to us that Christian graffiti however, referring to the cruci-

* Since this article was in type we have seen Mr. J. C. Waller's paper on these paintings written in 1877—*Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxiv., p. 219. We are surprised to see from it how much these pictures have lost since then. Many details which he describes are now gone. What another twenty-one years will do for them may be easily imagined. We here give the inscription figured in the *Antiquary*, p. 72, Fig. 2, as it could be read when Mr. Waller, saw it: "Orate p' ai' b' Johis elan et sarre uxoris ejus."

fixion or to the cross, can be quoted. It has been reiterated that a cross was found in Pompeii, in the house of Pansa, or, rather, in a baker's shop, which formed part of the mansion. It was of stucco, but it was probably *not* a Christian symbol, and it would require more space than can be given here to completely explain its full signification; but the word *crux* has been found in Pompeii, as, for example, one published in *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, Vol. IV., at No. 2082: "In cruce *figarus*." Professor Zangermeister says *figarus* stands for *figaris*.

With regard to the figure on the right of the word *crescens*, which begins the new Palatine inscription, it probably represents a Y, or species of *crux monogrammatica*. The writer, wishing to caricature the Judaic crucifixion, and, having probably noticed this sign in some other caricature, or in a drawing of some real Christian crucifix, had roughly reproduced it, ignorant alike of its correct form and inner signification. That early Christians possessed drawings or images of the crucifixion is evident from what Padre Garucci wrote of the Graffito Blasfemo in the *Civiltà Cattolica*, 1856, and from these and other emblems of their faith the caricaturists would naturally have received their ideas. There is a like Y in the Graffito Blasfemo. It may have been from this that the figure in the new drawing was copied, the scribbler not knowing that it stood for X and P combined, and equally ignorant of the meaning that those Greek letters had to the Christians, or possibly applying it with a Gnostic acceptance. Of such apostolic symbolism Garucci is perhaps the best exponent in Vol. I. of the six folios *Storia dell' Arte Cristiana*. Vol. VI. of this work gives the Graffito Blasfemo a quarter of the real size, the original of which, discovered in 1856, was removed to the Kircher Museum in Rome.

Of caricatures the ancients were as fond as are we. In Pompeii was discovered a small fresco of the judgment of Solomon, now in the Naples Museum. The pygmies who represent the judge, the women, the soldiers, are all possessed of enormous heads, such as are seen in French caricature, and probably are distorted portraits of some of the officials of Rome or Pompeii with reference to some Italian or local event. Such may be the case with this new crucifixion; but from the scanty tracing—which, however, I must acknowledge from frequent experience to be a difficult thing to produce correctly in the dark—we cannot tell whether or no the old joke against the Jews and Christians is reproduced by means of the ass's head on the crucified figure as it was in the graffito of 1856. We are, however, given to understand that the traces of a cross between the two others is to be seen. To do this justice requires a careful tracing by a practised archæologist. That the original itself is a mere graffito by some untrained hand is clear from the careless drawing of the nude-looking figures and the faulty Latin grammar, and the probabilities are that the amatory verses were scratched by another writer. But Mr. Reynaud, in the *Standard* of February 19, is in error when he gives 1857 as the date of the discovery of the Graffito Blasfemo; 1856 is correct. He also refers

to the supposed worship of asses by Jews before the birth of Christ, which, however, does not alter the age of that graffito which was drawn on walls that were contemporary with early Christianity; moreover, he overlooks the fact that Anubis was not crucified, and that that, coupled with the ass's head of the supposed Jewish God, in itself points to a reference to Christ. So much for Mr. Reynaud.

But Tertullian, writing in the second or third century, speaks of another caricature of the God of the Christians. He says: "There has just been made public in the next town a new edition of our God. It is a mercenary [a gladiator], practised in escaping from beasts, who originated this picture with the following inscription: 'The ass-headed God of the Christians.'" He had the ears of a donkey, besides a hooved foot, and, holding a book in hand, was clothed in a toga. We laughed over the name and the design." An intaglio corresponding to this was afterwards found. This makes us all the more regret that the centre cross, if bearing a crucified figure, is not forthcoming, and it may be even probable that it had purposely been obliterated by some Christian whom it offended, which would point to the chance of its being another representation of the Crucified One with an ass's head. But since writing this, it is said that the whole graffito has been rendered illegible. Possibly it irritated modern Roman Christians, who, in spite of their so-called scientific spirit of investigation, contentedly followed the example laid down by their predecessors.

I may be wrong in my deductions, owing to the scant and faulty tracings seen in England, but as I have frequently made correct tracings myself of other graffiti, and a few years ago discovered some that were difficult enough to copy in one of the dark towers of the fortifications of Pompeii, I may suggest that, if the German transcribers have got a clear tracing of the inscriptions, and their version of its "profane and obscene" sense be correct, which is not unlikely, the graffito only goes to prove again the early tendency to Gnosticism, or the attempt to fasten Eastern philosophies on Christianity, and explain to themselves these new mysteries by means of the occult learning of the ancient, that spread with Christianity amongst the civilized nations of the Roman Empire.

H. P. FITZ-GERALD MARRIOTT.

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II.—THE DATE OF WALTHAM CHURCH.

HAVING met with an important letter from Mr. Burges in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for January, 1860, which, besides supplying valuable information on the above subject, reminds me that there was a clerical error in my letter last month, I lose no time in sending you this correction for insertion in the next number of the *Antiquary*. It will be seen from the subjoined extracts from Mr. Burges's letter that the ornamentation of the third pillar from the east, on the south side, is in chevron grooves, and not in spirals, which occur only in the first or easternmost pillars on each side the chancel. The small holes, discovered by Mr. Stamp, are

consequently in the chevron grooves, and, as stated in my letter, in the clunch or older stones, which it has been found remain in the higher part of the pillar, but only on its south side, the rest of the stonework having been replaced partly in Norman and partly in recent times.

The passage relating to the early work at Waltham is as follows: After saying (*Gentleman's Magazine*, p. 76, 1860) "that the two easternmost pier arches of the nave on the south side, and the easternmost one on the north, have their interior archivolts much more elaborate than those of the other arches," and so look very much as if they had been repaired or rebuilt at a subsequent period (the latter afterwards proving to be the case), Mr. Burges mentions that "the third pillar from the east end on the south side, which is covered with chevrons, had had these chevrons filled up with plaster, and the surface made smooth; upon it three figures under canopies had been drawn, facing respectively the east, north, and west; the south side, being occupied by the column for the vaulting, had no figure."

There would consequently have been no opportunity for some time of examining the zigzag grooving, and, as already mentioned, the easternmost pillars, with spirals, having been rebuilt in Norman times, it would have been unlikely that any traces of fastenings would have survived the rebuilding, even if the original clunch had been re-used. Whether any of the older chevron grooving remains in the corresponding third pillar from the east, on the north side, in an unrestored condition has yet to be ascertained. The later ornamentation on the third pillar, on the south side, being of so marked a character might perhaps indicate that it had been the only one inlaid with gilt brass.

I subjoin a second quotation from Mr. Burges's letter (*Gentleman's Magazine*, p. 77): "I wish to call attention to one fact, viz., the almost total absence of what is called hollow moulding in any of the older work of this church, it being a moulding which would be very difficult, if not impossible, to work with an axe parallel to the curved line of a voussoir. It does occur, indeed, in one place in the Abbey, viz., in the east end of the south aisle, which led into the transept; but there the columns which support it slightly differ from the others, and look very like an insertion."

J. PARK HARRISON.



Archæological News.

We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

SALES.

SALE OF BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS.—Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods concluded yesterday their three days' sale of the collection of books and manuscripts, the property of Mr. Harold Baillie Weaver, the gross total of the 528 lots being

£5,527 7s. 6d. It is stated that the works were for the most part bought at sums much beyond a reasonable market value, three years ago, and they have now been sold at the other extreme. The principal lots in yesterday's portion were the following: *Preces Piæ, cum calendario*, a fine MS. of the fifteenth century, by a French scribe, with thirteen exquisite miniatures, £108 (Robson); J. Ruskin, *Works*, in nine volumes, first editions, £34 (Sotheran); *Voltaire, La Henriade, 1770*, a fine copy with a duplicate set of the plates and vignettes before letters, £20 (Pearson); *Saint-Pierre, Paul et Virginie, 1806*, on paper vélin, with the plates in four states, £26 (Nattali); *O. Uzanne, Son Altesse la Femme, 1885*, a unique copy of this beautiful book, with forty-two of the original drawings in water-colour, etc., £43 (Quaritch); *O. Uzanne, La Française du Siècle, 1888*, also a unique copy, with the fifty original drawings in water-colours, etc., by A. Lynch, £55 (Sabin); *R. H. Horne, History of Napoleon, 1841*, extended from two volumes to five by the insertion of 700 portraits, engravings, letters, drawings, caricatures, etc., £84 (Bumpus); *Novum Testamentum, Sancti Pauli Epistolæ, etc.*, a twelfth-century MS., £25 (C. F. Murray), at the Phillipps sale this realized £57; *Ovid, Metamorphosis et Fasti*, a magnificent Italian MS. of the fifteenth century on 292 leaves of pure vellum, with the commencement of many of the divisions and chapters of the work in capitals of burnished gold and ultramarine, formerly in Dr. Hawtrey's collection, £310 (Quaritch), at the Stuart sale in 1895 this sold for £650; a Persian MS., *Shâhnâma of Firdawsî*, a splendid MS. on 574 leaves of glazed paper with twenty-nine fine full-page illuminated paintings, £135 (Marks); *Psalterium Latine*, a tenth-century MS. on 186 leaves of very thick vellum, £295 (Lord Crawford); *Cl. Ptolemæus, Magnæ Constructionis*, the editio princeps, with the signature of "Joannes Casaubonis Isacci F. 1611" on title, £20 10s. (Leighton). The Shakespeare folios were the first, 1623, sold with all faults, the title made up, with reprint of the portrait, etc., £98 (Tregaskis); the second, 1632, £64 (White); another copy of the second, £44 (White); the third, 1664, £107 (Quaritch); the fourth, 1685, £20 (White); and another of the same, £35 (Pickering), these folios are said to have cost the late owner about £5,000; and *M. A. Thiers, History of the French Revolution, 1838*, the five volumes inlaid and enlarged to ten royal folio, by the insertion of 1,184 engravings, portraits, autographs, etc., £115 (Bumpus).—*Times*, April 1.

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THE SCHIEFFELIN COINS.—Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge concluded on Saturday the four days' sale of the collection of coins of Mr. S. B. Schieffelin, of New York. The sale of 684 lots realized a total of £1,052, and included the following: *Syrakuse medallion or dekadrachm*, head of Persephone to left, a very rare variety struck from a broken obverse die, £10 (Spink); *Syrakuse, Philistis, 20-litra piece*, veiled head of the Queen to left, fine specimen, £10 7s. (Spink); *Thrace, Lysimachos, gold stater*, diademed head of Alexander the Great to right, £10 2s. (Read); *Lamp-*

sakos, electrum distater, forepart of winged horse to left, within vine wreath, £12 10s. (Spink). The Egyptian gold coins included Ptolemaios II., with his wife Arsinoë II., octadrachm, fine example, £15 (Chapman); a similar coin of Arsinoë, veiled diademed head of the Queen to right, £13 (Hirsch); and a similar coin of Ptolemaios III., bust of King to right wearing radiate diadem and ægis, £13 5s. (Hirsch); a silver dekadrachm of Arsinoë II.; £13 12s.; and a Kyrene gold stater, quadriga to right, driven by female charioteer, £12 2s. (Hirsch).—*Times*, April 4.

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SALE OF BOOKS AND MSS.—Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge began yesterday a three days' sale of books and manuscripts, including the library of the late Mr. Philip Honywood, of Marks Hall, Essex (sold by order of the Court of Chancery), a portion of the musical library of Mr. A. J. Hipkins, F.S.A., a part of the library of Mr. Walter Hamilton, and other properties. The day's sale of 291 lots realized £916, and included the following: An imperfect copy of the first edition of the Bishop's Bible, 1568, the copy said to have been presented by Queen Elizabeth to a member of the Honywood family, the centre-piece of the cover engraved with the Royal Arms, and with the initials "El. R. E." on each side, £22 10s. (Tregaskis); an imperfect copy of the Cronycle of Englonde wyth the Frute of Tymes, printed at Westminster by Wynkyn de Worde, 1497, very rare, £22 (Pickering); a complete copy of The Greate Herball, 1561, and with it is bound up an imperfect one of Bullein's Bulwarke of Defence against all Sicknes, etc., 1562, £20 (Quaritch); A. de Pluvinel, L'Instruction du Roy en l'Exercice de Monter à Cheval, 1625, with the beautiful plates by Crispin de Pas, and portraits of Louis XIII. and others, £21 10s. (Quaritch).—*Times*, April 5.

* * *

ART SALE.—Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Wood's sold on Wednesday and yesterday the old English silver plate, the property of a lady of rank, a collection of objects of art and decoration from Blundeston Lodge, Lowestoft, and Ayscough Fee Hall, Spalding, the property of the late Mr. Maurice Johnson (whose library was sold at another place yesterday), and property from various sources. The silver included a Charles II. plain tumbler cup, gilt inside, circa 1665, nearly 5 oz., at £3 per oz., and a larger ditto, by the same maker, 6 oz., at 64s. per oz. (Phillips); and a small Commonwealth porringer, the lower part *repoussé* with foliage, 1657, nearly 3 oz., at £9 per oz. (Clarke); a suite of three panels of old Gobelin's tapestry, the largest being 98 inches by 66 inches, and the two others 98 inches by 24 inches, 600 guineas (Sir S. Crossley); and an old English walnut-wood oblong chest, richly mounted with pierced scutcheons of scroll foliage, etc., 58 inches wide, the treasure-chest of Charles I.; the royal cipher was removed by the Cromwellian soldiers, 65 guineas (Cunliffe).—*Times*, March 25.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

At the weekly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, on March 24, letters were read from the Bishop of St. David's and the Archdeacon of Cardigan deploring the recent destruction of part of the ruins of Strata Florida Abbey, and announcing that the Vicar of Strata Florida had undertaken to prevent further demolition.—Mr. P. Norman exhibited a rubbing of a bell inscription of the year 1519 from Kettins, Forfarshire. Mr. T. Boynton exhibited the church plate of the parish of Lowthorpe, Yorks, comprising a communion cup and cover, a mazer, and a stoneware jug mounted in silver-gilt. These vessels were discovered by Messrs. Fallow and Leadman in the course of their investigation regarding the old church plate of Yorkshire, in connection with the work on the subject which they have undertaken for the Yorkshire Archæological Society.—Mr. J. R. Mortimer communicated an account of the opening of a number of the "Danes' Graves" at Kilham, Yorks, including one that contained a chariot burial of the early Iron Age. The objects found in the graves were exhibited by the kindness of the committee of the York Museum and Mr. Harrison Broadley. After the paper the following resolution was carried unanimously: "In view of the great importance of the remains found in the excavations in the Danes' Graves, the Society of Antiquaries of London would urge upon the owner of the land, Mr. H. B. Harrison Broadley, the desirability of further explorations on the site of these interments, and would suggest that a local committee be formed for the conduct of the diggings. The society would give such advice and assistance as might be desirable."

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At a meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, on April 6, Mr. Mill Stephenson exhibited rubbings of incised slabs from the churches of Madron, Ludgvan, and St. Buryan, Cornwall. These slabs of black slate are peculiar to the county, and are of local manufacture. The figures are in slight relief, but the inscriptions are incised.

Mr. Talfourd Ely, F.S.A., read a paper on the antiquities of Hayling Island. In the year 1045 the Manor of Hayling was granted to the church and monks of Winchester; but William the Conqueror gave the greater part of the island to the Abbey of Jumièges. In the reign of Henry III. a priory was built in Hayling, which, on the suppression of alien priories by Henry V. was bestowed on his new foundation of Carthusians at Shene. Henry VIII. granted the priory of Hayling to the College of Arundel. Before the building of the priory there was a church in Hayling; but it was swallowed up by the sea in the times of the Edwards. The older font in South Hayling Church may have belonged to this earlier edifice. The later church dates from the thirteenth century, and contains many curious features. North Hayling Church is perhaps more ancient. Near it is the oldest house in the island.

The Manor House dates only from 1777, but stands on the site of an older building, to which

belonged the moat, the square well, and the manorial dovecote. Close by is the old tithe barn, 140 feet long by 40 feet broad, said to be "capable of holding upwards of 150 loads of sheaf-wheat." Its stone basement is said to date from the fourteenth century. In 1293 we hear of the prior holding a "Watermill worth by the year sixty shillings." This was no doubt represented by the tidal mill, some of the charred timbers of which are still standing.

Tournier Bury is an almost circular space, surrounded by an earthen rampart and fosse, and is of British origin.

In the Towncil Field, not far from North Hayling Church, are the foundations of a large building, near which much pottery has been found, and also coins, ranging from a middle brass of Augustus to a British imitation of a coin of Postumus. During an experimental excavation of this site Mr. Ely has discovered, in a trench 21 feet long, over fifty *tesserae*, which had obviously formed part of a mosaic pavement. This established the Roman origin of the remains. For the illustration of Mr. Ely's paper Mr. H. R. Trigg, of Hayling, lent the above-mentioned coins and several sketches; and Mr. Ely exhibited photographs and specimens of pottery given to him by Mr. Carpenter Turner, the owner of the site in question.

Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., contributed a paper on "More Picture Board Dummies," being a continuation of the subject treated by him on former occasions. He first dealt with those that exist in the Town Hall, Dorchester. These figures are life-size, clad in armour, each having his hand resting on a large shield with armorial bearings thereon, and were made some thirty years ago as a decoration of the town on the occasion of a local festival. He also gave descriptions of two dummies in the possession of Sir E. R. P. Edgcombe, representing a boy and girl, also of a little Dutch girl, the property of Major Brown, of Callaly Castle, Northumberland. Perhaps the most interesting of the series were four from Raby Castle. Two of these are grenadiers, one a peasant woman with a basket of eggs, and the other a man carrying a goose. Of the first two Chancellor Ferguson brought detailed evidence to show that they represent Royal Welsh Fusiliers of the time of George II. Chancellor Ferguson exhibited photographs and drawings of the various dummies described.

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At the March meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTI-QUARIES OF SCOTLAND, Sheriff Mackay read a paper entitled "Notes and Queries on the Custom of Gavelkind in Kent, Ireland, Wales, and Scotland." The archaic system of succession to lands known by this name, he said, presented a problem long keenly contested, and even considered insoluble. Gavelkind under that name had not been traced outside the British Islands, in which it existed in three different varieties respectively peculiar to Kent, Wales, and Ireland, while in Scotland its traces were slender and doubtful. It was known in Kent before the Norman Conquest, and still existed there.

In Ireland it had existed long before there was any written law, and there it was abolished in the reign of James I. In Wales it was also of unknown antiquity, and was abolished under Henry VIII. He then went on to show the distinctions between the three varieties, dwelling especially on the complications of the Irish system, exemplified in the Brehon laws. After discussing the philological aspects of the word and its derivatives, and referring to the three different derivations attributed to it, according as it was derived from the Celtic, Anglo-Saxon, or Teutonic, he drew attention to a number of points which seemed to favour a Celtic derivation. Both its component parts were found in Scottish Gaelic, and there were traces in the old system of land division in the Highlands which were suggestive of some similar custom.

Mr. David Macbentchie discussed the question of the frequent occurrence in British topography of the words "man," "men," and "maiden," principally in place-names applied to stones and rocks, and assigned the origin of these names in the majority of cases to the Cymric words "man," "men," or "medn," signifying a rock or stone.

Mr. A. G. Reid described the state of the ruins of the Abbey of Inchaffray in 1789, from materials compiled from the correspondence of General Hutton with Mr. John Dow, then the tenant of the Abbey. This correspondence is partly in the hands of Mr. Reid and partly supplied from General Hutton's MSS. in the Advocate's Library. When Mr. Dow wrote, the only part of the Abbey remaining was the north gable of the house, where the clergy lived. On the east or north-east side of the area stood the church and steeple. The latter fell in the end of the reign of Charles II. On the south-east side of the church was the burial ground. On the south side was the Charter house and the Abbot's house, to which water was conducted in leaden pipes from the Lady Well. On the west side were the houses of the clergy, and beyond them a fine fruit garden. The whole of the buildings were surrounded by a wall of ashlar work, and outside the wall by water, the access from the south being by a bridge over the Pow, and on the north-east by a stone causeway, 60 feet broad. The different parts of the monastery were pulled down at different times to supply material for modern buildings. In the church was found an effigy in armour, said to represent one of the Earls of Strathearn, which was taken to Abercairney, and in Mr. Dow's time two stone coffins and a fragment of an inscribed stone still remained upon the site of the church.

Mr. J. T. Irvine gave descriptions of some sepulchral cairns discovered by the blowing of the sand on the sands of Bracon, in North Yell, Shetland, and of a sculptured stone discovered at South Garth, in the island of Yell, and subsequently lost. The tops of the cairns were first made visible in 1862, and Mr. Irvine made plans and partial excavations in 1863, when a skeleton was found, and a tracing made of the skull, which did not appear to be of low capacity. In 1865 Mr. Tate saw five of the cairns, and explored several for the Anthropological Society, finding four skeletons, of which an account is given in the publications of that society. In 1897 Mr.

Irvine again visited the cairns, finding them further exposed to the depth of several feet, and made rough plans and notes to place the facts on record, as the sand is beginning to creep over them again, and they will soon be covered up and forgotten. The sculptured stone found at South Garth upwards of forty years ago was seen by Mr. Thomas Irvine at the peat bank where it was found, and is described by him as covered on both sides with figures of men and ornament. It was to have been taken to the house of the proprietor, Mr. Thomas Mouat, at Belmont, but all attempts to trace it have been fruitless.

The April meeting of the society was held in the library at the National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, on the 11th ult., when Sir Arthur Mitchell described and exhibited a number of neo-archaic objects from different parts of Scotland, recently added to the Museum. These, he said, had an archaic character in respect of the rudeness of their form and purpose; but though they were in reality not archaic, having been all made and used in our own time, the study of them threw light on the study of many objects that were really archaic. Their society was among the first to recognise the value of such objects, and, as a consequence, the national collection was becoming rich in them. His description of them suggested the question of whether they, or any other such rude implements or contrivances, could be properly regarded as representing stages in an evolution from ruder to more skilfully contrived and more efficient methods and implements. Taking the lighting appliances, for instance, we might start with the resinous fir splinter, and go on to a solid fat in the candle; to a liquid fat, or oil, in the cruise; to a volatile oil in the paraffin lamp; to a fixed gas; to imponderable electricity. But though there might be a seeming evolution in this series, yet it had to be admitted that the resinous splinter of fir at the one end in no way led to the discovery and use of solid, liquid, and volatile oils or fats, nor did the fixed gas at the other end lead in any way to the discovery and use of lighting by electricity. The passage from the one to the other marked an advance of knowledge; but the steps of the progress did not spring out of each other, and did not exhibit the phenomena of evolution. But the progress from a very rude contrivance to one less rude, and so on to one that displayed great skill, might disclose real interdependent steps, and to such a case the term evolution might be applicable, yet without implying the operation of a law, or meaning that it had been the result of increasing mental power in those who made and used the improved contrivances. Men who had nothing to depend on for their light but fir splinters or tallow candles might, nevertheless, be as strong intellectually as those who read and worked by gas-light or electric light. The last might live in times of greater knowledge, but it would not follow that they had greater capacity for knowledge. Each generation was born heirs to a greater accumulation of knowledge, and man's environments went on changing for the better. How different was the state of knowledge in our time from what it was in that of our grandfathers. Yet if they reappeared

among us, we all believed they would easily and intelligently fall into the present order of things. Had we any reason to believe otherwise of the grandfathers of our grandfathers? Could anyone fix, or even suggest, the point, going backward, at which this belief must change? Man might be progressing towards a higher position, and might have been growing into his present high position in the ages that were past; but as yet we had no proof that such a progress would take place, or had taken place. It was this want of proof that he wished to emphasize. Was there any proof, from anything we yet knew, that there ever was a time when there did not exist, somewhere on the earth, men of as good mental capacity and of as good bodily build as any who now existed? It seemed to him that there was no such proof, if we limited our inquiry to historic times, and as yet nothing had been discovered which made it possible to say with certainty that the case was, or would be, different in prehistoric times. In our day the environments of man (including the outcome of his scientific and intellectual labour in the past) were of higher character and wider extent than ever before. But the growth of the environments in quantity and quality did not involve a corresponding growth either in man's mental or physical powers. There was nothing to show that those who had had as their servants such things as the steam-engine, the telegraph, and the telephone produced offspring with a storage of power due to the high character of the environments in which they lived. We could never fairly or fully examine this question if we lost sight of the very important fact in anthropology that the human animal without fail bred "shots," just as sheep did. All animals, from man downwards, reproduced badly or imperfectly-constituted individuals among their progeny. The great possession of scientific achievements into which the parents of such human weaklings were born had certainly evolved no corresponding greatness or power in them. Almost all of them were incapable of even understanding the marvellous constituents of their environment, which, indeed, were intelligible only to a small percentage of those who could not be classed as weaklings. Realizing this, we could scarcely feel surprise that the vast changes which had taken place and were taking place in man's environments were the outcome of the intellects and energies of a mere handful of men—an outcome in the production of which the multitude had no share. Let the supply of such exceptional men as Newton, Watt, Kelvin, and Edison come to an end, and there would be an end also to the accretions of knowledge, or, at least, an enormous fall in the rate of its growth. There was no known reason for supposing that these creative men did not appear in the upper rank in the scale of reproduction just in the same way as the weaklings appeared at the bottom. Their appearance there was not due to any law of evolution. Man's offspring was made up of three classes—those imperfectly constituted; those having the average constitution, varying, of course, within a certain range; and those with a constitution superior to the average, and thereby endowed with potentialities superior to

their fellows. It was the last class mainly that gave shape and growth to our environment. Then it had to be remembered that the exceptionally strong at the one end of the scale, who were the leaders and creators, were much less numerous than the exceptionally weak at the other end, who started with a low viability, had a hard fight for existence, and died off early in the struggle. In consequence of this, and of some grading up in the multitude lying between the exceptionally weak and the exceptionally strong, the average quality in the reproduced was maintained; in other words, the species was maintained. These views might easily be elaborated, but his present object was merely to suggest the inter-connection between anthropology and archaeology, and to point out that while it was the business of archaeology to disclose the condition of early man, the hope of its success had risen since its methods had been brought into line with those of other branches of science.

In the second paper, Mr. James Curle, jun., gave some notes on the traditional story associated with the silver chain known as "Midside Maggie's Girdle," with the view of connecting it and the story of its owners with the authentic history of the Earl of Lauderdale, who, in 1651, was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and confined in the Tower for several years thereafter. The girdle, which is a fine specimen of the Scottish silversmiths' work of the time, has been presented to the National Museum of Antiquities, through the author and Mr. R. Romanes, as a memorial of the late Mr. James Curle of Morriston, Melrose, who took such a keen interest in the society.

In the third paper, Mr. Alexander Hutcheson, Broughty Ferry, gave an account of the discovery of a Bronze Age burial-place on the Hill of West Mains of Auchterhouse, which had been explored by Mr. D. S. Cowans, the proprietor. The top of the hill was crowned by a cairn, which was found to contain a cist near the centre, on the floor of which were two small heaps of burnt human bones mingled with ashes. In one of these there was found a fine bronze dagger, with remains of the handle of ox-horn, which had been fastened to the blade by nine rivets. Bronze daggers are not unfrequently found with cremated burials, but the present example is of a very rare type, and its interest is enhanced by the preservation of the handle of horn. The careful examination of the structure of the cairn, carried out by Mr. Cowans, also revealed some interesting facts regarding the manner in which the construction of the burial-place proceeded, and resulted in the discovery of two other very thin blades of bronze, which, however, were so much decayed that they fell to pieces on being touched. A fine drawing made by Mr. Hutcheson immediately after the discovery of the dagger, and before its handle had warped and shrunk in the drying, was exhibited, along with a large ground-plan and section of the cairn.

In the fourth paper, Dr. Robert Munro, secretary, discussed the subject of prehistoric trepanning, with reference to a large number of examples of trepanned skulls which he had examined both in the old and new worlds. At the close of the paper Professor

Annandale made some remarks on the surgical aspects of the question.

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A meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held on the evening of March 29 in the Royal Dublin Society's premises, Leinster House. Dr. E. Percival Wright, vice-president, presided, and there was a large attendance.

Rev. Sterling de C. Williams read a paper on "The Termon of Durrow." In the course of his paper he said that Durrow continued to be the centre of light and learning for many centuries. The light kindled there by St. Columba might have flickered and grown dim, but the light of that lamp had never been quenched, even though it might never afterwards have shone with the brightness of its palmy days. Illustrations of the Book of Durrow were here shown on the screen, and Bishop Healy's description of this celebrated copy of the Four Gospels was quoted. A picture of the Crozier of Durrow was next shown. This most interesting object, he said, had been removed from the parish of Durrow, but it might now be seen in the Museum of Irish Antiquities in Dublin. No one could see it without being convinced that it bore signs of very great antiquity. Indeed, the description in the catalogue of the museum ascribed it to the sixth century. The word "Termon" was, some authorities held, derived from the Latin word *terminus*, and was applied to free and unprotected land attached to the monastic establishments of the early ages. Pictures of the probable site of the Durrow monastery and the land surrounding it were shown, and details were given of the enclosure of the land around the monastery, and the conversion of Durrow into a Celtic stronghold.

A paper by Miss Margaret Stokes, honorary fellow of the society, was read. The paper dealt with the instruments of the Passion as depicted on tombstones. The custom seemed to be characteristic of German and Flemish art, but it also prevailed in parts of Ireland, notably in the district of Ormond. It would be curious if, on investigation, it was found that the introduction of this custom in Ireland was due to some German or Flemish influence. The most complete set of these instruments in Ireland was that on the tomb of Lord William Fitzgerald, in the church of Kilkea, county Kildare.

The paper was referred to the council for publication.

The programme contained the announcement of a paper on "Walter Reagh Fitzgerald: a Noted Outlaw of the Sixteenth Century," by Lord Walter Fitzgerald, M.R.I.A., fellow of the society. On the proposition of Lord Walter, the paper was taken as read.

The following papers were taken as read, and referred to the council for publication in the journal of the society: "The Inauguration Chair of the O'Neills of Clandeboyne," by William Fraser, F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A., Fellow; "Notes on the Diary of a Dublin Lady of the Eighteenth Century, Part II.," by Henry F. Berry, M.A.; "Presbyterian Marriages from Records of Armagh Congre-

gation," by W. Frazer, F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A., Fellow; "Irish Bells in Brittany," by James Coleman; "The Gates of Glory, Dingle, Co. Kerry," by R. A. S. Macalister, M.A.; "The Site of Raymond's Fort, Dundonalf," by Goddard H. Orpen, M.A.

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The annual general meeting of the SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on March 23 at the Town Hall, Lewes.—The hon. secretary (Mr. Michell Whitley) reported that the whole of Vol. xli. was in type, and would be issued in the course of the next month.

The annual report for 1897 was then read. It referred to the meetings of the society during the year, and stated that since the last meeting Vol. xl. has been issued to members. The arrangements the committee had made would result in such a financial saving that it would now be possible to issue a volume annually, and this they intended to do.—The committee had elected Mr. C. G. Turner, of Lewes, clerk in Mr. Sawyer's place. The Congress of Archæological Societies, in union with the Society of Antiquaries of London, was held at Burlington House on December 1, at which their society was duly represented by Mr. Lewis Andre, F.S.A., and Mr. R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A. It would be seen from the accounts that the finances of the society were in a satisfactory condition, and it would be noticed that the committee had invested the sum of £120 in consols. This sum represented the life compositions of life members who had been elected during the past nine years. The consols were invested in the names of Major Molyneux, Mr. Latter Parsons, and Mr. H. Michell Whitley as trustees for the society, and a proper trust-deed had been executed. The roll of members now stood as follows: On the books, December 31, 1896, 465 ordinary, 80 life, 8 honorary, total 553; on the books, December 31, 1897, 484 ordinary, 82 life, 8 honorary, total 574. This showed a clear gain in the year (after deducting all losses by death, withdrawal, etc.) of 19 ordinary and two life members. There were in all 62 new members elected during the year. The society had sustained a great loss by the sudden and lamented death of Mr. C. P. Phillips, who was for many years the esteemed and energetic honorary curator and librarian of the society, and who, since his removal to Brighton, had acted as local secretary to that town. By the deaths of the Earl of Egmont and Lord Monk Bretton, the society has lost two of its vice-presidents; and by the deaths of the Rev. G. A. Clarkson and Prebendary Gordon it had lost local secretaries at Amberley and South Harting. The committee appealed to the members for their co-operation in introducing new members to the society. The annual subscription was purposely fixed at the low sum of 10s., in order that all interested in the antiquities and history of the county might find no difficulty in joining. The committee were desirous not only of maintaining, but also of increasing, the efficiency of the society, and an increased membership, such as might be well expected from such a county as Sussex, would enable

them to more fully advance the cause of local archæology in numerous ways. Documents relating to the county and other materials were ready for publication, and excavations might be undertaken which would not fail in adding to their stock of knowledge of the history of the county.—The accounts of receipts and payments showed a balance in hand and at the bank of £134 6s. 10d.

The chairman (the Rev. Chancellor Parish), commenting on the report, said that the head and front of the success of the proceedings last year was due to the hon. secretary, Mr. Michell Whitley. The society had now entered smooth water. They had got the wind behind them, and were going to sail on a very good and prosperous voyage. He referred to the district meeting at Rotherfield in August, and said that such meetings were likely to add greatly to the number of the society's members. In the past difficulty had arisen because of dissatisfaction in the delay of publishing the volumes, the complaint being that the volumes were not published yearly, but once in two years; but they had heard Vol. xli. had so far advanced that it would be in their hands during next month. In that direction Mr. Michell Whitley had developed matters. In regard to finance, that was satisfactory, and they would notice that 62 new members had been elected, and in this connection he mentioned that the list of defaulters had been reduced from the tens, twenties, and fifties in former years to five, and these would come in when they found the volumes of the society's proceedings were regularly published. In conclusion, he bespoke the co-operation of the members in the matter of getting new members, and in this respect, if they followed the example of the Rev. Canon Cooper, the success of the society was assured.—Mr. D. Parkin suggested that local secretaries should call meetings of the members in their respective districts. It would, he thought, give a fillip to the society.—Mr. G. R. Rice suggested that as a writing of a paper was a formidable undertaking, members who from time to time came across useful notes should send them to the secretary.—The report was adopted.

Canon Cooper then read a paper on the Treasure Trove found at Balcombe on May 23, 1897. He said after such coins were forwarded to the British Museum they were examined by Mr. H. A. Grueber and Mr. A. L. Lawrence, who were of opinion that the coins belonged to the time of Edward III., who in 1384 issued the first regular gold coinage—florins—but they were soon withdrawn, and instead of florins he coined nobles. The coins were of very pure gold, and were the first struck in all Europe, hence their name. The noble was half a mark, or 80 pence, and its weight was just that of the present-day sovereign. In the Balcombe find there were twelve nobles, of which eight were purchased by the British Museum, two by the Sussex Archæological Society, and two returned to the finder. Of the twelve, one of the coinage of 1346 was of a different type from any known before. The other eleven were of the fourth coinage, their dates being determined by the obverse legend, the title of King of France being assumed by Edward III. in 1338. In regard to the groats found, groats were struck by

Edward I., but they were not in general circulation till Edward III.'s reign, and in the Balcombe find only those of the latter reign were found.

The secretary referred to a paper he had received from a Lewes member in regard to the church-wardens' account and register of births and poor-law matters of the parish of St. Michael's, Lewes, which were interesting, and which would be incorporated in Vol. xlii.

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At the March meeting of the GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Mr. J. Dalrymple Duncan reported that in the course of some building operations now being carried out by Messrs. John Paterson and Son at their new brickfield, near Crow Road, on the lands known as the Temple of Garscube, it had been found necessary to remove the last vestiges of the old Temple Farm. Mr. J. Paterson, senr., who is intimately acquainted with the district, and knowing that there was some sort of local tradition that the farm had been erected upon the site of an earlier structure connected with the Templars, had the matter brought under the notice of the Society for investigation before all traces were removed, at the same time offering them every assistance for an extended research if that was considered necessary. The place was carefully examined in presence of Mr. Ralston, the factor of Garscube, and of Mr. Paterson. Nothing, however, was found of earlier date than the farmhouse, which was probably little more than a hundred years old. Many of the dressed stones from the farm buildings might now be seen in the lower part of the back wall of the adjoining tenement. Everyone interested in local history would, he was sure, feel indebted to Mr. Paterson for his care in directing attention to this matter, and for his generous offer of assistance.

Mr. J. J. Spencer exhibited a set of tally-sticks which he had seen in actual use in a village baker's in France, and described the method of their employment.

Professor Ferguson, of the Glasgow University, submitted some further notes on "English Receipt Books of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Centuries." He said that in previous papers he had dealt in an exhaustive manner with foreign technical and medical receipts, and now he proposed to deal with those of England, extending over a space of 250 years—from about the middle of the sixteenth to the early years of the present century. Many of these were cheap handbooks, sold by flying stationers and pedlars, and carried by them all over the country; and many were of the nature of chap-books, printed on coarse paper, of semi-duodecimo size, and rudely bound in brown sheep. Among those of local interest were "Art Treasures or Rarities, printed for Robert Smith, and sold at his shop in the Saltmarket, at the sign of the Gilt Bible, 1761." This was reprinted in 1773 by John Tait, bookseller in the Saltmarket, who was the printer of the *Glasgow Journal*, and had a shop at the head of the Saltmarket. Of a superior description was "A Century of the Names or Scantlings of such Inventions as at present I can

call to mind," by the Marquis of Worcester. This was printed by R. and A. Foulis, 1767, and, like all Foulis' works, was beautifully printed on stout and excellent paper.

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At the March monthly meeting of the PENZANCE NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY Mr. J. Banfield read a paper by the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma on "Australian Lights on Cornish Subjects." Mr. Lach-Szyrma remarked that when they surveyed dolmens, hut circles, and other ancient monuments in West Cornwall, they asked themselves what sort of people were those who erected them. There were, he conceived, subjects of Queen Victoria at this present time who were emerging from the neolithic state, and through them some idea might be formed as to the thoughts and feelings of the early inhabitants of Cornwall. A study of the folklore of the Australian aborigines raised many important questions. Among these were whether some of the Cornish folk-tales might not come to us from remote antiquity, as, for instance, those which dealt with the changing of people into animals, and one which was related to him by Mr. Kelynack, that a certain tree was under the protection of the "briccaboo," who would change anyone cutting it down into a monkey. It might be that there were traces of "totemism" in their Cornish "Mullion Gulls," "St. Ives Hakes," and "Sancreed Hogs." It was possible that some of the Cornish folk-tales were as old as their granite monuments.

The President (Mr. J. B. Cornish) said it was suggested by the council that some of the funds of the society should be spent in excavating at Botrea Hill, Sancreed, on the summit of which were three barrows. In two of these pits were sunk by a Mr. Cotton in 1825, and kistvaens were discovered. Only a very small portion of the area had been disturbed, and nothing had been done there since. He also drew the attention of members to the objects discovered in the excavations at Chysauster, which included pieces of glazed pottery and some rusty iron.

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The newly-formed HAMPSTEAD ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was inaugurated at a meeting in the Hampstead Vestry Hall, on April 6. Sir Walter Besant, the president, occupied the chair, and among those also present were Mr. E. Bond, M.P., Sir R. Temple, and Messrs. J. Seymour Lucas, R.A., Talfourd Ely, J. W. Hales, C. E. Maurice, B. W. Smith, John Haynes, and C. J. Munich, hon. secretary and treasurer. Sir W. Besant, in opening the proceedings, stated that the society was formed on March 23 last, its objects being the study, and, as far as possible, the recording of antiquarian and historical matters, and also, should necessity arise, the protection of any historic landmark from needless violation. Having advised the members to take up a definite line of work, Sir W. Besant remarked on the many interesting associations with which Hampstead was surrounded. In the Middle Ages, when it was a small village on

the fringe of a forest, it was, he said, chiefly known to the people of London in connection with the pilgrimages which took place to the shrines of Our Lady of the Oak, Our Lady of Muswell Hill, and Our Lady of Willesden. In the eighteenth century the mineral springs became popular, and before long Hampstead vied with Tunbridge Wells and Bath as a fashionable resort. Many well-known men were at some time or other connected with Hampstead either as residents or visitors, among them being Addison, Steele, Sterne, Samuel Johnson, Keats, Leigh Hunt, Constable, Romney, William Blake, Chatham, Mansfield, and Wilberforce. Clearly the work before the society was real and useful work, and work that would be well worthy of the attention of its members. He hoped they would keep the Heath steadily before their minds. He wanted to have that noble open space preserved in its integrity as a heath and not as a park. They must take care that trees were not planted there that did not belong to heaths, and that no more of the beautiful gorse was grubbed up by the authorities. On the proposition of Mr. Hales, a resolution was passed expressing satisfaction at the establishment of the society, and asking for the hearty support of the inhabitants of Hampstead.

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The usual meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE was held on March 30, when Mr. Carr read Mr. Adamson's report with regard to the proposed destruction of the lighthouse tower and Governor's house in Tynemouth Castle. The secretary of the Trinity House, in response to an application made to him, had forwarded information to the effect that the entire removal would be carried out in the autumn, though the local authorities had stated that a portion would be left to be utilized as a signal station. The replacing of the lighthouse by the one being built on St. Mary's Island would insure better protection for vessels coming from the north. The Governor's house was to be destroyed in order to furnish a recreation ground for the soldiers engaged at the battery. Several of the members suggested that Mr. Donkin, M.P. for Tynemouth, should be communicated with in order that he might bring the matter before the Government. Dr. Adamson exhibited an excellently painted miniature of William III., encased in beautifully carved ivory, apparently forming half of a locket. On the back were engraved the Royal arms, and it was conjectured that originally a miniature of Mary had occupied the missing half. The relic was the property of Mr. Galloway, of Gateshead, in whose family it had been for some time. Mr. Knowles reported that the ruin at Jesmond, known as King John's Palace, had now been thoroughly repaired, and it was eminently satisfactory to know that it was in a condition to withstand further decay. A circular was read by Dr. Hodgkin advocating the preservation of old manuscripts, by means of which it was often made easier to reconstruct the history of the past. A memoir of the late Mr. W. H. D. Longstaffe, a vice-president of the society, written by Mr. Richard Wel-
ford, M.A., was read by Mr. Heslop; and the

meeting concluded with a few extracts from Mr. George Skelley's *Notes on Alnwick Parish Church*, read by Dr. Hodgkin.

* * *

The tenth and last meeting of the session of the HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE was presided over by the vice-president (Mr. J. Paul Rylands). Mr. John Thompson exhibited some eighteenth-century ladies' jewellery. A paper on "Archæological Discoveries at Birkenhead Priory, with remarks on Conservation versus Restoration of Ancient Buildings," was read by Mr. E. W. Cox, who commenced with extracts from some of the early grants and a plan of the position of the early Norman Church, with an account of the various additions and alterations that took place from time to time up to the dissolution. Several lantern slides, specially prepared for this lecture by Mr. Haswell, of Chester, the contractor to the restoration committee, were put on the screen and described in detail by Mr. Cox. Mr. A. M. Robinson spoke at some length on the success that had attended the efforts of the committee in preserving these interesting remains from destruction. The meeting brought to a close a most successful session.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

A HISTORY OF THE PARISH OF SELATTYN. Compiled chiefly from original sources by the Hon. Mrs. Bulkeley-Owen (Gwenrhian Gwynedd). 8vo., pp. 477. Oswestry: Woodall, Minshall, and Co.

We have very great pleasure in drawing attention to the publication of this book. Careful and accurate parochial history, such as that of Mrs. Bulkeley-Owen's *History of Selattyn*, is always useful as a contribution to the general history of the country at large, besides possessing its own especial value and importance locally. The parish with this curious name is situated in the extreme north-west of Shropshire on the confines of the county of Denbigh. The origin and meaning of the name Mrs. Bulkeley-Owen frankly admits that she cannot solve, and that it "still remains a mystery." This is much better than indulging, as so many people do, in wild guesses. We see, indeed, that some wise person has sought to derive Selattyn "from Cælestine the Pope when St. Martin was Bishop of Tours." This is about as good a specimen of guesswork as we have ever met with. Unfortunately this clever piece of etymological derivation occurs in "an anonymous and undated manuscript." It is indeed a pity the author's name has not been preserved!

The book deals *seriatim* with the general history and descent of the manor, the various hamlets and houses of Brogyntyn, Pentrepant, Oldport, Brynbarra, etc., Selattyn church (of which a picture showing the exterior as it was in 1826 is given), and the ecclesiastical history of the parish, much of which is interwoven with the fortunes of Dr. Sacheverell, who was at one time Rector of Selattyn. Two pictures are reproduced from satirical playing-cards of the time, one, the six of diamonds, having a picture of Sacheverell in his coach approaching the Welsh hills. The people appear to be of the poorest and lowest class, and the goats are depicted as scampering up the hill-sides. The legend is

"Here Welch Parishioners attend his Coach,
And joy to See their Minister's Approach."

The other card, the ten of diamonds, has a picture of Sacheverell receiving institution to the parish of Selattyn. The legend in this case is

"St. Asaph's Bishop for his Flock's Instruction
Allows him Institution and Induction."

A strong point in Mrs. Bulkeley-Owen's book is the information which it gives as to families settled in Selattyn, or less directly connected with the parish, the result being a very valuable piece of family history with several carefully compiled pedigrees in tabular form, including, it may be mentioned, those of Brogyntyn, Bonnor, Carew, Davies of Gwysaney, Daker, Edwards of Chirk and of Talgarth, Godolphin, Hanmer, Ireland, Lloyd of Aston, of Leaton Knolls, and of Swanhill, Powell of Park, Pryce, Venables, and others. Several original letters from Lord Harlech's muniments are printed for the first time, many of them throwing fresh light on the history of the Civil War in North Wales. The volume is illustrated by facsimiles of numerous signatures, amongst them, besides royal and other signatures of notable persons, those of Dr. Sacheverell and most of the later incumbents of the parish. This is an interesting feature which might well be adopted in other local histories more frequently than it is. We are greatly pleased with Mrs. Bulkeley-Owen's book, which is a thoroughly good model of what a parish history ought to be.



YOUNG'S LITERAL TRANSLATION OF THE BIBLE.
(New edition.) Cloth 8vo., pp. 763. Edinburgh: G. A. Young and Co., Bible publishers.

This is a work which it is a little difficult to review in a publication like the *Antiquary*. The "Revised Version," as it is called (of the New Testament at least), is so universally condemned for its pedantic and factious changes from the Authorized Bible that there is no reason to wonder, as the publishers appear to do, that it has not interfered with the demand for the "literal translation" by Dr. Robert Young. The explanation is that the Revised Version falls between two stools. It is too pedantic and irritating in its needless changes for public use in reading. It is not strictly literal enough for those who want a word for word translation. Those who want the latter have it in the

skilful translation by Dr. Young, which will probably hold its own for what it professes to be for some time to come. Of course there are many things, of necessity, open to criticism and debate in such a book; but taking it for what it is, it is probably as well done as any one man could do such a thing. Its popularity attests this recognition of its usefulness. The volume (minion type) is clearly printed and neatly got up. More we needly hardly say.



THE CERAMICS OF SWANSEA AND NANTGARW. By William Turner Buchran. Crown 4to.; pp. xii, 349 (with 33 collotype plates). London: Bemrose and Sons, Limited. Price 42s.

This handsome—we had almost said sumptuous—volume forms an admirable monograph on the ceramics of Swansea and Nantgarw, and will be very generally welcomed as a thoroughly satisfactory book by all who are competent to form an opinion on the subject. We rather understand from some remarks in the Preface that the author has felt a little nervous as to the kind of reception which his labours might meet with. There was surely no need for apprehension on this score at all. A work which is the outcome of several years' preparation, and which has been a labour of love on the part of the author is not likely to miss the mark. In the present instance Mr. Turner may rest assured that his book is not merely (thanks to its excellent illustrations) a beautiful one, but that it is a very valuable and important addition to existing literature on the subject of English ceramics.

The Cambrian Pottery at Swansea was founded in 1761, and finally closed about 1870, while the pottery at Nantgarw (a village near Cardiff, and still in a humble way turning out tobacco-pipes and common earthenware) only produced its best examples of work during the years 1812, 1813, 1814, and 1817 to 1819. Yet in the brief periods of their existence these two potteries turned out some admirable porcelain work, well qualified to hold its own against almost anything of the kind produced elsewhere in this country.

Mr. Turner traces the origin, history, and vicissitudes of the two potteries, together with notices of their proprietors and the artists employed, as well as a description of the methods of manufacture adopted, and the reader who may not be familiar with the work turned out at Swansea or Nantgarw can form a very good idea of the charm and beauty of various pieces from the excellent plates (many of them in colours) which are given in the work.

It is claimed for the book in the preface, in the first place, that it is the history of two factories in which the very best of our British porcelains were produced. Secondly, that all the facts it contains have been carefully verified, and that nothing has been taken on mere hearsay evidence. Thirdly, and specially, that it is illustrated by one of the latest developments in art ceramics, namely, coloured collotypes, in order to show the mannerisms of the artists, so as to protect the collector and connoisseur. These claims are fully substantiated in every respect, and the book is one

which reflects credit on all connected with its production.

We ought also to say that it contains an excellent illustrated account of the Swansea "Etruscan Ware," reprinted from a paper which appeared in our contemporary the *Reliquary*, and also a thoughtful excursus by Mr. R. Drane, of Cardiff, on "The Mannerisms of the Artists." We are only sorry that we cannot find space here to enter at all into detail in regard to the subject of which the work under notice deals in every respect in an eminently satisfactory manner.



THE RECORDS OF THE BURGERY OF SHEFFIELD, COMMONLY CALLED THE TOWN TRUST. Cloth, crown 8vo., pp. lxiii, 540. London: *Elliot Stock*. Price 10s. 6d.

It is difficult to realize that Sheffield, with its present huge population, has only of late years become a corporate town. It has indeed quite recently been made a titular "city," and its chief magistrate honoured with the prefix of "lord." Yet, although its corporate life and dignity only date from yesterday, Sheffield is no mushroom, like Barrow or Middlesbrough, but is a very ancient town. How it came to grow together and maintain itself in an unincorporated condition we have not space to enter upon. Its life was a curious mixture of that of a large country village, with certain town features, which became inevitable in consequence of its size, and which were in part derived from a charter granted to its inhabitants in 1297 by the lord, Thomas, Lord Furnival. Under this charter the inhabitants were formed into a Trust known as the Sheffield "Burgery" or "Town Trustees," and by means of it the affairs of the community were regulated. Thus Sheffield presents to the student of English social history a peculiar instance of a large "town-village" ruled by Trustees under a manorial grant, instead of under a charter of incorporation, raising it to the position, and conferring on it the privileges of a borough. There are other towns which were in some respects similarly situated as regards their organization, but none were exactly on all fours with Sheffield in this matter. It is no doubt true, as Bishop Stubbs says, that the powers granted to Sheffield by the Furnival charter were little short of those of a corporate town; yet the fact remains the same that the organized government of the town under the charter was rather that of a large village than that of an incorporated borough. For the last three hundred years or so the "Burgery" Accounts and the Minutes of the Great Court Leet have been preserved, and these it is which Mr. Leader has edited with much thoughtful care in the volume before us, together with a transcript of the Furnival Charter (of which a facsimile is also given), prefaced by a valuable introductory chapter as to the significance of the Charter, and the position of Sheffield under it. The "Burgery" accounts are much what might be looked for, and do not contain many items of much individual interest, but collectively they throw

important light on the life and government of Sheffield during the last three hundred years. Many books dealing with the constitution and government of corporate boroughs have been published of recent years, but this book introduces us to new features of English town life, and is a valuable addition to the existing literature on the subject which is available to the student. Mr. Leader has given us a very useful book, and one which to persons connected with Sheffield cannot fail to be of very high interest as well.



A HISTORY OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE. (Popular County Histories Series.) By the Rev. Edward Conybeare. Demy 8vo., pp. xxviii, 306. London: *Elliot Stock*. Price 7s. 6d.

Mr. Conybeare's contribution to the series of popular county histories is a very successful one. It is no easy matter to combine accuracy and thoroughness, and at the same time to present the result in a popular form for the general reader. This difficulty is, moreover, enhanced when the limits of space at an author's disposal are strictly circumscribed. Hence we have an explanation of the reason that the volumes of the series have varied rather more, perhaps, than is usual in books of a series in regard to their degrees of excellence. Among those, however, to which a high place is assigned for their unusual merits, Mr. Conybeare's *History of Cambridgeshire* may justly claim a place. As has been pointed out, the history of Cambridgeshire as a county has never been fairly taken in hand. Books relating to the history of the university abound, and they appear to have stood in the way of the compilation of a county history. A book like Mr. Conybeare's is necessarily only a survey of the history of the county, but as an epitome it is very well done indeed, and will be very generally welcomed. The earlier part of the book dealing with the geological characteristics (quaintly termed by the author "The Creation and Dimensions of Cambridgeshire") and the prehistoric portion of the book are exceptionally good, both from the thoroughness and accuracy with which they are treated, as well as for the clear and interesting manner in which facts, too often made dry and uninteresting, are here presented to the reader in a simple and readable form. The main body of the book is divided into ten chapters, which deal respectively with the prehistoric period, the Romano-British period, the Anglo-Saxon period (two chapters), the Norman period, the Early English period, the Perpendicular period (that is, the period after the devastation caused by the Black Death, and when the Perpendicular style of architecture was in vogue), the Reformation period (two chapters), and the Modern period (which, following Lord Macaulay's estimate, is taken to begin with the reign of Charles II.). Besides these sections in the body of the work, there are chronological tables and six appendices. Finally, there is a full index. The book is one which pleases us in every respect, only, like the others of the series, it lacks a map.

From Messrs. George Bell and Sons we have received two more of their useful series of Cathedral Handbooks, viz.: *Norwich: the Cathedral and See*, by Mr. C. H. B. Quennell, and *Peterborough: the Cathedral and See*, by the Rev. W. D. Sweeting. As we have already commended the other volumes of the series very highly, we need not say more than that both the Norwich and Peterborough volumes are quite equal in merit to the general standard of those which have preceded them. We must, however, take exception to Mr. Sweeting's remarks on p. 33 and elsewhere about the "restoration," falsely so called, in progress at Peterborough. Neither do we at all agree with him that the "much strong language and many hard words" which were used regarding the partial destruction of the west front "had better be forgotten." On the contrary, we hope that they will be remembered by those who did the mischief for many a long day to come.



Correspondence.

Mr. C. W. Heckethorn writes: "Your reviewer of my 'Printers of Basle,' though evidently anxious to be fair in his judgment of the book, says that it misses its mark because it is based on a work long out of date, viz., 1840. But he admits that attempts are made here and there to intertwine items of information since brought to light. Now this admission to a great extent neutralizes the preceding censure. Bibliographical knowledge, the reviewer says, was in an initiatory state in 1840. To this I demur. Bibliography is not like some other branches of knowledge, Egyptology for instance, a progressive science as to essentials, but only as to incidentals. A book printed in the fifteenth or sixteenth century was then a perfect specimen of printing, and could then be as fully described as it can be at the present day, as to itself, though the printer's name or date, if absent, may have been discovered since then; and wherever such omissions have been supplied I have inserted them; and of books not known in 1840, but since come to light, I have given many instances. I distinctly stated in my preface that the book of 1840 was only the framework of mine; into that frame I have fitted much new information obtained since then; in fact,

one-third or two-fifths of my book are not in that of 1840. But the unkindest cut of all your reviewer deals me is giving my work the character of a drawing-room book! A work on which I have bestowed much loving, almost reverential, study to be thought no better than one of those inane, insipid productions put on the drawing-room table to amuse the visitor whilst waiting for the mistress of the house, or to keep the children quiet during the visit—a mere picture-book, in fact—such faint praise indeed is damning."

[We are sorry that Mr. Heckethorn is dissatisfied with what was honestly meant to be (as we believe it is) a fair estimate of his book. If Mr. Heckethorn thinks that bibliographical knowledge stands to-day where it did in 1840, we have an explanation of the failure of his book to reach the high standard of value he sets upon it. No "unkind cuts" were intended by the reviewer, and if the allusion to the drawing-room table is considered offensive we regret the allusion. As was admitted in the review, the book has many attractive features, and is likely to stimulate curiosity into the early history of printing. As a popular book on the subject, therefore, it passes muster. More cannot, in our opinion, be fairly claimed for it.—Ed.]

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.





The Antiquary.



JUNE, 1898.

Notes of the Month.

THE annual meeting of the Society of Antiquaries was duly held on St. George's Day (April 23). The officers and members of council, whose names we gave last month, were duly elected, with the sad exception of Mr. Arthur Cock, Q.C. Mr. Cock's lamented decease occurred only a few days previous to that of the annual meeting.

We are sorry to hear that the island of Philæ is again in danger. The *Athenæum* states that "a fresh scheme has been started, and the impression derived from the daily papers is certainly general in Europe that the dam to be erected at the first cataract will not cause the Nile to overflow the surface of the island. But information we receive from Egypt shows that if the new scheme is carried into execution, the monuments with their sculptured walls will to a certain height be submerged. This is a distinct breach of faith on the part of the Egyptian officials. Whether two feet or twenty feet of water flow over Philæ the result will be equally disastrous. The monuments on the island have been preserved for 2,000 years or more simply because they stand high and dry. Soak them with Nile water, and, sooner or later, one of the most celebrated scenes of natural beauty in the world, the impressive effect of which is owing to a marvellous combination of art and nature, will be wrecked for ever."

Dr. Greenwell's many services to archæology have been fitly acknowledged by the pre-
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sentation of his portrait, which it is intended shall hang in the library of the cathedral church at Durham, with which he has been so long and honourably connected. Arrangements had been made for the unveiling of the picture by Sir John Evans on May 9, and the subscribers and other friends of Dr. Greenwell met for the purpose as arranged, but by some mishap the picture had miscarried, and was not forthcoming. However, as Sir John Evans humorously observed, they had Dr. Greenwell himself with them, which was better. The congratulatory and other speeches were made in the absence of the picture, which arrived just as the meeting was breaking up, and just in time for Sir John Evans to see it before leaving Durham. The portrait, which has been painted in oils by Mr. Cope, is said to be an excellent likeness.

At the annual meeting of the Durham and Northumberland Archæological Society recently held, Dr. Greenwell told an instructive story with reference to the fate of objects of archæological interest. A few years ago he and a couple of friends were visiting some churches in North Yorkshire, when they came upon an ancient sculptured cross, lying in the churchyard. He was advised by his friends to carry it off for the Cathedral Museum at Durham, but Dr. Greenwell did not like to break the law in that way; he had never stolen before—even for archæology—and was not to be tempted to do so. Accordingly, he went to the rector, told him of the existence and historical value of the stone, and asked that he would present it to the collection of similar stones in the library at Durham Cathedral. The rector was not aware of the existence of the stone, but after hearing about it from Dr. Greenwell he at once assumed it must be of some consequence, and refused to part with it. He, however, promised that it should be taken into the church and preserved. The next time Dr. Greenwell visited the village the stone was not in existence—the sexton's wife had broken it up for sandstone! The stone was lost because Canon Greenwell refused to steal it; but, he added, much to the amusement of the meeting, after that event his scruples ended, and he had done the act

since. "If you find things that people won't take care of, you must take care of them for them."

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Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., has recently issued a pamphlet entitled *William Hutton, the "Father of Derby History": a Sketch of his Life*, in which he makes an appeal for the erection of some memorial in Derby to the memory of William Hutton. We are glad to learn that Mr. Ward's suggestion has been cordially taken up, for Hutton was a very remarkable person, and a native of Derby, besides being its first historian. We learn from the *Derby Mercury* that Mr. Sidney Barton Eckett, a Derby journalist now residing at Birmingham, has taken the matter in hand, and a fund has been started, to which the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Burton, the Arch-deacon of Derby, the Hon. W. M. Jervis, Sir Henry Bemrose, M.P., Alderman Bottomley, and others, are subscribers. Mr. Eckett's suggestion is that the form of the memorial should be a portrait placed in the Derby Free Library, and the purchase for the same institution of a more complete representation than it at present contains of the numerous works of the author. We are glad to be informed that the fund so far is making satisfactory progress. Mr. Eckett, whose address is Union Street, Birmingham, will, we understand, be happy to receive and account for any subscription which may be sent to him for the purpose.

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Another cave has been discovered at Oban. On removing some earth from a rock face at the west end of High Street, a large quantity of shells was come upon. These were recognised as of the same type as those found in the M'Arthur Cave. Messrs. Munro and M'Isaac, of Oban, took measures with the view of having the cave refuse thoroughly examined, and these gentlemen were joined by Dr. Allan Macnaughton, of Taynuilt. Two bone harpoons were speedily found. Their length is 3 inches, and breadth $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. The barbs are only on one side, and in this, it was explained, they differed from the harpoons of the M'Arthur Cave, which had barbs on both sides. That the cave had been occupied for a long time was evident from the cart-loads of shells which have been

taken away from the opening. A part of a very large antler of red deer was also found. That the cave-dwellers had fires was shown clearly enough, burnt wood and ashes being abundant. The vaulted roof of the cave is blackened as if by smoke.

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At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, on May 9, Dr. Anderson presented a report as to the cave, which has been explored for the society under the superintendence of Mr. John Munro and Mr. Dugald M'Isaac. The cave, which was found to be of no great extent, being more of the nature of a mere rock-shelter, is situated on the east side of the ridge of Druimavargie, and was found to contain an accumulation of the shells of edible molluscs, mingled with broken and split bones of animals, chiefly of red deer, birds, and fish. The implements found were similar to those found in the M'Arthur Cave, including the two bone harpoons with barbs only on one side, already mentioned, and some bone pins, as well as splinters with smoothly rounded ends, and a single flake of flint.

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According to a telegram published in some of the daily papers, the war between Spain and the United States of America has so strained the resources of the Spanish people that the bishops of that country have applied to the Pope for permission to sell their church plate and other treasures. We can hardly think that this is really the case, for in the first place, loyal Roman Catholics as the Spaniards are, no Papal sanction for such a step, if decided on, would be needed; and in the second place, we can hardly believe that Spain is already so hard pressed for money as to have to fall back upon such an expedient for raising a few thousand pesetas. The English newspapers are so one-sided in their sympathy with the Americans that it is difficult to arrive at the actual condition of things in this respect. In no country (Italy perhaps excepted) are the Church plate and treasures (not to mention the pictures) of so much value as are those of Spain, and we shall sincerely regret to learn that there is any serious idea of alienating them from their ancient and sacred connection.

A discovery of frescoes has just been made in the Senatorial Palace at the Capitol, Rome. For several days workmen had been employed to remove a wall which showed signs of weakness, and in the course of demolition a number of mediæval frescoes were discovered, one of which represents the Annunciation. The colours are extremely vivid and well preserved. When the operations have been completed, it is hoped that further discoveries will be made which will enable an accurate idea of the internal and external decoration of the building in the Middle Ages to be ascertained.

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Signor Piceller, of Perugia, kindly writes to us to say that he has recently found on the



floor of the Middle Church of St. Francis at Assisi, under a dark archway between the chapels of St. Anthony and St. Mary Magdalene, an incised grave-slab of marble, bearing a figure, of which the accompanying rough outline gives a general idea. The slab is 2 metres 25 cm. in length, and 1 metre 75 cm. in width. Above the figure, in seven lines, is the following legend in Lombardic letters :

+ HIC . JACET . FRATER . HUGO DE
HERTILPOL . ANGLICUS . MAG
ISTER . IN . SACRA . THEOLOGI
A . QVONDAM . MINISTER . ANG
LIE . QI . ORBIT . III . ID . SEPTE
MBR . ANNO . DNI . MCCC SCDO .
ORATE . P . ANIMA . EIVS .

The discovery of this old memorial is of no little interest to Englishmen, especially to those of the North of England, and we are much obliged to Signor Piceller for calling attention to it.

✱ ✱ ✱
Miss Florence Peacock writes as follows :
" So far as is at present known, the piece of tapestry here illustrated and described is the only known tapestry which records the life of the Prodigal Son, and my object in bringing the matter before the readers of the *Antiquary* is that I think it possible they may have heard of similar work, an account of which ought to be preserved. The founder of the English branch of the Hallen, or Van Hallen, family, who settled in this country early in the seventeenth century, brought with him a coverlet made of very fine Flemish tapestry. It is about five feet square, and is formed of four squares, each square being surrounded by a border of fruit and flowers. Between the two upper and the two lower squares is a strip composed of fragments of linen, embroidered with gold and silver thread, with the emblems of the Passion. These have evidently been at some time part of vestments. The whole coverlet is surrounded with yellow and red silk fringe. The Hallen who brought it to England came from Malines about thirty years after the city was sacked by the Spaniards, and there is an account in the city archives of an action brought against a broker for the recovery of tapestry he had bought after the sack. It is by no means



impossible that this coverlet was made up of fragments obtained in a like manner.

"No. 1 square (misplaced as No. 2) shows the Prodigal sitting at a meal with his father and mother and some friend. The son is evidently asking for his portion. The elder son is seen in the background going to his work.

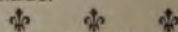
"No. 2 (misplaced as No. 1).—Three young women are driving the Prodigal out of a house. In the background he is seen talking to an elderly woman, most likely asking for work.

"No. 3 shows the Prodigal and the swine, and the background shows the same cottage and the Prodigal talking to a man.

"No. 4 shows the Prodigal embraced by his father; a servant brings a new robe and an enormous ring. In the background a servant is flaying the fatted calf, and the elder son is coming home from the fields.

"The square representing the Prodigal and the swine is a free interpretation of Albert Dürer's well-known engraving. The return of the Prodigal is also a free rendering from an engraving by Lucas van Leyden (died 1533), but he gives six or seven figures, and this one only three—he gives the return of the brother and the flaying of the calf. Can anyone tell me what engravings have been followed in squares No. 1 and 2?

"I am inclined to think that the background of the misplaced No. 1 has been copied from Dürer. I shall be glad of any information relating to any point which can cast light upon where and by whom the tapestry was made."



A discovery of considerable local interest has been made at the Guildhall of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In the course of some excavations made in connection with the old Read-

ing Room, once used as an exchange by the Quayside merchants, the foundations of masonry similar to that of the town walls were found. Although the masonry shows no trace of Roman work, it has nevertheless been surmised that the town wall at this place was originally built on the foundations, or on the site of an older Roman wall or fort built to protect the Roman bridge over the Tyne at this place, the "Pons Ælii." During the alterations to the Guildhall building, a length of about 60 feet of the foundation has been laid bare, and, owing to its being in line with other known parts of the wall that marked the southern boundary of ancient Newcastle, and possessing similarities of masonry to well-ascertained remains of the town wall, it is practically certain that the discovery is one of a hitherto unknown part of the wall. Besides this, various fragments of older buildings that have existed on the spot have been found. These will be preserved at the Castle, together with some ancient stone balls used in defence of the town, which have been unearthed, these stone missiles being similar to others found in different vicinities, which are already in the collection of antiquities at the Castle.

Brechin possesses in the remains of its ancient cathedral church a very interesting relic of Scottish mediæval architecture. It is, indeed, only a small portion of the original structure, (which was never of any great extent) that is left. It comprises a fine Decorated tower and spire at the west end, while the choir, a ruined fragment with four lancet windows, remains at the east. The body of the church suffered severely at the beginning of the present century, when it was refashioned according to the prevailing taste of the time. We deeply regret to learn that the "restorer" is now casting his eyes on what is left of the old building, and that plans have been prepared "for a complete restoration of the nave, choir, and aisles" under the direction of Mr. John Honeyman. A fund has been started, and £10,000 is asked for. It seems a thousand pities that the good people of Brechin cannot leave their old church alone, repairing it where absolutely necessary, and building a new one instead of "restoring" the remains of the old one.

The annual meeting of the Cambrian Archaeological Association for the current year will be held, during the second week in August, at Ludlow, which for over two centuries was the administrative capital of Wales. The president-elect is Lord Windsor, whose grandfather, the Hon. R. H. Clive, was president in 1852, when the association previously visited the town.

It is to be regretted that the scheme for a Manx national museum at Douglas appears to have fallen through, or at any rate is not being taken up as heartily as it was hoped would be the case. At the annual meeting of the Isle of Man Natural History and Antiquarian Society, held on April 22, the Lieutenant-Governor of the island (Lord Henniker) expressed disappointment that the projected museum had not been more generally supported, but promised he would endeavour to secure accommodation for the various objects of interest and antiquity which the society had in its possession in some suitable Government building. Lord Henniker is reported in the *Manx Sun* to have said: "As far as the museum is concerned, and as far as I am concerned as Governor of this island, although I have not made any proposals, I am quite determined, and I hope with your approval, to do my very best to provide some place where we shall be able to receive things of interest, which really belong to the island, and which are being sent off the island day after day, because we have no place to put them in. I shall do the best I possibly can to provide a place for them, and I think if we cannot provide a proper place by building a new museum, we should try to utilize one of the splendid buildings belonging to the island. I shall have another opportunity of saying clearly what I think about it. But I am still just as anxious, although a great many people are not anxious for it, to see a place provided where the things we have acquired, and those we shall acquire, may have a proper place of keeping."

The Hampshire Field Club held an excursion at the end of April, which included Christchurch, and objects of antiquarian interest in the vicinity. At the conclusion of the excursion the members were received at the Town

Hall by the Mayor, when Mr. Drewitt (ex-Mayor) sounded a note of serious alarm. He is reported in the *Hampshire Independent* to have said that he desired to call the attention of the members "to what he considered was a serious fact, and which for years he had been pressing forward for consideration. They had visited the earthworks at Hengistbury Head and saw the condition they were in, but when he first knew the place it was very different to what it was now. There was a spacious Down on the Cliff, but it had been all washed away, and what was left was the only bulwark of Christchurch against the incursions of the sea, and if the destruction went on their Priory Church would not long remain. It was a startling thing to say, and he had spoken so much about it that it was referred to locally as Drewitt's Deluge. A small expenditure might even now arrest the inroads of the sea, but nothing had been done during the last forty or fifty years, and it appeared as if nothing was to be done." Sympathy, we are told, was expressed with Mr. Drewitt's remarks. If things really are in the condition mentioned, and could be put right at a small cost, something ought certainly to be done, and Mr. Drewitt has acted quite rightly in calling public attention to the matter.



The series of brochs, or mounds, on the coast at Keiss, in Caithness-shire is well known, and several excavations were made there many years ago by the late Mr. Samuel Laing. Recently attention has been again directed to them, and one of the most important finds in connection with the ancient brochs was lately made by Mr. F. T. Barry, of Keiss, M.P., who found in one of the Keiss brochs the tooth of a bear. The tooth was found in the secondary building outside the road broch, near Keiss village. Mr. Barry also got an elk's horn at Skirza broch, also in the secondary building, and this is also the first one found in any building. This proves that at the time the brochs were inhabited the bear and the elk inhabited Caithness. This is said to be the only instance known of such remains having been found in the dwellings of men in Scotland.



The eighth annual report of the British Record Society tells of good work done during

1897. The annual meeting was held at Heralds' College on May 5, and the report submitted states that the society numbers 229 subscribers, and that the two volumes completed during 1897 are: (volume 16) *The Commissariat of Edinburgh Testaments, 1514 to 1600*, and (volume 17) *Bristol Wills and the Great Orphan Book*. The Parish Register Society also held its meeting on the same day and at the same place. Its second annual report records the issue during 1897 of six books of registers, viz., those of Stratford-upon-Avon (baptisms); St. Nicholas, Ipswich; Upton (Berks); Haydon (Lincolnshire); Newendon (Kent); and Kirkella (Yorks). The report concludes with the following paragraph: "During 1897 three societies for printing Parish Registers have been started, namely, the Shropshire Parish Register Society, the Lancashire Parish Register Society, and the Durham and Northumberland Parish Register Society. To these societies the council offers its congratulations, and trusts they will meet with success, feeling that every attempt to put the contents of the Registers throughout the kingdom beyond the reach of utter destruction is much to be desired."



Mr. A. B. Clifton writes: "In the very kindly notice of my little book on *Lichfield Cathedral* in your March number, the reviewer is apparently very much shocked at my reference to the late John Hewitt as 'the well-known antiquarian' (using 'antiquarian' instead of 'antiquary'). It is quite true that in writing the sentence I was under the impression that the two words were synonymous; but on reading the review in question I looked the point up in *A New English Dictionary*, *The Century Dictionary*, and Latham's *Johnson's Dictionary*. Each of these authorities states that the words are exact equivalents the one of the other, and not one of them hints that any distinction has ever been made. I confess I was curious to know what distinction your reviewer had in his mind, but I thought that I would not trouble you. However, yesterday I was reading Professor Saintsbury's book on Sir Walter Scott, where I found the following note by the author on the word 'antiquarian': 'The objection taken to this word by precisians seems to ignore a useful distinction. The *antiquary* is a collector, the

antiquarian a student or writer. The same person may be both or he may not.' If this definition is correct I was unwittingly right, and your reviewer is mistaken. But is it right, or are the dictionaries, or is your reviewer, or—to make the question complete—are any of them?"

The matter is surely one of the proper use of the parts of speech rather than anything else. "Antiquarian" is an adjective, "antiquary" a substantive, and to use the one word for the other is a slipshod use of the English language. Dictionaries are not infallible, not even the *New English Dictionary*!



Mr. Philip M. Johnston also writes to us as follows, regarding our remarks on the paper on low side windows which he recently read before the Sussex Archæological Society:

"In 'Notes of the Month,' in the April number of the *Antiquary*, you refer to a paper on 'The Low Side Windows of Sussex Churches,' read by me at a meeting of the Sussex Archæological Society at Eastbourne. In particular, you draw attention to my quotation of the—as I imagined—well-known passage in Bedyll's letter to Cromwell, and, while expressing a wish to see that document printed *in extenso*, you disagree with my conclusions and express your inability to follow my line of argument.

"Pray allow me, therefore, a brief space for explanation; for a fuller defence of my view I must refer you to my paper shortly to appear in Vol. XLI. of the Sussex Archæological Collections.

"That paper is an attempt at a systematic classification of existing examples of the low side window within the county, and I was induced to gather particulars of these peculiar openings within the limits of a county, by a suggestion of one of the writers in the 'Conference' upon this subject that appeared in the *Antiquary* in 1890.

"It seems to me that arguments adduced from prominent isolated instances will not help so much towards a solution of the vexed question of the origin and use of these openings as an examination of the varying characteristics and the points of agreement to be found in all the examples of each county. I am acquainted with many instances in other counties, and wherever I go I am recording their peculiarities by sketches,

photographs, measurements, and descriptions. So that my general conclusions are not based on Sussex examples alone.

"As to Bedyll's letter, I have not been able to refer to the transcript given in the Camden Society's *Letters relating to the Suppression of the Monasteries*, but the passage relevant to the question at issue, as quoted by Bloxam, reads: 'We think it best that the place wher thes frires have been wont to hire outtward confessions of al commers at certen tymes of the yere be walled up and that use to be fordoen for ever.' Now, it is of monastic buildings that Bedyll is writing, and the abuse or irregularity, if such it were, of which he complains, is in connection with a friary. Obviously, he is alluding to an aperture in an *external* wall, through which 'all comers' were wont to make confession to a friar 'at certain times of the year,' *i.e.*, before the great festivals of the Church.

"Where shall we look for one of these external confessionals? If we hope to find one still remaining in any of the friars' churches or conventual buildings, we shall be disappointed. In none of the existing remains of the buildings belonging to the various orders of friars is any such opening now to be found, so far as I am aware.

"But we have in the low side window, so often met with in parish churches, a construction that exactly carries out the idea of an external confessional.

"The methods of hearing private confession in church would seem to have varied. From a very early period the *velum* that hung across the chancel arch was doubtless utilized to form a division between the penitent and confessor. Then, when chancel-screens became general, apertures were pierced in their close-boarded lower part for the penitent to speak through. Perhaps, too, the so-called hagioscope may have served the same purpose, independently of its use in giving a view of the altar; and not long before the Reformation, a structure of wood, called the shriving-pew, came into fashion.

"May not the low side window have formed another 'use,' brought into existence by peculiar circumstances? Certainly the features found in connection with many examples accord much better with the confessional theory than with its many rivals, such as the iron grille and wooden shutter,

the recess in the thickness of the internal cill-wall (as at Warlingham, Surrey, and elsewhere), and the stone book-rest, niche for crucifix, and aumbry, all accompanying the opening on the north side of the chancel of Doddington Church, Kent.

"And granted that the low side window answers to the class of openings which Bedyll ordered to be blocked up in the friars' churches, is it so very wild a theory to connect their appearance in parochial churches with the popular furor aroused by those bodies of earnest preachers and confessors at their coming to this country early in the thirteenth century? We know how powerfully they were backed by popes, prelates, kings, and great laymen, so that they became confessors *par excellence*; and although at the outset they must have exercised this office *anywhere*, yet when their position became assured, they may well have claimed, and successfully maintained, the right of intruding so far upon the domain of the secular clergy as to hear confessions at stated periods within the walls of the parish churches, where, by the way, they would already, as invited preachers, have become familiar figures. The very *external* character of a low side window seems to fit in with such a theory.

"Of course, it is possible that these openings, having been invented (or adapted from some older purpose, possibly) for the use of the friars, were in later times used by the parish priests for the same or other objects.

"The whole question needs ventilation in the light of facts—structural as well as historical."

Our reply is that the letter of Bedyll refers to conventual churches, and not to country parish churches where the low side windows exist. We would suggest that it might be useful to endeavour to collect evidence in each parish where a low side window exists, as to what the traditional belief as to the former use of the window is, and whether there is any local name for it.



Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode announce for publication an important work by Major Leslie entitled *The History of Landguard Fort in Suffolk*.



The Antiquary among the Pictures.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



N sacred art, the picture that stands out far above the rest, and which is undoubtedly one of the pictures of the year, is "The Temptation in the Wilderness" (22), by Briton Riviere, R.A. The wilderness is represented by a great expanse of bare limestone rock; the comparatively small figure of the Christ in a single white vesture, with bowed head, is full of pathos; the wriggling snake not far from the central figure, and the rapidly escaping fox in the gloom of the foreground, yield subtle touches of guile and cunning; the purple-red of declining day glows in the background, and throws the rest into a melancholy shade; whilst the whole effect is subtly saved from depressing gloom by the bright points of a hope-yielding silvery star in the clouds above the Christ. It is eminently a thought-suggesting and teaching picture, and might appropriately find a resting-place within a church.

There are several other pictures dealing with the life of Christ, but they are not characterized by any extraordinary merit or power. "The Adoration of the Shepherds" (180), by James Clark, is a conventional but reverent treatment of the subject; we much prefer "The Magi" (1046), by Helen Squire, in the Water-Colour Room. "Christ and the Little Child" (223), by G. W. Jay, is on a large scale, parts of which show much skill, particularly the dear little lad at the Saviour's feet, but the face and eyes of the Christ are by no means attractive. "Christ and the Man possessed with Devils" (213) cannot fail to rivet attention because of the contrast between the quiet, sympathetic dignity of the One, and the wildness of the other, who seems almost leaping out of the canvas. "Eloquent Silence" (624), by Sigismund Goetze, is the title of the entombed figure of the dead Christ with two angels; it is a beautiful conception of a difficult subject, and forms part of the decoration of the chancel of St. Botolph's, Aldersgate.

We only noticed one Old Testament picture, namely, "Joseph sold to the Ish-

maelites" (316), by H. H. Mileham, a somewhat confused figure medley, of which Joseph is not the true centre.

Mr. Savage Cooper has a painting to illustrate these lines from the *Pilgrim's Progress*: "Now as he stood looking and weeping, behold three shining ones came to him and saluted him with 'Peace be to thee'" (337). The shining ones are dressed in such shocking taste, and have withal such insipid doll-faces, that it is hard to imagine the possibility of their conveying comfort to anyone.

Mr. T. C. Gotch is somewhat disappointing this year. "The Awakening" (511) is the interior of a severely furnished mediæval bedroom. A maiden, leaning against the bed from which she has just risen, is quietly regarding the visit to her chamber of three angelic beings, gracefully clad in subdued tints of yellow, red, and blue. The contrast of the ascetic tone of the room with the halo round the angelic figures is most noteworthy. One longs to be at the back of the artist's mind to read his motive and intention. Can it be that it is intended to indicate the awakening of a commonplace, unemotional nature to the higher religious life? Mr. Gotch's portrait of three stiff children (375) makes us hope that he will not again forsake the mystic and poetical.

In Galleries III. and IV. are two ecclesiastical subjects, both full of motion and interest, but affording strong contrasts. The one is "Sunshine and Shadow" (266), by Gwilt Jolley, which represents the funeral procession of a maiden under a bright Italian sky; and the other a vivid rendering of "La Bénédiction de la Mer: à Étapes" (311), by T. A. Brown, with draperies strongly blown by a sea-breeze. "The Thurifer" (395) by Josephine M. White, is a devotional picture of a boy in black cassock and white cotta with a silver censer. "The Chorister" (531) of J. H. Lauder is a more effeminate-looking, long-haired lad in scarlet cassock and much-belaced cotta, with censer on the ground at his feet. These two pictures also afford a curious contrast. In "Sacrament Sunday" (910) Mr. Blandford Fletcher takes us back to the quiet, sleepy attendance of a very select few at the altar of an absolutely un-

restored church (with high pews blocking up the chancel), according to the barest interpretation of Anglican ritual.

Passing to classical subjects, we find the President (Sir E. J. Poynter) at his very best in "The Skirt Dance" (222). A dancer in a diaphanous robe of tender rose colour, is weaving a graceful measure in the centre of a luxurious Roman alcove of varied and bright-coloured marbles. On a marble bench that runs round the building are grouped a variety of stately and beautifully clad ladies watching and appreciating the dancer's movements. It is difficult to say whether the President or Mr. Alma-Tadema, R.A., excels the most in the production of marble effects, but the latter has seldom been more successful than in his striking figure picture of "The Conversion of Paula" (286), which is his one contribution to this year's Academy. "Telemachus at the House of Menelaus" (358), by Thomas R. Spence, is an attempt to follow in the steps of the two great artists just named. "The Signal of Death: *pollice verso*" (328), by F. M. Skipworth, is so well worn a theme that it should only be attempted by a thorough expert. There is far too much sameness of look on these Roman ladies, as though the same model had been used again and again.

"Love Triumphant" (310), by the veteran G. F. Watts, R.A., deservedly occupies the best position in the fourth gallery; it is a majestic allegory.

"Juno's Herd Boy" (38), by Emily R. Holmes, is a nude lad tending a number of stately peacocks, the general effect being much spoilt by the rawness of the apple-green grass. Mr. J. W. Waterhouse's "Flora and the Zephyr" (64) introduces a variety of charming figures, and is characterized by his brilliant and peculiarly bold colouring—a colouring that grates on the taste of not a few. For our own part, we prefer his quieter picture of "Ariadne" (211) slumbering on a couch, whilst the departure of Theseus and his men in a bark is seen in the background. Mr. G. W. Godward has two nudes; one of these, "The Nymph of the Chase" (128), is the chaste representation of a follower of Diana drawing the bow in a beech forest, with wonderful lights; the other, named "Circe" (442), breathes too

much of the model. "The Lament for Icarus" (903), by Herbert J. Draper, is a noteworthy picture, whilst "Endymion" (140), by Mouat Loudan, is mercifully skied. Mr. Hugh G. Riviere treats of the "Lotus Land" (295):

"In the afternoon they came into a land
In which it seemed always afternoon . . .
They sat them down upon the yellow sand,
Between the sun and moon, upon the shore."

It is undoubtedly a fine picture, but to us it conveys no idea of sleep and rest. The red glow over the whole makes sand and everything look far too hot and scorched for any idea of repose.

"Britomart and Amoret" (242), by Mary F. Raphael, illustrates, with some success, the "Faerie Queene" story of the Princess Britomart, disguised as a knight, rescuing the Lady Amoret from durance vile by slaying the monster Busyran. Britomart's simple suit of plate armour is consistent enough, but why was the painter so misguided as to give the princess a broken wooden tilting lance as the weapon wherewith the monster (sprawling in the background) had been slain!

That old favourite, "The Pied Piper of Hamelin" (259) appears again; the children following the piper "to a joyous land" are somewhat successfully represented by Arthur A. Dixon. Youthful visitors to the Academy will probably appreciate "A Fairy Tale" (591), by P. H. Fisher, as much as any picture on its walls; the attitudes of the rabbits grouped round the wondering girl are excellent. "A Fairy Wooing" (209), by Charles Sims, is a medley of inelegant absurdities.

Historical subjects are this year well to the fore. The largest, and to some extent the most important, of these is placed in that position in the sixth gallery which is generally reserved for large compositions, as it is seen from the vestibule across the central hall. "William the Conqueror granting a Charter to the Citizens of London" (449) is a great picture by Seymour Lucas, one of the new Academicians. The face and attitude of the Conqueror are worthy of all praise, and the grouping of the soldiers and ecclesiastics most effective; but the attitude and appearance of the portreeve, as representative of

the citizens, is somewhat overdone in humility and insignificance. The charter, which the king is in the act of handing to the kneeling reeve, clearly showed that it was not the intention of William to reduce them to a state of dependent vassalage, but to confirm them in all the rights and privileges they had enjoyed under Edward. This charter is preserved at the Guildhall. Professor Freeman states that it still bears "the cross traced by the Conqueror's own hand." The prominent position given to the Bishop of London is quite correct, for London was at that time subject to the combined authority of portreeve and bishop. It was, too, mainly owing to the bishop's intercession that the charter was granted, in memory of which the mayor and aldermen were long accustomed to pay an annual visit to this bishop's tomb in St. Paul's Church. Mr. Lucas has paid much attention to details, and the armour and most of the costume entirely synchronizes with the date; but the flatness of the mitres of the three bishops has been somewhat exaggerated, the foliated work in the head of one of the crosiers is a century too late, and some of the work of the processional crucifix wrong by about two centuries. It is, however, a great picture in every sense.

"To Arms" (570), by Lucy Kemp-Welch, is an early morning scene in the camp of the Duke of York's army before the first battle of the Roses at St. Albans. The picture is full of vigour, but is chiefly a study of horses, which are being hastily caught and equipped. Mr. Ernest Crofts, R.A., has two charming episodes of the Great Rebellion. "To the Rescue" (2) is a small company of troopers hastening over a moor, a flaming manor-house being seen in the distance. "Charles II. at Whiteladies after the Battle of Worcester" (270) is also eminently characteristic of this painter's careful and picturesque style. We doubt much, however, if Whiteladies then possessed a mansion of such a size. A third picture of the Commonwealth period is of a very different style. Mr. F. D. Millet in "Unconverted" (76) has given us a picture brim full of life and humour, and abounding in effective costume. In a panelled room of white wainscot the sparse figure of a black-

clad Independent minister, stamped with hypocrisy, is vainly endeavouring to check the jesting taunts of two buxom maidens. "James II. at La Hogue, May, 1692" (407), by Eyre Crowe, A., is carefully finished and effective, but rather strains after the style of sea-pieces of last century. Modern history is brilliantly illustrated by "The Guards Cheer" (198) of Hubert Herkomer, R.A., which occupies the place of honour in the large third gallery. This big picture, which illustrates the cheering of the Crimean veterans of the Guards, as the Queen passed the Guards Monument on the Diamond Jubilee Day, is overweighted with reds and scarlets; it is a picture that will depend much for its effectiveness on its environment. Where it now hangs it is almost painful to look upon save to the strongest eyes, and it effectually kills or mars not a few of its neighbours.

Mr. E. A. Abbey, A., has again produced a picture of the year. "King Lear, Act I., Scene 1" (138), reminds us not a little of the same artist's "Duke of Gloucester and Lady Anne." There is a like combination of black and red in some of the costume. The sombre and deeply rich character of much of the colouring throws into strong relief the beautiful figure of Cordelia in white and citron. The cunning and striking conceit by which the dramatic effect of many of the figures being apparently in motion is produced, is even more remarkable in this picture than it was in the funeral procession of last year.

Another wholly delightful picture, though not so marvellously able as Mr. Abbey's, is Mr. Boughton's "Road to Camelot, from 'The Lady of Shalott'" (216). These two stanzas from Tennyson's well-known poem have never been better illustrated:

And moving through a mirror clear,
That hangs before her all the year,
Shadows of the world appear.
There she sees the highway near
Winding down to Camelot:
There the river eddy whirls,
And there the surly village churls,
And the red cloaks of market girls,
Pass onward from Shalott.

Sometimes a troop of damsels glad,
An Abbot on an ambling pad,
Sometimes a curly shepherd-lad,
Or long-haired page in crimson clad,
Goes by to towered Camelot:

And sometimes through the mirror blue
The knights come riding two and two:
She hath no loyal knight and true,
The Lady of Shalott.

The crimson-clad page, with a deer-hound in leash, forms the centre of the picture effectively placed between groups of graceful singing damsels and roughly-clad market-girls. The knights in the distance riding two and two should surely not be carrying their own pennons; these would be borne by their esquires.

Of war pieces there are not quite so many as usual. Waterloo has two (446 and 505), Trafalgar one (583), and the very recent Dargai Heights two (437 and 899), but neither of them a striking success.

The show of 1898 will be memorable for the number of good and appreciated portraits. Mr. Sargent, R.A., avails himself to the full of the privilege, so very rarely acted up to, of sending eight canvases. There is only one of these that appeals very strongly to us, namely the painting of "Francis Cranmer Penrose, Esq., President R.I.B.A." (63). "Mr. Asher Wertheimer" (603) is obviously lifelike to a fault, but produces a painful effect. Mr. Sargent is on the high wave of popularity just now, and some of the leading critics burn perpetual incense before him, but two or three more years like 1898 will bring about a partial eclipse.

The President's three-quarter-length portrait of "The Duchess of Somerset in a Dress as Lady Jane Seymour" (179), though not pleasing in expression, is eminently noteworthy. The rich Holbein costume has evidently suggested to Sir E. Poynter to follow Holbein's method and style; we have probably no other portrait-painter who could have achieved such a success. For richness of treatment Mr. Harris Browne's picture of the Roman Catholic "Bishop of Emmaus" (592) deserves the next mention. The prelate is represented standing in front of an altar in a tall florid mitre and magnificent old cope. "Phyllis Dillon" (648), by the same artist, is full of charm. Mr. Orchardson, R.A., has achieved marked success with his fine likenesses of "Viscount Peel" (330), and of "Mrs. Pattison" (325), the latter of which is, to our mind, the best in this year's galleries. Another admirable picture, though

disappointing as a portrait, is that of "Herbert Spencer" (601) by Hubert Herkomer, R.A. The honourable society of the Inner Temple commissioned Hon. J. Collier to paint for them full-length portraits of Lord Chancellor Halsbury and Mr. Speaker Gully. This has been accomplished with no little success, and the portraits hang near to each other in the first gallery (59 and 71). The contrast these pictures afford of coarse and refined features is almost painful, and it is to be hoped that they will be far more widely separated when hung in the Temple.

"Ethel" (256), by Ralph Peacock, is, we suppose, rather a study than a portrait. It is a most powerful piece of painting, and represents a young girl of thirteen or fourteen in black, seated on a stool in front of an old oak bureau. The wistful, thoughtful expression is most life-like.

In landscapes there is no new departure worth mentioning, but old favourites do well. Mr. John Brett, A., is faithful to Cornwall, and pleases again with "Trevoze Head" (194) and "Trevone Bay" (448). Mr. Peter Graham, R.A., has never done better, with the inevitable Scotch cattle, than in his "Road across the Moor" (28), and "Moorland Quietude" (229). "As the Shades of Evening Close" (388) is the best of three by Joseph Farquharson; but "The Weary Waste of Snows" (626), by the same artist, is full of poetry. "A Winter Fairy" (660), by J. MacWhirter, R.A., is a delightful frost-tipped birch-tree in a snowy landscape, whilst "'Evelyn's Silva,' Wotton, Surrey" (453), by Frank Walton, is a vigorous study of two Scotch firs. A most pleasing effect is also produced by F. Spenlove's "Avenues of Gold: a Picardy Pastoral" (117).

To the credit of the Academy, the best of English landscape-painters, Mr. B. W. Leader, has at last, though far too tardily, been raised to the full rank of Academician. None but the most prejudiced of critics can dare to deny that three out of four of his pictures of this year abundantly justify his election. The picture "In a Welsh Valley" (188) gives a winding reach of stream, with stepping-stones in the foreground, whilst the mountains and low misty clouds of the distance are something of a new departure. In

gallery 4 Mr. Leader's pair of pictures is deservedly well hung on either side of Watts' "Love Triumphant." "Where Peaceful Waters glide" (309) is a cool inspiring stretch of inland water in well-wooded banks, whilst "The Silver Sea" (314) is full of restful poetic thought.

Architecture in this year's Academy disappoints us. There is nothing in all the galleries that treats of a distinctive building or group of buildings in any satisfactory fashion. "The Fisherman's Courtship" (161), by Henry Woods, R.A., gives a well-known bit of Venice; whilst "Going to the Procession" (170), by W. Logsdail, supplies a mother and child crossing a bridge, the Venetian Gothic of its pierced parapet and other marble work being admirably portrayed. An "Old Bridge at San Remo" (291), that we have often seen sketched or rendered in water-colours, is here effectively set forth in oils by Louis Saugy. In the Black and White Room we only noticed for special observation the "Design for Pulpit, St. Michael's, Croydon" (1714), by G. F. Bodley, A., and "Processional Cross for St. Paul's Cathedral" (1777), by Reginald Blomfield.

The present exhibition is doubtless superior to the average of the last ten years.



Old Sussex Farmhouses and their Furniture.

By J. LEWIS ANDRÉ, F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 139.)



HE husbandman used till quite lately to share his meals with the farmer, and had the same phrases respecting his food as his fifteenth-century forefathers, speaking of each plateful as a "mess," and calling his dish of greens his "sauce." As for the liquor of both farmers and men, if not beer, it was not unlikely mead, as in Saxon times. On Sundays the farmer walked with his labourers to the parish church.

Probably on a side-table in the kitchen would be a "Bible-box," containing a large family Bible, and with the sides ornamented with carving. I need hardly add that the Bible was used as a family register, but would suggest that this custom was derived from an ecclesiastical one, as before the Reformation the parish missal served the same purpose; and when Church Bibles were introduced, register-books were sometimes bound up with them. Small Bibles are still used in Sussex for divining whether a sweetheart will be true or false.

A large desk will be frequently seen, which, like the Bible-box, was often nicely carved with quaint designs, as in the one here shown. The inkstand was sometimes a block of wood hollowed out, a curious example of which is in the Lewes Museum. Crow-quills were the pens often used in writing.

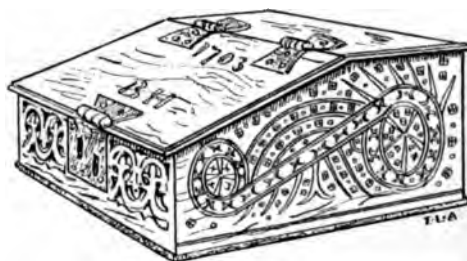
Although a kitchen formed the only living-room in small farmhouses, in the larger ones there was another, called the parlour, and sometimes two of them, as with Cornelius Humphrey's house, where he had his "great Parlor" and his "little Parlor." These rooms had generally plaster ceilings, as recommended by Chambers in his *Cyclopædia*, in which he says that "they are much used in England, more so than in any other country, nor are they without their advantages, as they make the room lightsome; are



good in case of fire; stop the passage of the dust; lessen the noise overhead; and in summer make the air cooler." In houses formerly the abodes of good families, ornamental ceilings may be found, as at Moor Farm, Petworth. The same may be said of chimney-pieces, beautiful specimens of which are at the above house, dated 1580, at Town House, Slinfold, and Weston's Farm, Warnham, all being in richly-carved oak.

The parlour walls were often panelled with wainscot, and the writer of the *New Present State of England* observes that "as England is a damp, moist country, nothing indeed is so fit to prevent the Danger arising from wet Walls as *Wainscot*."

The fire-backs in parlours were smaller and much lighter than those in kitchens, and ornamented with figure subjects, armorial and other devices. In these rooms were the



ornamental fire-dogs, andirons, or brandirons of cast-iron, of which many are in the late Pointed style, whilst others show a mixture of it with Classic details. Some of these dogs have the remains of hoops in front of them, as though to hold spits, and appear to have been intended for kitchen use.

The tables were generally round, and made with two folding flaps; they had often small drawers with pretty drop handles of brass.

Sofas were in use in Shakespeare's time, and were then, according to Knight, called "day-beds." The word in the last century was spelt "sopha," and these articles of luxury are not often seen in old farmhouses, but amongst the furniture a quaint kind of double armchair is fairly common. The parlour generally had some "armed chairs," as they were called, though sometimes designated "elbow-chairs," and a letter in the *Tatler* relates how a late-comer in an assembly had to put up with "an armless chair" whilst the rest of the company lolled in elbow-chairs. The great parlour of Cornelius Humphrey had "Eighteen Turkey chaires," and John Rowland, of Horsham, yeoman, in his will of July 27, 1674, says: "Item. I give vnto my said Wife Six of those Turkie-worke Chaires now standing or being in the Parlour." Were these chairs covered

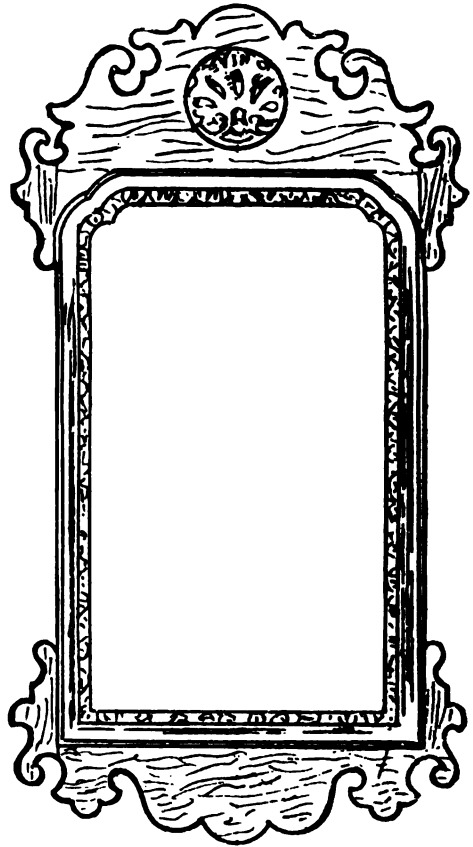
with Turkey silk? The seats of most of the seventeenth-century chairs are higher than modern ones, as the sitter's feet rested on a footstool or on the frame of a table.

Various cabinets, resembling chests of drawers over open arched framework, and quaintly combined boxes and drawers, found places in the parlour, and a cupboard, either standing or hanging, filled in a corner of the apartment.

Looking-glasses, varying in size from one foot to four in height, hung on the walls, and were sometimes to be found also in the kitchen. They mostly resembled the one here figured, having oddly-cut fretwork stuck round their frames, and the glasses themselves having bevelled edges within narrow borders of gilt gesso. According to Mr. Hungerford Pollen, these plates were made by colonies of Venetian workmen in England, and he pertinently remarks that the bevelling gives "preciseness and prismatic light to the whole glass," and he truly says of similar modern work, that "the bevel itself is generally too acute, whereby the prismatic light produced by this portion of the mirror is in violent and too showy contrast to the remainder" (*Ancient and Modern Furniture and Woodwork*, pp. 99, 100).

Clocks are in the farmhouse generally of the "grandfather" type, and of which many will be found to have been made at Henfield. Very rarely, as at Dedisham, Slinfold, a domed seventeenth-century clock with open-work and gong may be found.

It need hardly be noticed that spinning



was practised in every farmhouse, and not only so, but in the abodes of the gentry likewise. In 1849, a writer in the *Sussex Archaeological Collections* says that "the spinning-wheel which used to ornament every drawing-room, and is still occasionally met with in Sussex houses, afforded a healthful recreation"; and not only was it a country occupation, but ladies in cities spun, as did the sisters of the unfortunate Major André at their Bath residence.

In the better class houses some good line engravings are to be found on the sitting-room walls, and among subjects I have met with were the Conflict of St. Michael with Satan, the Fathers discussing the dignity of St. Mary, and another of a Jesuit kneeling before her picture. Washington Irving, in his *Bracebridge Hall*, says of that edifice that



the "walls were hung with coloured prints of the Prodigal son, who was represented in a red coat and leather breeches"; but Dickens is far more just when he locates such prints in a country alehouse. In humble farmsteads many such are to be met with, and are exceedingly amusing. Generally small in size, they are set in neatly-moulded black frames. Among them one shows Joseph's dream; the patriarch is extended on the ground, and,

has a lady descending a rope-ladder placed behind her, whilst she faces the spectator. Finally, one exhibits "Prince Coburg presenting to the Princess Charlotte a Letter from the Late Duke of Brunswick," an incident I have not been able to identify. Such were the farmhouse prints, now nearly everywhere superseded by oleographs from Christmas numbers, and mostly of the "kiss mammy" style, as artists call it.



I.L.A.

like Irving's prodigal, he wears a scarlet frock-coat and breeches, whilst his broad-brimmed straw hat lies by his side. Another print gives us "The Happy Father," who is in a blue coat, pants, and Hessian boots; he is bestowing a lackadaisical look on his wife, seated before him, and suckling a child in the dress of one two years old. Two more are prints of ladies, and entitled respectively "The Charming Florist" and "The Amiable Fruiterer." One called "The Elopement"

Before the present School Board kind of education came into vogue, each farmhouse and cottage had one or two worked samplers on its walls. The subjects on these examples of feminine industry varied from representations of flowers, fruits, and the crowns worn by the various ranks of the nobility, to cross-stitch embroidered maps of the globe. Usually one or two moral verses were worked on them. One example I met with was thus inscribed within a border of trees and stags:

All you my friends, who now expect to see,
A piece of workmanship performed by me,
Cast but a smile upon
This my small endeavour
Ile strive to be obedient ever.

A companion sampler bore the following :

Next unto God, Dear Parents, I address
Myself to you in humble thankfulness,
For all the care and cost on me bestowed
And means of Learning me allowed.

I have been told that the "Letter of Abgarus" is sometimes to be met with suspended as a talisman on the walls of Sussex cottages, but have met with no instance of it myself.

The most primitive kind of staircase I ever saw was formerly at Ford Church, Sussex, which consisted of a single sloping beam, through which rungs projected on either side ; but the earliest stairs in Sussex farmhouses were nearly as rude, being composed of triangular blocks of wood on a couple of bearers, and of which an example, since destroyed, was at Broomhall Farm, Warnham. As before observed, in small houses the stairs often wound round the contraction of the fireplace ; in larger dwellings the well-form of staircase is common, and may be seen at New Buildings, Shipley, and, like this example, consisting of many small flights of eight or nine steps only in each. A gate, breast-high, was often at the bottom of the stairs, and sometimes at the top, to keep the dogs of the house from entering the bedrooms. At New Buildings it is solid, and studded all over with nails.

Occasionally there was on the chamber floor a trap-door, which could be let down to close in the headway, and prevent burglars from using the staircase, being bolted from above. Examples are at East Maskells, Lindfield, and Broadhurst, Horsted Keynes. To fence in the staircase at top, there was often a balustrade, as at Town House, Slinfold, and at a house, now destroyed, at Horsham ; the turned balusters of these seventeenth-century examples greatly resemble some wooden details in Anglo-Saxon MSS.

The bedchamber walls were often panelled, as at Weston's, Warnham, and the rooms were sometimes ceiled, at others partly open to the timbers, which, as at Broomhall, reminded one of a church roof having collars and braces.

Good oak chimney-pieces are often seen in the bedrooms, as at New Buildings and

Weston's, and there are the remains of a good stone one at Town House. Like the other rooms, there were iron backs in the fireplaces, and it may be noted here that these articles are often mentioned in wills, as in that of Thomas Ovenden, of Rotherfield, January 12, 1670, by which he left "two iron cast Plates for Chimney backs." When "sea coal" was introduced, small movable grates were fashioned with light ornamental backs, and Cornelius Humphrey, we find, had in his "middle Chamber one payer of grates, one payer of Brandjrons," and "one fire shovell."

Bedsteads were called "bedsteddles," a name by which they are still known in East Sussex, and there were "high bedsteddles" and trundle beds, the latter being trundle bedsteads to go under the high ones when not in use. Ann Carr, of Hastings, speaks in her will of May 4, 1678, of her "best bedsteddle" and her "lesser lower bedsteddle," or trundle bed.

The valance, curtains, and quilts were occasionally of linen, embroidered handsomely with worsted thread, an instance of which I met with in quite a small house at Pulborough. In 1656 the Rev. Giles Moore tells us that he bought a similar coverlet of "an upholsterer itinerant" for £2 10s., and which was covered with "birds and bucks."

From very early times it has been customary to have a chest at the foot of a bed, and in Sussex every farmhouse had one or two such receptacles ; they were generally of oak, and more or less richly carved. Sometimes they were leather-covered, or encased in a hide retaining its hair ; one of the last kind is mentioned by Mr. Moore, as he says he had a "furred" one. Some of these oak chests are of the rudest character, and appear to date as far back as the fifteenth century, greatly resembling the church chests of that period. Many later ones have good Jacobean carving, and some of the guilloche patterns are like those to be seen on ancient Egyptian ivories. Across the end of the chest there is generally a small box formed with a separate lid, which, being raised, forms a support to the larger one, and in the little receptacle thus contrived trinkets and other small articles were deposited, whilst the chest enclosing it contained the household linen.

Lacroix, in his *Mœurs et Usages* (p. 77), mentions that in France such a chest "served at the same time for a seat and for a prie-dieu, in the inside of which were found now and then some books of prayers or of devotions." In Norway such chests serve also as registers, the names and dates of family events being inscribed on them.

Two kinds of chests of drawers are to be met with, the first resembling modern ones, the second consisting of two "nests of drawers" one over the other. Often formed of oak, they are frequently veneered with mahogany, though at the present day both woods are of equal value. Sometimes the top drawer is a secret one, very simply so contrived, a small flap of wood on the bottom of the drawer having to be pressed in from the one below. Buckle handles are of great antiquity, and a Roman one was found at Brading in the Isle of Wight; similar ones on these chests of drawers are often fixed to elegant brass plates, heightened by engraving, as are also the key plates. Pretty little drop handles are to be met with.

In conclusion, it may be remarked that if heraldry is any criterion, the estimation in which husbandry was held in former times was a high one, as shown by the number of heraldic charges representing objects connected with farming. Guillim, discoursing of "Illiberall" professions in his *Display of Heraldrie*, says: "In the first ranke of these *Illiberalls*, reason exacts, that Agriculture should have precedence, it being the chiefe *Source* of man's life." And of the implements belonging to farming forming armorial bearings, he says some of the chiefest and most frequent are ploughs, harrows, scythes, and wheels. Others not named by Guillim are dung-forks, hay-hooks, rakes, sickles, spades, and thatch-rakes. My best thanks are due to R. Garraway Rice, Esq., F.S.A., for many extracts from wills.

(CONCLUDED.)



The Shield-wall and the Schiltrum.



R. NEILSON has entertained the readers of the *Antiquary* with some pages of speculation, ingenious, I think, rather than convincing, as to the meaning and the mutual relationships of the words "scild-truma," "schiltrum," "scild-burg," "shield-wall," and "testudo." I may perhaps be pardoned for venturing to offer a few suggestions of my own on the same subject, suggestions which, I hope, will not, at any rate, be found more hazardous than those of Mr. Neilson.

If I understand Mr. Neilson rightly, he thinks that at the end of the thirteenth century, and in the early part of the fourteenth, the Old English word "scild-truma"—in various spellings, "sceld-trume," "scheld-trom," "scheltrom," "schilttroun"—represented a body of fighting men drawn up in one special array, of which the main characteristics are (a) a particular use of the *spear*, and (b) a *circular* form (1). Mr. Neilson's expressions leave me uncertain whether he does or does not regard this latter feature as essential (2) to his conception of the "schiltrum." To me, indeed, the language which he uses, throughout almost the whole of his article, appears strangely wanting in that precision and lucidity which I have been accustomed to find in his writings. It seems, however, plain that the typical example of the "schiltrum," in Mr. Neilson's sense, is supposed to be found at the battle of Falkirk, and that the *locus classicus* for this application of the word is a passage in Walter of Hemingburgh, who, referring to the circles in which the Scottish spearmen were drawn up, and which he has already minutely described, adds: *Qui quidem circuli vocabantur "schilttrouns"* (ii. 180, Eng. Hist. Soc. ed.). Mr. Neilson, if I do not mistake him, holds that the word "schilttroun" is here used as a technical name for this particular formation; and the drift of his article as a whole is, apparently, to urge that since "scild-truma" = *testudo*, and *testudo* = "shield-wall," it follows that the ancient Teutonic "shield-wall" was essentially identical with the array of Wallace's spearmen at Falkirk.

On each of this series of equations proposed by Mr. Neilson, I wish to say a word. A break in either the first or the second equation — (1) "scildtruma" = *testudo*; (2) *testudo* = "shield-wall"—would be sufficient to break the argument. To me it seems that there is a break in both.

Etymologically speaking, the word "scildtruma" means simply, as Professor Skeat says, "a shield-troop," i.e., "a troop of men with shields, or selected for defence." It may, of course, have been used, during one and the same period, in both these senses; in each of these two senses, independently of the other, and even in a combination of both senses at once. The examples of its use in Old English, however, seem (to me at least) to point rather to the first (the more general) than to the second (the more limited) signification. We know that, in days when the shield was the most conspicuous feature in the accoutrement of a fully-armed warrior, people frequently spoke, in other tongues besides English, of a force of so many "shields" when they meant so many knights or men-at-arms. Mr. Neilson, however, thinks that "scild-truma" in Old English must have had a more narrowly defined meaning than either of those given above; that it must have meant a troop not merely of armed men, or even of armed men "selected for defence," but of men drawn up in one particular array, the array of the "shield-burg" or "shield-wall." Why? Because Ælfric makes "scild-truma" = *testudo*.

I will add that another Old English glossary-maker does the same (Bosworth-Toller, p. 831). But I will also add another remark, and a question.

i. The author of a third Old English glossary makes "scild-truma" = *phalanx* (Leo, p. 386, l. 31).

ii. Is it quite certain that, even in Ælfric's time, "*testudo*" necessarily and always = "shield-wall"?

For the present, at least, I cannot accept, as absolutely certain and invariably exact, (3) the equations "scild-truma = *testudo* = shield-wall." Still less can I accept the much more startling equation which crowns Mr. Neilson's series—the proposition that a thing which is called a *wall* (or "fortress") of SHIELDS was essentially one and the same with a *circle* of SPEARS.

The witnesses produced by Mr. Neilson for the supposed technical use of the word "schilttroun" are practically only (4) two—Walter of Hemingburgh and Robert of Brunne; for he acknowledges that he cannot prove this special meaning to be implied in the later examples of the word. It would, indeed, be hardly possible to maintain that it had this special meaning in (e.g.) the minds of the translators of the so-called "Wyclif" Bible—whoever they may have been—when they rendered the *acies* of the Vulgate by "schilttrum" in one passage of Old Testament history; or in the mind of Trevisa when in his translation of Higden's *Polychronicon* he used the same word, "schelttroun," in no less than eleven different places, in every one of which the Latin word which it represents is *acies* likewise.

Turn we first to Robert of Brunne. This writer, compiling, in the first quarter of the fourteenth century, from materials of an earlier time—chiefly from Wace's *Brut*—a "history" of times much earlier still, twice uses the word "scheltrom" or "schelttroun."

i. Describing Cæsar's fight with "Cassibolan" on the Thames, Robert says:

Theyr [*i.e.*, the Britons] egre comyng the Romans
aboden,

A-geyn the Brutons stify they stoden;

Als a wal the scheltrom held (5)

& ruyssed the Brutons abak in feld.

(ll. 4655-58, Rolls ed., i. 163.)

Now, in this passage Robert is translating Wace almost word for word. The line of Wace which corresponds with Robert's line 4657 runs thus:

Lor hardiment orent þor mur (*Brut*, l. 4369);

and while one of the two sole extant MSS. of Robert's work has the reading already given, the other, in place of "the scheltrom held," reads, "ther hardines held." From these circumstances it does not look, to me at least, probable that Robert was thinking of any *special* formation (6) or array when he rendered—if it was he who here rendered—Wace's "hardiment" by "scheltrom."

ii. The other passage where Robert speaks of a "schelttroun," however, is the one which Mr. Neilson considers "determinative" as to the meaning attached by Robert to the word. It occurs in his narrative of the siege

of Rome by "Belyn" and "Brenne." Here, again, throughout the whole passage of which the lines quoted by Mr. Neilson form a part, Robert is following Wace very closely; many of his lines are, in fact, translated as literally as it is possible to translate from one language into another when both original and translation are in verse. In such a case the words of the original may be an element of some importance in determining the meaning of the words used by his translator. I will therefore quote Robert and Wace side by side:

Tho that were strong, hardy & wyght fformest they were set to fyght; They bere the lances up & down On the manere of a schel- trown (7). & non for wele ne for wo Ne scholde byforen other go; Ne go swyther than softe paas, At ones to smyte, as cometh the cas. (ll. 3509-16, ed. Furnivall, vol. i., p. 124.)	Les plus hardis com- batéors Misrent avant as fereors; Les cels firent destre et senestre Arbalestiers et sergans estre; Li mialx de lor gent et li plus Descendirent des chevax jus; Enmi le camp furent a pie Ordeneement et rangie. Cil ont parmi trancie lor lances Et lasquies lor connis- sances. Ja nus d'als n'i desran- gera Ne nule part n'i guen- cira; Cil en iront le petit pas Ferir en la grant presse, el tas. (ll. 3171-84, ed. Le Roux de Lincy, vol. i., pp. 150, 151.)
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It is evident that Robert's lines 3509-10 and 3513-16, are almost literal translations of Wace's lines 3171-72 and 3181-84 respectively. The source of the two English lines on which Mr. Neilson relies—lines 3511-12—must be sought in Wace's lines 3173-80. One word in Robert's line 3511—"lances"—obviously comes from Wace's line 3179. At the precise meaning of the couplet,

Cil ont parmi trancie lor lances
Et lasquies lor connissances,

I will not even attempt to guess (7); the rendering given in M. Le Roux de Lincy's note is to me quite as unintelligible as the lines themselves. But I will venture to ask Mr. Neilson to point out, either in that couplet or in the six

lines preceding it, any unmistakable suggestion of a special array such as he considers to be implied in Robert's rendering of the passage; and, if not, what is his ground for supposing that Robert gratuitously introduced into his otherwise almost literal translation an idea (8) of which there was no hint in the authority whom he was translating? The probability of his having intended to introduce the particular idea ascribed to him by Mr. Neilson is, to my mind, considerably weakened by the fact—which Mr. Neilson notices, though apparently without perceiving the full force of his own observation—that *Robert of Brunne does NOT employ the word "scheltrown"* in the place where, of all others, we should have expected him to use it (9), if his conception of its meaning were identical with Mr. Neilson's, viz., in his account of the great battle where another writer of his time does pointedly apply the word to one special array—the battle of Falkirk.

This brings us to Walter of Hemingburgh. After all, can we determine with certainty what is the real force of Hemingburgh's words, *Qui quidem circuli vocabantur schilttrouns*? I will risk three guesses (10) with reference to this passage, and then leave my readers to choose between Mr. Neilson's conjecture and any one of my three suggestions.

i. Hemingburgh says the Falkirk circles "were called schilttrouns." Very likely they were so called. But why? Simply because they *were* "schilttrouns"—"scild-truman" in both the etymological senses (11) of that ancient and honourable appellation; squadrons of fighting men, and of the very best fighting men to be found in the isle of Britain; squadrons, too, "for defence"—living shields to guard their country's freedom.

ii. "Scild-truma" became "schilttroun," Professor Skeat thinks, probably by assimilation with "squadron," a word of French origin. "The force of the latter part of the word" *scild-truma* thus became, as he says, "utterly lost" (although *trume*, as a separate word meaning "troop," survived in English literature till the beginning of the fifteenth century). May not the first half of "scild-truma" have been in a similar way confounded with an old French word, a word identical in meaning with "squadron," viz., *eschele*? Dr. Furnivall, in his glossary to

Robert of Brunne, says, under *Scheltrom*, *schelttroun*: "Line of soldiers, face of a square. O. Fr. *eschele*, bataillon, corps de troupes." As an alternative, then, to my first conjecture respecting the use of the word "schilttroun" at Falkirk, I offer this: The Lowland Scots confused an old English word, whose etymology was forgotten (12), with the French word *eschele*; and thence they proceeded to attach it, as a technical name, to an "eschele" of one particular kind. Hemingburgh, being a Yorkshireman, would learn their use of it direct from themselves, or from those who were in frequent contact and conflict with them.

iii. Lastly, I suggest yet another alternative. Hemingburgh may have misinterpreted his authorities. He says the circles "*used to be called*" (*vocabantur*) schilttrouns, as if he were dealing with a past state of affairs, not familiar to his own age. Possibly, therefore, in the sources (whatever they may have been) whence his account of Falkirk was derived, the word "schilttroun" may have been applied to the circles in its general sense, while he may have erroneously supposed it to be applied to them in a technical sense. In other words, he may have been doing what I am doing now—guessing (13).

Or, to put these two latter alternatives in another way: I suggest that either Walter of Hemingburgh, or the Lowland Scots, gave (perhaps from a false etymology) to an Old English word a signification totally different from that which it had originally borne. He, or they, misapplied to a squadron arrayed in a particular *form* a word which properly meant nothing but a squadron whose distinguishing characteristic was either a particular *purpose* or, more likely, a particular *weapon*; he, or they, misused (14) the name of a "troop of shields" to indicate a *circular group of spears*. A strange misapplication of a word indeed, but one which does not stand alone in its strangeness. Was it not in that same "north countrie" that men took to calling a particular type of stone tower by a name (15) which properly belonged to a wooden fence?

KATE NORGATE.

[We submitted Miss Norgate's criticism to Mr. Neilson, and the following is his reply to it.—ED.]

"Miss Norgate is very courteous, and in my comments I trust brevity will excuse brusqueness. For convenience I have taken the liberty of marking with numbers the passages touched upon. 1. Add to the characteristics, density. 2. The circular schiltrum is *known* to have been used defensively; beyond that need I go? 3. Two out of three Old English glosses give *scild-truma*, the specific sense on which I found. If the third, or, for that matter, one or two besides, should favour a wider definition, that by no means falsifies the stricter rendering; and it must be falsified if a breach is to be effected in my argument. 4. My fair critic is exacting; the law is usually well content with two witnesses, and Robert of Brunne and Hemingburgh are both specific and corroborated, and are not to be gainsaid by looser later language. 5. Does the 'wal' here not suggest the shield-wall? 6. Robert's specialization makes for my contention. The intrusive 'scheltrom' added a definite idea. 7. Although without present access to Wace's *Brut*, I am happy to assist in solving the passage to the extent of explaining the second of the two lines. Undoubtedly it seems that the "cognisances," or banners bearing distinguishing signs (afterwards to become armorial), were "laced" upon the lances. (See Du Cange, *laqueare*, *cognitio*.) The Song of Roland mentions (line 1157) how the hero's lance had "laced" at the end of it a gonfanon all white:

Laciet en sum un gunfanun tut blanc.

In Wace the pennon evidently bears an ensign. 8. 'On the manere of a schelttroun.' Miss Norgate's argument is not too clear: I take it to be that because the phrase is not in Robert's original, therefore 'schiltrum' cannot have had a special meaning here. But variation, even divergence, was the rule of mediæval translators. If 'in the manner of a schiltrum' does not imply that a schiltrum had a distinctive manner, words cease to have meaning. The manner, I suppose, was that of holding the spears 'up and down,' the front rows levelled or at various degrees of slant, those behind with the points higher. The two passages of Robert when contrasted show the unity of conception of the shield-wall and the dense array of spears. The shieldmen were spearmen too; that is the

whole transition. 9. I must apologize for my imperfect statement of my own argument and for misleading Miss Norgate, yet I can scarcely regret that her criticism here proves the cause of the complete overthrow of her ingenious, though negative, inference. I said that Robert of Brunne did not use the term 'schiltrum' in connection with Falkirk. What I should have said was, that he did not use it in the five verses I had cited as equivalent to Langtoft's French in that connection. The fact is that he did use it about Falkirk. He tells how Wallace's spearmen stood:

So wer thei set sad [*i.e.* solid] with poyntes rounde aboute;

and he expressly calls the formation 'ther scheltron' (Robert of Brunne in Hearne's Langtoft, p. 305). 10. To the three guesses proffered to explain away an imagined error, I prefer the single induction of historic continuity that no error exists. 11. Ælfric's actual and precise gloss must rank before any general 'etymological sense.' 12. It is suggested that the lowland Scots and Hemingburgh mistook an Old English word for a French one! why, I utterly fail to apprehend. 13. Miss Norgate (i.) tells us that she is guessing, and (ii.) puts it forward that Hemingburgh was guessing too! I am ungallant enough to admit the first proposition and deny the second. If Miss Norgate will look at Hemingburgh again (ii. 176-180), her extensive knowledge of mediæval Latinity will satisfy her that as the imperfect tense is used so often, 'vocabantur' cannot refer to an earlier period. 14. The sum of all is that my accomplished censor, without appreciable cause assigned for her conflicting hypotheses of thirteenth-century error, thinks that Hemingburgh and my countrymen were wrong. I, on the contrary, hold that they were right. 15. The complimentary pleasantries of this choice of an image must not blind me to the fact that, though the peel was, figuratively, petrified, the first ones of stone were probably identical in type with their wooden models. The schiltrum underwent no such drastic change."

[Miss Norgate's paper, as well as Mr. Neilson's reply, have been unavoidably held over, month after month, since the January number (when it was intended they should appear). We owe our sincere apologies to both writers for the delay.]

Sarcasm and Humour in the Sanctuary.

BY HENRY J. FEASEY.



ISTORY tells us that the monks did not love the friars, and the ballads of their own time confirm it; indeed, they themselves have left us the fact wrought in language more enduring, more eloquent, than either ballad or written history could ever be. The carvings in their churches, be they on sedile, chancel stall, misericord, roof-boss, or door-entry, are in many instances pregnant with the ready wit and jocund humour of these satirists of the mediæval age.

It is not our purpose here, however, to follow out the rivalry between these two bodies of Religious, which was in itself long and lasting, but to examine the outcome of some of it as they have left it to us, exhibited in the carvings which yet remain in their churches.

One of the most frequent of these facetious carvings is a fox preaching to a flock of gabbling geese. It is represented on the stalls of Bristol Cathedral, upon the stone base of the shrine of Prior Richard in Hexham Abbey Church, and again upon the thirteenth-century stalls of Christchurch Priory, Hampshire, where, in addition to the fox exhorting the geese, a cock is figured at the rear of the pulpit to crow the "Amens," evidently satire directed against the mendicant friars. In another of the same series a zany—doubtless intended to symbolize the people—turning his back upon a dish of porridge, has it licked up for him by a rat, under whose form our friend the friar is again recognised. Under another seat is a baboon, with a cowl on his head, reposing on a pillow, and exhibiting an enormous swollen paunch. Two illustrations of bench-ends at Thornham Church, Norfolk, kindly contributed by J. Lewis André, F.S.A., representing cowed foxes, may be appropriately introduced here. One of the foxes, it will be seen, has taken captive a goose, which is held in the folds of the cowl. Upon the grotesque stalls and misericords in St. David's Cathedral Church, we find the fox-and-geese subject repeated with a little variation, the cowed fox being portrayed as



BENCH END AT THORNHAM, NORFOLK.

offering the sacramental wafer to a goose with a human head and equivocal cap. Both foxes and geese seem to have been favourite subjects with the mediæval carver, for we find them repeated with slight variations time after time. The choir misericords of Manchester Cathedral bear figures of apes and foxes, one of which is running off with a goose. In Faversham Church, Kent, on a misericord a fox is shown carrying off three hens. In the choir of Whalley Church, Lancashire, among several representations full of humour, is a man shoeing a goose. At Christchurch Priory, Hants, again we have, on the misericords, a sailor doing battle with a hungry goose which has stolen his dinner. Some old benches at St. Michael's, South Brent, Somersetshire, show, or did until recently, among a variety of grotesque carvings, a story of retaliation, where a fox is being hanged by the geese, with two young ones yelping at the bottom; another represents a fox, crosier in hand and mitre on head, above is a young fox chained, with a bag of money in his right paw. Geese, cranes, and other fowls surround him, all hard at work chattering at him. Below, another young fox is depicted, engaged in the delectable employment of turning a boar on a spit.

It must not be supposed that foxes and geese have the monopoly of these quaint representations; indeed, I had almost said every animal under the sun could be found on them for the searching, and, moreover, many strange animals (as witness the gargoyle at North Walsham illustrated in the accompanying sketch by Mr. André), whose prototype could neither be found in heaven, on earth, or under it. A carved stone found among the ruins of Lewes Priory represents one monster's head within the jaws of a larger monster; while a boss from the destroyed nave of St. Mary's Overy, Southwark (now called "St. Saviour's Collegiate Church"), shows the face of an ogre eating a man, who is being bitten in two. For illustrations of these carvings we are also indebted to Mr. André.

The carved figure of a mermaid is to be seen in Zennor Church, near Penzance, Cornwall. At Eddlesborough, a mermaid is shown suckling a lion. On the south side of the choir of Exeter Cathedral, a mermaid and a merman, holding a circular mirror between them, is exhibited on one of the misericords. Another upon the north side shows a mermaid holding a fish. Among the carvings at Christchurch Priory, Hants, are



BENCH END AT THORNHAM, NORFOLK



GARGOYLE FROM THE RUINED TOWER OF NORTH WALSHAM CHURCH, NORFOLK.

mermaids, dragons, a porpoise, griffins, beasts of various kinds, and fabled monsters. At St. Michael's, South Brent, aforesaid, is a monkey at prayers; below, another of his species, holding a halberd, and an owl perched on a branch over his head, and again another monkey, with a pair of bellows, puffing the fire. Among the grotesque carvings upon the arches of the north choir aisle of Bristol Cathedral we have a monkey playing on the Pan-pipes; a goat blowing a horn, and carrying a hare slung over its back, a ram and an ape playing upon musical instruments; and the usual fox making off with a goose.

A stall upon the north side of the chancel of Boston Church, Lincolnshire, exhibits another jesting sculpture of a bear playing upon an organ, a pig upon the bagpipes, a dog accompanying them upon a drum. At Holy Trinity Church, Hull, on a corbel over the last column at the west end of the north aisle, is depicted an angel playing on the bagpipes. At Eddlesborough, one stall bears two frogs, another an owl; and a hedgehog was, or is, on a misericord in Cart-



STONE FROM LEWES PRIORY.

mell Church, Lancashire. A rabbit habited as a pilgrim, with staff and scrip, is carved upon the entrance of the small chantry chapel traditionally called the Flemish chapel, in St. Mary's Church, Beverley.

Jesters arrayed in cap and bells are carved upon two of the bench-ends close to the entrance of St. Levan Church, Cornwall. A domestic scene of an old woman beating her husband with a ladle is a relic of the old conventual church of Whalley, Lancashire; while a misericord in the chapel of Durham Castle exhibits a picture of conjugal affection of quite a different type, showing as it does a man driving a woman (in all probability his better half) in a wheelbarrow. Among the Bristol Cathedral stalls we have a comical



BOSS FROM ST. MARY'S OVERY.

picture of a tilting match with brooms between a man and woman, one mounted on a pig, the other horsed on what to all appearance is a turkey-cock. Fightings and combats seem to have been a choice subject with these mediæval workmen, to judge by their frequent occurrence. We find them again on the oak chancel stalls at Halsall Church, Lancashire, where a priest is trying to interpose himself between the combatants. A man and woman fighting is shown also in a quatrefoil over the south aisle door in York Minster. Here also we have a man with a sword and a circular shield engaged in a combat with a lizard-shaped monster, and in quatrefoils Samson with the lion, and Delilah in the act of cutting off his hair. Over the door in the north aisle a woman is shown setting her muzzled dog at

two beasts ; behind stands a man blowing a horn. At the sides in the quatrefoils a man is seen drinking and being attacked by another, and a man driving another out of his house. The misericords of Exeter Cathedral (cut down to fill their present places), dating from the thirteenth century, and probably the earliest in the kingdom, have, too, among the usual grotesques, foliage, etc., animals (among which is an elephant) engaged with knights in combat, whose greater shields, flat helmets, and early armour are especially noticeable. Upon the south side of the choir a knight is shown seated in a boat drawn by a swan ; an illustration of the romance of the Chevalier au Cygne—just as the romance of Reynard the



GARGOYLE AT YATTON, SOMERSET.

Fox—is found sculptured at the base of the central pillar of the Chapter House, Salisbury. On the north side a knight is seen attacking a leopard, a monster upon whose back is a saddle with stirrups, a minstrel with tabour and pipe, and a knight thrusting his sword into a grotesque bird. A gargoyle at Yatton, Somerset, of which Mr. André has kindly sent a sketch, shows a man riding on the back of a boar, by whose open jaw he is holding on.

Scenes of country life and labour are not infrequent in these carvings and sculptures. A good series are those at St. Alban's Abbey (now Cathedral) Church, upon the upper frieze of the watching tower, and on the base moulding of the gallery, where we have a woman milking a cow (the east face of the tower of Milverton Church bears a similar subject) ; a sow and a litter of young ones (a subject fre-

quently seen, in Devonshire, carved on bosses of church roofs) ; a pig pulled down by dogs ; a chained bear attacked by dogs ; wrestlers ; a reaper and corn ; and figures carrying loaves in a basket ; the best of the carvings being on the north side towards the aisle. Upon a very ancient misericord at St. German's, Cornwall, is the representation of a man carrying a hare across his shoulder on a stick, attended by dogs in couples. One of the Worcester Cathedral stalls bears representations of three mowers upon the misericords, and at Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, is the celebrated "shoemaker" misericord.

Whilst on the subject of cows, mention should be made of the famous Dun Cow of Durham, whose sculpture, attended by two women in the costume of the time of George III., occupies the place of the ancient sculpture at the north-east end of the east transept of the Nine Altars placed by Bishop Flamhard early in the twelfth century, which replaced another of still earlier date in the original cathedral of Bishop Aldune. Neither should the very quaint carvings of nursery rhymes on the pews of Fawsley Church, Northamptonshire, be forgotten, which include the cat, the fiddle, and the cow jumping over the moon.

Sometimes the subject chosen for representation partook very decidedly of a secular rather than of an ecclesiastical nature, as the carvings in a church near Wellingborough, where is a representation of an ale-wife about to fill the goblet for her customer, who in all the felicity of anticipation stands by, rubbing his stomach with one hand, and scratching his head with the other, his eyes meanwhile glancing sideways, watching the "tolling out" process with delighted satisfaction. A drinking figure is portrayed also upon the porch of Chalk Church, Kent, where one of two grotesque figures holds a jug with both hands, as he looks upward at the performances of a morris-dancer or tumbler. Strangely enough, in a niche between these figures is an image of the Blessed Virgin Mary, to whom the church is dedicated.

At other times we have short stories set forth, evidently for the instruction of evil-doers, as, for example, the poppyhead of the precentor's stall in the choir at Lincoln, where upon its three sides is represented—first, two

monkeys churning ; secondly, a baboon who has stolen the pat of butter, hiding among the trees ; and, thirdly, the hanging of the thief, the churners pulling the ropes, and the culprit with clasped hands offering his last prayer. The story is concluded upon one of the misericords below, where the baboon's lifeless body is being carried to burial by the executioners. Upon the third pier of the south transept of Wells Cathedral is such another story told at length. Beginning at the side nearest the south window, we have :

- (i.) Two men stealing grapes from a vineyard ;
- (ii.) the discovery of the theft by the vine-dressers, one of whom carries a pitchfork ;
- (iii.) one of the thieves caught by the ear, and threatened with the pitchfork ; and (iv.) the second caught and receiving castigation with the pitchfork. The expression and spirit of all these sculptures are truly admirable.

Who would think of looking for Æsop's fables upon the walls of a church ? Yet his fable of the Fox and the Crane is to be found sculptured upon the north doorway of Holt Church, Worcestershire. At another Worcestershire Church, that of Bretforton, the capital of one of the late Norman arcades displays the legend of Maid Margery, who, according to the story, being tempted by the devil, and resisting him, was swallowed by the fiend, but fortunately, having a crucifix in her hand, she burst the serpent asunder, thus escaping unhurt. Not so fortunate, however, was the monk at Castle Hedingham Church, Essex, who is seen being carried away by the devil slung over his shoulder, and held down by his heel. Another representation of which is, or was, on the curious handle on the north-west door of St. Nicholas' Church, Gloucester, where a fiend is represented bearing the soul of a witch to the infernal regions. The little demons at the feet of St. Benedict, from a painting on the screen at Burlingham St. Andrew, Norfolk, of which Mr. J. L. André has been so good as to send the accompanying sketch, introduce us to another phase of the grotesque in connection with the religious art of the Middle Ages.

Thus it will be seen that though our ancient friend, the mediæval carver and sculptor, went to Nature for the often very exquisite and wonderfully realistic adornment of his capitals,

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etc., and took the wide range of the subjects of everyday life as his models, manipulating them to his requirements, he did not forget also to draw largely upon his imagination, and even in that, too, with the most satisfactory results. Subjects the most commonplace did not escape him, but were caught



and utilized in his work, as witness the curious piscina in the crypt of Wells Cathedral, close within the door, where in the hollow appears a sculptured dog gnawing a bone ; or at Halsall Church, Lancashire, where, on the stalls, we have a laughing head ; or, again, upon the Christchurch Priory misericords,

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where a weary traveller is shown extracting a thorn from his foot (a subject repeated on the second pier of the south transept, Wells Cathedral, where is also represented a man in the throes of toothache), and upon another a monk at prayer, while a lean-looking dog is eating the contents of his porridge-pot. Here also we have three men arguing, two having the thistle and shamrock issuing from their mouths (perhaps a solitary instance of the use of mistletoe in ecclesiastical decoration) is seen represented on the label and inner moulding of one of Abbot Knowles's recesses in the third and fourth bays from the east in the Lady Chapel of Bristol Cathedral; an artisan, and grotesques and hideous caricatures, as three Hogarth-looking faces beneath one hat, a head with ass's ears, etc.

The source from which these curious grotesques and carvings of impossible dragons, apes, demons, cockatrices, wyverns, and other monstrous creatures fearfully and wonderfully conceived and executed, was derived was most probably the old Bestiaries, or books of natural history and fable; and, on the other hand, the carvings representing the occupations and pastimes of the months and seasons—sowing, reaping, hunting, hawking, and so on—were probably derived from the old monastic calendars, which were wont to be illuminated and illustrated with such scenes.

To this explanation must be coupled the fact that, in the days of the conception and execution of these works, travellers to any extent were comparatively few, and these, as their own accounts of their voyages and travels bear ample witness, came back to astonish their stay-at-home brethren with stories truly most marvellous, as did Sir John de Maundeville, who in his peregrinations came across some people cruelly endowed, if true, with feet as large as the circumference of an umbrella!

In one of the recent issues of the *Antiquary*, a lady (authoress of a work on *Misericords*) asked for further information on the subject. If she is still collecting matter, she will find a great store in the illuminated missals and other office-books of the Mediæval Church. In a paper contributed by the Rev. E. S. Dewick to the *Society of Antiquaries* in 1895 (*Archæologia*, vol. liv. part 2), on a MS. Pon-

tifical of a Bishop of Metz of the fourteenth century, is shown over a dozen of these grotesques taken from the tail and other ornamental pieces, e.g.: (i.) A knight attacking a snail; (ii.) The knight's farewell of his lady before going forth to the attack; (iii.) A hare playing upon a pair of organs; (iv.) A hare attacking a castle; (v.) A sailor threatening a hare and her young (in swaddling clothes) to deprive them of their skins; (vi.) Hares leading a man to prison; (vii.) Hares skinning a man; (viii.) A monkey lecturing a class; (ix.) A dropsical man consulting a monkey—his leech; (x.) A stork consulting a monkey doctor, etc.

These are but a few samples of the many similar pieces shown in the work, in which the hare alone figures in no less than forty-eight. The scheme of the whole composition is the turning of the tables by the animal upon his inveterate foe, the man, and in entertaining him to the precise treatment he is apt to lavish upon himself. In short, the hare takes his place in the work as the man, being folded in swaddling clouts at its birth, and dying with clasped hands like a "real Christian." Or, again, the monkey disports himself either in grave studies, such as medicine and teaching, or in such frivolous amusements as bird-catching, and playing on the tabor and pipe.

To Mr. J. L. André, F.S.A., our best thanks are due for the contribution of original sketches in illustration of what has been said in this paper.



Archæological News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

It may be of interest to place on record the following paragraph from the *Daily Graphic* of April 20:

"KISSING-DAY AT HUNGERFORD.

"At Hungerford, in Berkshire, one of the two remaining unreformed boroughs, kissing-day, or hock-tide, as it is locally called, was celebrated yesterday. The ceremonies began last Friday with the 'macaroni supper and punchbowl,' held at the John of Gaunt. But the most important day was yesterday, when at an early hour the bellman went round the borough, commanding all those who held land or dwellings within the confines of the town to appear at the Hockney, under pain of a poll-tax

of one penny, called the 'head-penny.' Lest this warning should be insufficient, he again mounted to the balcony of the Town Hall, where he blew a blast upon an ancient trumpet. Those who do not obey the summons, and refuse the payment of the head-penny, are liable to lose their rights to the privileges of the borough. By nine o'clock the jury assembled in the Town Hall for the transaction of their annual business, and immediately after they had been sworn in, the two tithing men started on their round of the town. It was in this part of the proceedings that most interest was taken, for the business of the tithing-men is to take a poll-tax from every male inhabitant and a kiss from the wives and daughters of the burgesses.* The tithing-men are known as tuttymen, tutty being the local word for pretty. They carried, as insignia of office, short poles decorated with blue ribbon and choice flowers, known as tutty-poles, while behind them walked a man bearing a heavy weight of 'tutty oranges,' it being the custom to bestow an orange upon every person who is kissed as well as upon the school and workhouse children. This year the tuttymen were the respective managers of the two banks, the Capital and Counties and the London and County. The rights of office having been duly conferred on them, the two tuttymen started off down the High Street on their kissing mission, followed by the orange-bearer and greeted with the cheers of the assembled people. One by one the houses were entered, and the custom observed both in spirit and letter; nor was it confined to the young and comely, for the old dames of Hungerford would deem themselves sadly neglected were the tuttymen to pass them by. Usually these officers found little difficulty in carrying out their duties, the ladies of Hungerford showing very little objection to the observation of the ancient customs. At the conclusion of this ceremony the Chief Constable was elected into the chair. A great bowl of punch was placed on the table after dinner, and various toasts were drunk. One was drunk in solemn silence—that of John of Gaunt, who, as is graven on the old summoning horn, 'did give and grant the Royal fishing in Hungerford town,' the horn being a guarantee of their privileges."

SALES.

The sale of the celebrated collection of works of art comprising the Heckscher collection, was concluded at Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods's on May 6, the interest and keen competition being kept up to the last lot. The total realized by the 324 lots amounted to £64,705 10s., which works out at an average of £200 per lot—certainly one of the very highest averages ever realized by any collection of a like character. The first day's sale averaged nearly £280 per lot. In 1892 the late Mr. Magniac's collection of 1,554 lots brought a total of £103,000, or an average of rather under £70 per lot; whilst the great Hamilton Palace sale of 1882, with its 2,213 lots, brought a total of £397,562, which shows an average of rather less than £180 per lot. Mr.

Heckscher, who died in Paris twelve months ago at the comparatively early age of 58, was born and partly educated in London. He was connected with the insurance business, and although, like all other collectors, when he first started collecting he bought much that was inferior, he profited by his mistakes, severely weeding out the rubbish and retaining only the choicest. The result was a collection, in number small, but in quality of the very highest order. The list of objects forming the collection is unfortunately too long for us to give them separately; and as most of them, if not all, were foreign and not English, there is perhaps the less reason for regretting this. The collection comprised all sorts of works of art, secular and ecclesiastical. We may mention among the latter several Limoges enamels, chalices, reliquaries, and shrines, as well as a Carolingian liturgical comb of the ninth century carved in relief, and measuring 8½ inches by 4½ inches. This fetched a sum of £230. It was formerly in the Spitzer collection, when it was sold for 3,000 francs.

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The collection of Greek and English coins and commemorative medals, the property of the late Mr. Thomas Miller Whitehead, was sold at the beginning of May by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge. We borrow the following report from the *Times* of May 6. The more important lots were: Thurium Lucania, tetradrachm, head of Pallas to right, wearing crested helmet adorned with Scylla, a beautiful piece, £41 (Rollin); Hiero II. of Syracuse, piece of 32 litræ, head of King to left, wearing a plain diadem, only two other specimens known, one of which is in the British Museum, £70 (Rollin); Cromwell's gold crown, by Simon, 1658, garnished shield of the Protectorate crowned, an extremely fine pattern, £75 (Spink); a fine specimen of the famous "Petition" crown of Charles II., by Simon, 1663, King's bust to right, draped and laureated, with flowing hair, £168 (Brown); the "Reddite" crown of Charles II., by Simon, 1663, from the same dies as the "Petition" crown, but the edge inscribed "Reddite. Quæ. Cæsaris. Cæsari," etc., this specimen is said to be the finest known, £105 (Spink); George III. gold crown by Pistrucci, 1818, a brilliant and almost unique pattern, £26 (Spink); a George III. five-pound piece by the same, a brilliant pattern, £38 (Spink); Victoria gold Gothic crown, 1847, extremely rare, £40 (Spink). The English medals included a beautiful specimen of the Queen Elizabeth oval silver medallion by Simon Passe, £43 (Spink); Charles I., on the dominion of the sea, 1630, gold, by Nicholas Briot, £52 (Spink); General Monk, 1660, gold, by Thomas Simon, bust of Monk to right, long curly hair, £53 (Spink); Commonwealth naval reward, 1653, known as the "Blake Medal," in gold, by Thomas Simon, in border of laurel leaves, a medal of the highest historical interest and in the finest possible state, £430 (Spink). The 67 lots of coins and medals realized £1,595 11s., or just £20 more than they cost the late owner."

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THE ASHBURNHAM LIBRARY.—Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge commenced yesterday the

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* Is not this latter statement of the nature of a hoax?—Ed.

sale of the third and final portion of the collection of books formed by the late Earl of Ashburnham. There were 196 lots in yesterday's sale, and the total realized amounted to £2,268. The principal books were as follows: Phœbus, Comte de Foix, Phœbus des deduis de la Chasse des Bestes Sauvages, etc., Paris, Verard, about 1507, a fine and perfect copy of this exceedingly rare book, £50 (Quaritch); a rare edition of the Proenico di Ser Alexandro Braccio al prestantissimo Giovanne Lorenzo di Pier Francesco de medici, etc., Florence, undated, £90 (Quaritch); Plinius Secundus, Historia Naturalis, lib. xxxvii., printed upon vellum by Jenson at Venice in 1472, beautifully illuminated in the highest style of the Renaissance period, £190 (Quaritch); another edition of the same book, Tradosta di lingua Latina in Fiorentina, by Landino, and also printed on vellum by Jenson, in 1476, £80 (H. Yates Thompson); A. Pluvinel, L'Instruction du Roy en l'exercice de monter à Cheval, 1625, £30 (Ellis); another copy of the same work, issued two years later, the plates coloured and heightened with gold, £68 (Yates Thompson); and Thomas Potts, The wonderfull Discoverie of Witches in the Countie of Lancaster, 1613, a copy of the very rare original edition, £14 (B. F. Stevens). Of Prayer-Books there were fifty lots, the more important being: A fine copy of the first Common Prayer of Queen Elizabeth's reign, 1559, exceedingly rare, £240 (Quaritch); an interesting copy of a later issue of the same date, with the monogram of John Evelyn on back and sides, and his arms in centres, the only known copy of this issue which contains the Psalter, £148 (Field and Co.); a sound copy of the first edition of John Knox's Liturgy, 1565, the binding stamped with the arms within the garter of Francis Russell, second Earl of Bedford, £150 (Quaritch); The Booke of Common Prayer, printed by R. Barker, 1604, sold with all faults, £81 (Field and Co.); and one of two sets on vellum of Pickering's Reprints of various Prayer-Books, £40. The nine lots of Primers included the Prymer of Salysbury Use, newly empyrnted at Parys, 1531, exceedingly rare, on vellum, £85 (Quaritch); another, printed at Paris in the month of August, 1532, £39 (Quaritch); and A Goodly Prymer in English, printed in Fleet Street by John Byddell for Wylliam Marshall, June 16, 1535, on vellum, and probably unique, quite perfect, £225 (Quaritch). Of nineteen editions of the Psalter we may specially mention: Psalterium ex mādato victoriosissimi Anglie Regis Henrici Septimi, printed by William Facques, 1504, a quite perfect copy of this excessively rare Psalter published by command of Henry VII., only two others known, with the autograph of Arthur Nowell, 1588, on last leaf, £100 (Quaritch).—*Times*, May 10.

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Yesterday's portion of this celebrated library, now being dispersed by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, realized a total of £2,185 18s., and included the following: Claudius Ptolemæus, Cosmographia, a complete set of the twenty-seven maps from the rare edition of Peter de Turre, printed at Rome in 1490, £15 10s. (H. Stevens); F. Rabelais, Les Œuvres, 1556, a rare edition, containing the

first four books only, £12 10s. (Ellis); the same, La Plaisante et Joyeuse Histoyre du Grand Geant Gargantua, the first four Livres, of which three are the genuine Valence edition, and of which, according to Brunet, only two copies are known, and the fourth book is of the genuine first edition, £63 (Quaritch); the same, Les Songs Drolatique de Pantagruel, 1565, a fine copy of the first edition, £41 (Bain); Sir Walter Raleigh, The Discoverie of the Large, Rich, and Bewtiful Empire of Guiana, 1596, first edition, extremely rare, £31 (Jackson). Four small quarto volumes, containing altogether 124 extremely rare Italian pieces known as *rappresentationi*, all printed during the sixteenth or early part of the seventeenth centuries, and each piece usually consisting of about eight or ten leaves, brought the remarkable total of £712, three of the volumes being purchased by Mr. Aubrey and one by Mr. Quaritch. Hugh Rodes, The Booke of Nurture for Men Servauntes and Children, a small oblong quarto of twenty-two leaves, printed in 1568, and supposed to be unique, first edition, £17 (Quaritch); Roman de la Rose, one of the earliest editions known, printed *absque nota* upon vellum, with all the woodcuts finely painted like miniatures, but with the title and the leaf in facsimile, £355 (Pickering); a perfect copy of the edition of the same, printed in Paris, 1525, £18 (Hazlitt); W. Roy, Rede me and be note wrothe, for I saye no Thyng but Trothe, circa 1526, the first edition of this satire against Cardinal Wolsey, £30 (Quaritch); G. Sabadino, Poretone, settanta novelle, Venice, 1510, a fine copy of an extremely rare edition, £113 (C. Smith); a small quarto volume containing rare tracts relating to French matters, chiefly in the reign of Francis I., including the tract containing the treaty of peace between Louis XII. and Henry VIII. of England, dated 1514, £115 (Quaritch).—*Times*, May 11.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—April 23.—Annual meeting.—Mr. P. Norman, treasurer, and afterwards Viscount Dillon, president, in the chair.—Mr. E. W. Brabrook and Mr. W. G. Thorpe were appointed scrutators of the ballot.—The following were elected members of council and officers for the ensuing year: president, Viscount Dillon; vice-presidents, Sir H. H. Howorth, Sir J. Evans, Mr. Everard Green; treasurer, Mr. P. Norman; director, Mr. F. G. Hilton Price; secretary, Mr. C. H. Read; other members of the council, Messrs. W. P. Baildon, E. A. W. Budge, J. J. Cartwright, L. H. Cust, H. A. Grueber, W. J. Hardy, F. J. Haverfield, H. Jenner, J. T. Micklethwaite, W. H. Richardson, M. Stephenson, H. R. Tedder, and J. W. Willis-Bund, and Capt. Telfer.—The president delivered his annual address, containing obituary notices of deceased Fellows, especially Sir A. W. Franks, late president, and reviewing the principal events connected with the society during the past year.—*Athenæum*, April 30.

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SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—April 28.—Viscount Dillon, president, in the chair.—Capt. Myers was

admitted a Fellow.—The president announced that he had appointed Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite to be a vice-president.—The society's accounts for 1897 were read, and thanks voted to the auditors and to the treasurer.—The Rev. Dr. Cox exhibited a gold ring with the device of a cockatrice's head and leg, with the inscription "yn to wode," found in Norfolk; also a bronze late Celtic ornament, a Saxon comb, and a bronze stylus, all found in Northamptonshire.—Mr. T. J. George exhibited two gold British coins and other antiquities found in Northampton.—Mr. Somers Clarke, as local secretary for Egypt, communicated a report on the construction of the proposed dam at Assouan and its effect upon the buildings on the island of Philæ. Owing to the opposition of the Society of Antiquaries and other learned bodies, the original scheme, which would have involved the total submergence of the island and of half the Nubian valley by a colossal reservoir not less than one hundred miles in length, had now been considerably modified, and under the revised scheme the water-level will be twenty-seven feet lower than at first proposed. Had the original scheme been carried out, not only would nothing have been seen of Philæ and its buildings for part of the year, except the upper part of the pylons, but the temples south of Philæ, at Dabod, Qartassi, Tafa, Kalabsha, Dendur, and Dakka, would all have been more or less submerged, and must sooner or later have fallen. Under the revised scheme only Philæ will be seriously affected, and the Department of Public Works at Cairo is doing all that can be done to reduce the evil to a minimum. For a short time each year the whole surface of the island, excepting the site of the Temple of Isis, will be covered with water. The strengthening of the foundations of the stone buildings will prevent their sustaining any damage, but the very interesting brick buildings of the Christian period, including the remains of an early church, will inevitably be resolved into their primitive mud. The small temple or porch of Nectanebo, at the south end of the island, will be immersed to nearly the whole height of its columns, and as it is much ruined will be difficult to maintain. All painted sculpture and decoration on the buildings will, of course, be destroyed by the water; but there is no reason to think that the stone itself will suffer. The deposit of mud on the submerged floors will probably be less than that which is annually removed from the temple at Luxor, owing to the water-level at Philæ not being raised artificially until some time after the fullest Nile flood. The deposit of mud does not stick to the walls. Although from the point of view of the antiquary and the artist the necessity for making the reservoir is to be deplored, it is impossible to shut one's eyes to the immense importance of it to the agricultural interests of the country, and there is, unfortunately, no other site between Wadi Halfa and Cairo where a dam could be raised with so great security and economy. Mr. Clarke also communicated an account of some important excavations on the site of the ancient town of Nekhen, or El Kom el Ahmar as it is now called, under the direction of Mr. Quibell. These resulted in the discovery of a bronze hawk, full-size, ornamented

with gold; a terra-cotta lion; a statue of a king in bronze and rather above life size; and a remarkable group of ivories, statuettes, mace heads, flint knives, etc., all of the earliest Old Empire. Of the ivory objects there were quite a hundred, but unfortunately all are in a very decayed state. Mr. Clarke further reported that the new director of the Department of Antiquities (M. Loret) had already begun to excavate at Thebes, where he had opened the tombs of Thothmes II. and III., Amenhetep II. and III., and Rameses IV. and VIII. It is to be deplored that, whilst the whole administration of the department is rotten to the core, and needs thorough reform, the limited funds at his command should be spent in one direction only; whilst the museum remains a chaos, the great historic monuments are ill-protected and falling to decay, and sites brimming with history are ravaged by curiosity dealers.—*Athenæum*, May 7.

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SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—May 5.—Sir H. H. Howarth, vice-president, in the chair.—The Rev. F. Sanders was admitted a Fellow.—Mr. F. Tress Barry exhibited a quantity of animal bones, flint implements, and a sword-blade of early mediæval date, from the Thames at Windsor and a cutting at Boveney Lock.—Dr. Mansel Sympson exhibited a cocoa-nut cup mounted in silver, of the early part of the seventeenth century, used as a communion-cup in Yarborough Church, Lincolnshire.—Mr. E. Peacock exhibited an original agreement between the priories of Blyth and Monk Bretton, relative to tithes in the manor of Bolton-super-Dern, 1392.—Mr. W. J. Hardy read some notes on a lawsuit as to the Princess Elizabeth Stuart's jewels.—Mr. W. P. Baildon called attention to the threatened destruction of the domestic buildings of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Oxford, which were rebuilt during the Commonwealth, and moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Micklethwaite, and carried unanimously: "The Society of Antiquaries of London has heard with regret that there is a possibility of the domestic buildings connected with St. Bartholomew's Hospital at Oxford being destroyed, and would venture to urge upon the authorities the importance of preserving these as well as the religious buildings." Copies of this resolution were directed to be forwarded to the Charity Commissioners, the Provost of Oriel, the Town Clerk of Oxford, Viscount Valentia, M.P. for the city, and Mr. Haverfield, local secretary.—*Athenæum*, May 14.

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At a general meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, on May 6, Mr. Andrew Oliver exhibited and described rubbings of brasses from Whaddon, Dauntsey, and Broughton Gifford, Wilts, and Childrey, Berks.

Professor Boyd-Dawkins, F.R.S., F.S.A., read a paper on the excavations made in Hod camp, near Blandford, in 1897. This fortress of Hod Hill forms one of a series of strongholds on the River Stour, to guard the country to the east from attack from the direction of the low-lying valley of Blackmore. Hod Hill stands on the edge of a precipitous chalk cliff on the eastern bank of the Stour, at a height

of over 400 feet above the sea. It consists of a series of three ramparts and two fosses on every side excepting the west, facing the river, which itself forms the second fosse. It is roughly rectangular in form, with rounded angles. There is an inner camp within and to the north-east angle of the Hod camp, known locally as Lydsbury Rings, and fortified entirely on a different principle to that of the outer. Professor Boyd-Dawkins assigned this inner camp to the work of the Roman engineer, whereas the outer stronghold belongs to the time immediately before the Roman conquest, or, in other words, to a late period in the prehistoric Iron Age. The interior of both fortresses contained unmistakable traces of occupation in circular pits, and, in the outer fortress, in circular enclosures. The pits in the outer fortress, sunk from three to six feet in the chalk, are the bases of old habitations, more or less filled with refuse, and had flat bottoms. The refuse belongs to two different periods: that at the base to the prehistoric Iron Age, and contained rough and coarse pottery, bones of domestic animals. The weights of the loom pointed in the direction of weaving. In some were fragments of human bones, and in one a perfect skeleton was discovered, proving that the body had been interred resting on its side in a crouching posture, a mode of burial prevalent in Britain from the Neolithic Age. In the upper stratum unmistakable proof of Roman influence was to be seen in the fragments of Roman pottery, including Samian ware, the iron fibulæ, and oyster shells. The exploration of the pits within the Roman fortress revealed the date of this occupation. Roman remains of various kinds were met with. Among the coins were one of Augustus, struck in the reign of Tiberius, and one of Caligula. With the exception of one coin of Trajan, the whole series belong to an early period in the Roman conquest, or immediately before. It may, therefore, be inferred that the military occupation was not continued far into the second century after Christ.

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At the meeting of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, on April 20. Mr. C. H. Compton, vice-president, in the chair, some further particulars of the ancient font recently discovered at Bassingham, Lincolnshire, were contributed by the rector, the Rev. W. A. Mathews, through Mr. J. T. Irvine, accompanied by an excellent photograph. The font has been thoroughly cleansed and placed where it will no longer be overgrown with shrubs and vegetation. [Why has it not been replaced in the church?—ED.]—A paper by Mr. G. G. Irvine upon the well-known church and well of St. Douglough, co. Dublin, was read by Mr. Patrick, hon. secretary. The church is about eight miles north-east of Dublin, not far from the battle-field of Clontarf, and at one time was the centre of a considerable village, of which many ruined dwellings remain. There is also a very good plain granite cross of early type at the cross-roads leading to the church. The ground-plan of the church is in two divisions, the easternmost being much the larger, vaulted and groined, but without ribs. A modern church adjoins it on the north, from which it is now entered, although there was most probably an external door

on that side originally. In a recess formed by one of the windows in the south wall is a curious staircase leading up to a long room, which runs the whole length of the building, forming an upper floor. The walls of the church are carried up, and make a square tower in the centre, with embattled parapet. The eastern portion of the ground-floor is 14 feet 6 inches to the crown of the vault, but the western portion is in two heights, a priests' chamber occupying the upper part, and rising into the long chamber above, where it forms a raised floor of four steps. There are several stairs leading to various parts of the building and to the tower, and the whole arrangement is quaint in the extreme. The church dates probably from the beginning of the thirteenth century, and is one of a type of buildings peculiar to Ireland. The well is situated to the north-east of the church, and is in character with it. There is also a curious underground chamber, roofed with a circular barrel vault, and approached by a very narrow flight of steps from the ground-level. It was probably the baptistery. —Mr. J. C. Gould drew attention to the cross, holy well, and baptistery near the church of St. Cleer, in Cornwall, and mentioned that in the tower was suspended a ringers' board bearing some quaint lines.

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NUMISMATIC.—April 21.—Sir John Evans, president, in the chair.—Mr. W. Clinton Baker, Mr. L. Forrer, and Mr. J. Mewburn Levien were elected members, and Mr. F. W. Madden an honorary member. —The president gave a detailed account of a large hoard of Roman Imperial silver coins recently found. It consisted of 3,169 pieces, denarii and argentei antoniniani, covering a period of about 160 years from Nero to Severus Alexander. The later coins were in fine condition, especially the argentei, which, though rarely found in England, were present in considerable number. The writer drew attention to several varieties of types hitherto not known, and to some which were unpublished.—*Athenæum*, April 30.

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The eighth annual meeting of the BRITISH RECORD SOCIETY was held on May 5 at the Heralds' College, Queen Victoria Street. Lord Hawkesbury presided. From the report of the council, it appeared that during 1897 880 pages of various printed calendars of wills or abstracts of original documents were distributed to each of the 230 subscribers. The number of volumes now forming the "Index Library" amounts to 18. The chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts, which was carried. The Marquis of Bute was re-elected president, while Lord Hawkesbury, Lord Aldenham, Lord Amherst of Hackney, Sir Francis Jeune, the Bishop of Oxford, the Earl of Rosebery, and Sir Horace Rumbold were re-elected vice-presidents for the ensuing year.

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The concluding meeting of the present session of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND was held at the Museum, Queen Street, on May 9. We are indebted to a report in the *Scotsman* for our account of the meeting. In the first paper the Bishop of

Edinburgh (Dr. Dowden) discussed the inscriptions on the early Christian monuments at Kirkmadrine, Wigtownshire. No one had questioned, and probably no competent student of Christian antiquity would question, that Dr. Joseph Anderson was right in declaring the Kirkmadrine stones to be "the oldest inscribed Christian monuments in Scotland." It was impossible, however, to do more than approximately determine the date of the inscriptions. The character of the symbolical decoration is, according to the same authority, "suggestive of a period which at the latest cannot be far distant from the time of the Roman occupation." These stones may belong to the time of St. Ninian, but it will be prudent to allow a large margin on this side of that period—say of a hundred years or thereby. In the second paper, Professor Rhys, Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, gave a revised account of the inscriptions of the Northern Picts, supplementary to the general description of these epigraphs, which he had given five years ago. Relinquishing the attempt to establish the relationship of the Pictish language to the Basque, he still held to the position that it was not Celtic, nor Aryan. After referring to the Colchester tablet bearing an inscription of the time of the Emperor Severus, in commemoration of his victory, by Lossio Veda, grandson of Vepogen, a Caledonian, which formed a fitting introduction to the study of the Pictish inscriptions north of the Forth, he went on to discuss the particular inscriptions in detail, with a view to their interpretation and chronological arrangement. In the third paper, Mr. A. G. Reid, Auchtermarder, gave an account of the discovery on the farm of Bailielands, by Mr. James Sharp, of an urn of the drinking-cup type, deposited with an unburnt burial enclosed in a cyst, and of a fine bronze sword, 19 inches in length, which was found in digging a drain about 200 yards from the cyst. The urn and sword were exhibited to the meeting. In the fourth paper, Mr. Malcolm Mackenzie Charleson described a number of stone implements, including a slab with three small cup-marks, made not in the ordinary way, but by a rotating tool, and surrounded by an irregularly oval line, which was found in a recently-excavated burial mound; a fine stone axe-hammer, with the perforation begun from both sides, but not completed; a stone lamp; a whorl of steatite, with an inscription scratched round it in runes; two fine flint arrowheads; a human skull, and a part of the skull of *Bos longifrons*; and other relics of the early inhabitants of Orkney, chiefly found in the neighbourhood of Stromness, and most of which he had presented to the museum. In the fifth paper, Dr. William W. Ireland gave notices of the Scottish De Quincys, chiefly of the families of Fawside and Leuchars, tracing their connection with the great English De Quincys. Dr. Joseph Anderson gave the report of the cave at Oban which is noticed elsewhere, in the "Notes of the Month."

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At the monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE, held on April 27, the secretary (Mr. R. Blair) presented to the institution, on behalf of Mrs. Oakleigh, of Newland, in Gloucestershire, a small Roman lamp, which was discovered in the North of Spain last year.—Mr. R. O. Heslop

stated that a portion of the Town Wall had been discovered in excavating beneath the Exchange, on the Sandhill. The discovery had been made, in the first place, of three large balls of meadstone; secondly, of four more, and, as the work proceeded, outside the Exchange, at a depth of between 3 and 4 feet, a complete set of fourteen balls was discovered. The curators had been able to secure the greater part of this find for the Castle, and they were now in the guard-room. The society was now in possession of a great many such balls. They had frequently been the subject of banter on the part of visitors, who alleged that the balls had been obtained from some ornamental garden. These, however, were found just at the spot where they would naturally gravitate from the Half Moon Battery. He thought that the balls were missiles fired from the keep of the Castle. Some of the balls which were got from the river Tyne were inscribed with the Roman numeral XII., and some of those now found had the corresponding numeral. They were of various sizes, the smallest measuring $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches in circumference. They were of great weight, weighing from three to four hundredweight. The engine or catapult by which these were thrown must have been very powerful indeed. He fancied that their use for defensive purposes would be much simplified if the balls were rolled along the parapet and turned into a shoot. They would then be very formidable. He moved that thanks should be given to the directors of the Exchange for their gift, through Alderman W. H. Stephenson. Mr. Eccles had suggested that three of the largest of these balls should be placed on pedestals in the renovated Exchange. Thus, these would remain on the site where they were recovered, with a suitable tablet setting forth all particulars.—Mr. Gibson (Hexham) suggested that the balls were cannon-balls.—Mr. Heslop did not think so, as many of them were too rough to be used in ordnance.—It was agreed that the society should take over the work of the Northumberland Excavation Committee, at the latter's request, and that an appeal should be made for subscriptions to carry on the work.—Dr. Hodgkin remarked that it would be a good thing if they were able to excavate the whole of a Roman camp.—Mr. Richard Welford read a paper, by Professor Terry, of the Durham College of Science, on the visits to Newcastle of Charles I. The following is a summary of the discoveries made by the writer: 1. That Bourne and Brand are wrong in their account of Charles's reception in Newcastle in May, 1646. 2. The residence of Charles and the Court is constantly referred to as that of Sir Francis Liddell. Leven and also Governor Lumsden had lived in it, and the latter's wife had to turn out to make room for Charles. 3. The tradition of Charles's projected escape is amply confirmed, and the story pieced together, mainly from the depositions of the man who was chiefly concerned in arranging it. 4. Various references to the action and conduct of the chief local men of the time. 5. Interesting items regarding Stephen Bulkley, the printer, who arrived in Newcastle from York about November 16, 1646. 6. Various accounts of Charles at golf in the Shield Field, showing that Newcastle can claim one of the oldest links in the kingdom. 7. The date of the

Scotch preacher episode—Sunday, December 6, 1646, and records of other sermons preached before the King, none of them, however, bearing any reference to St. Nicholas as the place of delivery, and one of them being distinctly assigned to the King's dining-room.—Mr. Hodgkin (secretary) read a short paper by Mr. John Ventress on "Merchants' Marks in St. Nicholas's Church, Newcastle."



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

EAST ANGLIA AND THE GREAT CIVIL WAR. By Alfred Kingston. Cloth, crown 8vo. London: Elliot Stock.

In this volume Mr. Kingston describes, with much effect, the rising of Cromwell's Ironsides in the associated counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Hertford. In its production much discriminate research has been expended. The original manuscript accounts to be found at the Public Record Office, at the British Museum, and at the University libraries have been consulted, with the result that the account is not only trustworthy, but a few fresh facts have been brought to light and others corrected. Although the writing is in places bald and unattractive, still the subjects dealt with in the sixteen chapters are so stirring, that the book is a distinctly attractive one, and should be on the shelves of all interested in the memorable, popular, and puritanical movement that was of such vital importance in the more recent phases of the making of England. "Ship-money Riots," "Strange Scenes in the Churches," "Cromwell and the College Plate," "The East Anglian Compact," "The Battle of the Parsons," "Sequestrators and their Ways," are among the sub-headings of the chapters.

On one or two points, if space permitted, we should be inclined to join issue with Mr. Kingston's general opinions. We are convinced, for instance, that he exaggerates the puritanical religious fervour as the main cause of the uprising, even in East Anglia, against the King and his advisers. The chief factor throughout the kingdom was arbitrary and excessive taxation, more especially in connection with "loans" and "ship-money." Has Mr. Kingston yet searched for papers of this period among the Quarter Sessions documents of the various associated shires? If not—and the volume contains no references to such source—there is, or ought to be, a great field still open to him, and evidence therefrom is pretty sure to support our contention.

Mr. Kingston seems to think that there is something peculiar in finding such families as the Bacons and Barnadstons on the Parliamentary Committee of Suffolk, and assumes that it was the strong Puritan turn of the East Anglian shires that secured

the presence of certain county family representatives on these lists of the associated counties. But this is a complete mistake. The lesser nobility and county squires were about equally divided throughout England between the Cavaliers and Roundheads when hostilities broke out. East Anglia had a smaller part of the local gentry on the Parliament side than other counties, such as Derbyshire and Shropshire, where taxation, and not religious bigotry, most assuredly brought matters to an issue.

The volume lends itself to popular and trustworthy quotation when dealing with special subjects or incidents. It is but seldom remembered that England's "thin red line" is a tribute to the efficiency of the East Anglian contingent of the national army. Red and scarlet are so essentially royal colours, that but very few associate its origin with the popular side of the great Civil War: "The question of clothing the soldiers raises an interesting point as to the colour of their coats. When the two great armies of the King and Parliament faced each other at the beginning of the Civil War, there was very little in the uniforms of the different forces to distinguish friend from foe, excepting the red sash worn by the Royalists, and the orange sash worn by the Parliamentarians. When the various regiments were brought together at a rendezvous, the effect was therefore pretty much like that of a gathering of volunteers from different counties of England to-day, only that the diversity was much greater. Vicars describes 'red-coats, blew-coats, purple-coats, and gray-coats' at the battle of Edgehill, but even these did not complete the diversity, which embraced coats of many colours: red, white, blue, green, purple, gray, and brown or tawny. This diversity of colours often led to confusion, and the slaying of friends by friends. The evolution of the red coat was, in fact, a part of that strict discipline which made the Eastern counties forces the predominant factor in the strife. . . . There were red coats worn even before the war began. Certainly the Suffolk men raised to march against the Scots in 1641 wore red coats. Essex men, who came up to Cambridge coatless, tattered and torn, a few months after the war began, in the summer of 1643, were provided with red coats, and it is safe to assume that the red coat became general among the Association forces, apparently in time to afford an example for the New Model Army."

(A large number of Reviews as well as accounts of the Proceedings and Publications of Archaeological Societies are held over for want of space.)

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.



The Antiquary.



JULY, 1898.

Notes of the Month.

IF only as a passing allusion, reference ought to be made in these Notes to the death of Mr. Gladstone. Elsewhere, and by others, testimony has been borne to his noble and exemplary life. It has been a happy thing that during the last few years of his life Mr. Gladstone was removed from the turmoil of politics, so that when death came all were able, without distinction of party, to join in honouring one of the noblest Englishmen who have ever figured in their country's history. Mr. Gladstone's many attainments included a considerable knowledge of various branches of archæology, as his works on Homer and the interest he took in ecclesiology amply testify. At the present time the *Antiquary* is publishing some of the exceptionally valuable "Church Notes" written by his brother-in-law, the late Sir Stephen Glynne; and on that account, too, Mr. Gladstone's death ought not to pass unnoticed in our pages. We are glad to record the fact that among the watchers by the coffin in Westminster Hall was a former editor of the *Antiquary*, the Rev. Dr. Cox.

At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, on June 9, the following were elected Fellows of the Society: Mr. William Brown, Trenholme, Northallerton; Mr. Francis Cranmer Penrose, Copse Hill, Wimbledon; Mr. Charles van Raalte, Aldenham Abbey, Watford; Mr. Leonard William King, Palace Chambers, Westminster; and Mr. Thomas Morgan Joseph Watkin, College of Arms, E.C. Mr. Brown, who is secretary of the

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Surtees Society and of the Yorkshire Archæological Society, and Mr. Penrose, who was till lately Surveyor of the Fabric of St. Paul's, were proposed by the Council *honoris causâ*.



Viscount Dillon, who has succeeded the late Sir Augustus Franks as President of the Society of Antiquaries, has resigned the office of President of the Royal Archæological Institute, and at the monthly meeting of the Institute, held on June 1, the nomination by the Council of Sir H. H. Howorth, M.P., as President in succession to Lord Dillon was unanimously confirmed. Lord Dillon, who succeeded Earl Percy a few years ago, has, like his predecessor, made an exceptionally good President, and the thanks of the members of the Institute are due to him for his assiduous attention to the duties of the office, and the interests and welfare of the Institute.



As has been already announced, the annual meeting of the Institute is fixed for this summer at Lancaster. A preliminary programme of the arrangements that have been made has been issued. Sir H. H. Howorth, the newly-elected President of the Institute, will be President of the Meeting, which will be held from Tuesday, July 19, to Tuesday, July 26, inclusive. Dr. Monro will be president of the Antiquarian Section, with Professor Boyd-Dawkins and Mr. W. O. Roper as vice-presidents, and Mr. T. Cann Hughes as secretary.

Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite will be president of the Architectural Section, with Mr. G. E. Fox and the Rev. W. S. Calverley as vice-presidents, and Mr. C. R. Peers as secretary.

Mr. J. Holme Nicholson will be president of the Historical Section, with Chancellor Ferguson and Mr. J. Paul Rylands as vice-presidents, and Mr. A. H. Lyell as secretary.

Mr. Mill Stephenson is the secretary for the Lancaster meeting.



The following arrangements have been made as to the excursions, sectional meetings, etc.:

Tuesday, July 19.—Reception by the Mayor in the Town Hall. President's address. Luncheon. St. Mary's Church. The Castle. Section in the evening.

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Wednesday, July 20.—By rail to Furness Abbey Station. Furness Abbey. Luncheon. By rail to Piel Pier. By boat to Piel Castle. Return by rail to Lancaster. Section in the evening.

Thursday, July 21.—Drive through Ke'tet to Borwick. Borwick Hall. Milnthorpe for luncheon. Levens Hall. Section in the evening.

Friday, July 22.—Annual business meeting. Section. Luncheon. Drive to Heysham. Heysham Church. The crosses and stones.

Saturday, July 23.—By train to Grange. Luncheon. Drive to Cartmel. The Priory Church. Return from Cark Station.

Monday, July 25.—Drive to Halton. Halton Church and crosses. Gressingham. Melling Church. Hornby for luncheon. Hornby Church and Castle. Returning by Claughton and the Crook of Lune. Section and concluding meeting in the evening.

Tuesday, July 26.—By train to Whalley Station. Drive to Mytton. Mytton Church. Luncheon at Whalley. Whalley Church. Whalley Abbey. Return by train from Whalley Station.



As has now become customary, an exhibition of objects found during the excavations at Silchester was held during the early part of June at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries. Some well-preserved pieces of red Samian ware, with the name of the maker boldly figuring on the bottom, were worthy of special notice, as was also a case of pieces of coloured glass and various bone implements, used, it may be surmised, in the boudoirs of the Roman dames and damsels who originally peopled Silchester. Another case contained a quantity of bronze articles, chiefly of an ornamental and personal character; one of these was an exact replica of the modern watch-chain, with a hook, minus the swivel, for carrying the ornament for which the chain was used. Side by side with this were two enamelled brooches in a perfect state of preservation, a buckle almost exactly of the modern shape, and a curious socketed object surmounted by the head of an eagle, used probably as an adornment to the top of a staff. A good deal of coarse pottery, in addition to the Samian ware pre-

viously mentioned, was brought to light. The most notable specimen was a jar of gray ware of unusual size, measuring 2 feet in height and 22 inches in diameter. Perhaps the most notable discovery of all was a huge wooden tub in an exceptional state of preservation, and two others less perfect. They are longer and more tapering at the ends than the modern cask, but the principle upon which they were constructed appears to be exactly the same. In all likelihood they were used to store the wine in the Roman house in the purlieus of which they were found. As far as the general work of excavation is concerned, steady progress is being made. Altogether the town covers about eight acres, and three of these have been thoroughly explored. The foundations of two large houses of the courtyard type have been laid bare, presenting several unusual features. One of them apparently replaced an earlier structure, part of which was incorporated in the new work. Other houses of a like character have been discovered, and in connection with one of them two detached structures, warmed by hypocausts and furnished with external furnaces, perhaps for boilers, of which no examples have hitherto been met with at Silchester. In another part of the excavated area the foundations of a house of unusual size and plan, distinguished by an apsidal chamber, were exposed, and also another corridor house containing six circular rubble bases, which, it is suggested, might have been used as supports for querns or corn-mills. Several of these querns were obtained in the course of the excavating operations, and they proved, on examination, to be remarkably like the hand flour-mills in use in Ireland at the present day. The plan of operations for the present season embraces an area which, if thoroughly dealt with, will leave little more than half the city still untouched.



A year or so ago two of the most important of our English provincial societies kept their jubilee—to wit, the Sussex Archaeological Society and the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society. This year the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland is to be congratulated on having entered on the fiftieth year of its useful career in the sister island.

Founded originally in Kilkenny in the year 1849 as the Kilkenny Archæological Society, it has just entered on the jubilee year of its existence. There are now upon its roll the names of fourteen hundred fellows and members, who are distributed not only throughout all parts of Ireland and Great Britain, but are also to be found in every quarter of the globe. All ranks of society, religious denominations, and shades of politics are represented, all harmoniously united in pursuing the objects of the society: the investigation and preservation of the history and antiquities of Ireland. The results of the society's labours are contained in its excellent *Journal*, of which twenty-seven volumes have been issued up to the present, besides numerous extra publications. The society celebrated the entry on its fiftieth year by a banquet held in the Antient Concert Rooms, Dublin, on June 15.

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The recent exhibition of local antiquities at Shrewsbury has proved, from an educational standpoint, an unqualified success, and great credit is due to those with whom the idea originated and who have carried out the programme. The papers read were excellent, and the whole affair has been most successful—we hope we may say financially, as well as in other respects. Are we too sanguine in expressing a hope that other local societies may arrange for similar exhibitions within their respective "spheres of influence"?

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The work of excavation which has been in progress at Mount Grace Priory, Yorkshire, during the past two summers was recommenced this year at Whitsuntide, under the supervision and direction of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and Mr. William Brown, of Arncliffe Hall, the owner of the ruins. The great interest attached to the exploration of Mount Grace lies in the fact that it is the only mediæval Carthusian monastery of which any considerable remains exist, and of which it is therefore possible to learn the general plan and arrangement. The ruins cover an area of about five acres, and comprise, roughly speaking, two large courts with the church in the middle. On previous occasions some of the houses on the north side

of the northern or great cloister court have been cleared out, and the church and ground west of it also cleared. This year the heaps of soil which cover the foundations of buildings in the southern or outer court have been in part removed. There is, however, still a great deal of work to be done before the whole of the buildings have been cleared. We shall probably revert to the matter on a future occasion, but meanwhile we venture to hope that, as the work is a costly one, all who are interested in it will support it as liberally as possible.

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A copy of the *Christchurch Times* of May 14 reached us too late to be noticed in these Notes last month. It contains a letter addressed to the Mayor of that town by Mr. George Brownen, from which we quote the following paragraphs. Mr. Brownen states that he writes as he had learnt that the Corporation had decided to protect as far as possible the antiquities on Kattern's Hill. The letter proceeds to say that it "does seem a pity that prehistoric remains of such interest as the site of a mediæval chapel, a Roman exploratory camp (squared), and a larger area of a trapezoidal shape, bounded by watch-towers, and flanked by tumuli of the ancient Stone Age, should be destroyed for the few cartloads of bleached gravel they contain! Once destroyed, the remains are lost for ever. I enclose you a tracing from the recent 6-inch Ordnance Survey, which I think will explain the positions. From it you will see the relationships of the several portions. I may add that the dotted red line connecting the so-called watch-towers of the ordnance survey are in reality the boundary of the oppidum, or prehistoric hill-town or fort. This line or bank is almost gone, excepting a few fragments. Time, military evolutions, and gravel-digging have broken the continuity of the line or bank, but as yet sufficient remains exist to indicate the ancient intention and its extent. I have dotted this area with red ink on the plan sent herewith. I trust, in the interest of all lovers of the ancient landmarks, your protection may stop further wilful destruction." The writer then goes on to say that, "in selecting from your ancient documents the other day for exhibition to the Hamp-

shire Field Club, no complete list could be found, but only a rough list of bundles, some marked with letters, thus: A. Old leases, Bure Mead; B. Old leases, Bernard's Mead, etc. Later on the letter-mark became less distinctive, thus: N. Sundry old deeds; O. Leases and counterparts. Then follow old documents, vouchers, proclamations, etc., exhausting the alphabet. I ought to say here that the deeds and other documents of the present century seem to be numbered and dated distinctively from the alphabetic collection as a general rule, yet in one of these later parcels an Elizabethan charter was found with its great seal broken in pieces!" Mr. Brownen suggests that the Corporation documents should be properly arranged and catalogued, and offers his assistance in the work. From the report of the discussion which followed the reading of the letter, we very much hope that the Corporation will attend to the matters mentioned in it. Mr. Brownen's suggestions are most proper, and it will be a great disgrace to the Corporation if they are not carried out—the ancient remains preserved, and the deeds and documents properly arranged.



We are glad to be able to record the formation of a new London Topographical Society, which is to take up the work of the old society connected with the ancient and modern topography of London. The committee is composed of Lord Welby, Sir Walter Besant, Sir Owen Roberts, Mr. E. Freshfield, Mr. G. L. Gomme, Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, Mr. W. H. Dickinson, Mr. Wynne E. Baxter, Mr. H. B. Wheatley, Mr. Philip Norman, Mr. John Tolhurst, Mr. W. J. Hardy, Mr. J. E. Smith (vestry clerk, Westminster), Mr. J. P. Emslie, Mr. J. F. Gomme (hon. treasurer), and Mr. T. Fairman Ordish (hon. secretary), the offices being at Warwick House, 8, Warwick Court, Gray's Inn. In the prospectus setting forth the objects of the society, it is stated: "There is a long series of maps and views of London, depicting almost continuously the changes which have taken place ever since the days of Queen Elizabeth. A complete set of such original maps and views is not at present obtainable. One or two are known only by unique copies; of others there are only two

or three impressions known to be in existence; for the rest, nearly all of them are scarce, seldom changing hands, and then only at prices which place them beyond the reach of many who would prize them most highly. The London Topographical Society has for its object the publication of a complete set of London maps, views, and plans in facsimile, so that every period, every change of importance, may receive illustration from the issues of the society. With this cartographical illustration of the change and development of London as a whole, it is proposed to combine the not less important illustration of London localities and districts at various periods by the reproduction of parish maps, tithe maps, surveying plans, estate maps, and so forth. By the accomplishment of these objects a mass of interesting and valuable material will be placed at the disposal of every student and lover of London history and topography. Lawyers and Parliamentary agents, owners of London property, members of London local government bodies and their officials, antiquaries, students of London government and institutions, will all obtain material for their inquiries. The portfolios in the possession of members of the society will be collections of original material for arriving at exact and precise knowledge, from which new light will pour on many points of interest in connection with the local and general history of London. It is proposed to adopt a uniform size of paper upon which each map will be reproduced. That is to say, the large maps will be divided and printed on separate sheets; small maps will be printed with larger margins. This will enable the portfolios to be arranged in the most suitable manner for ready reference and use. In the year 1880 a topographical society was formed in London with wider and more varied objects than those now suggested. The most successful item on its programme was the publication of maps and views—the department of work which it is now proposed to take up and expand. The active *personnel* of that society formed the nucleus of the present committee, and this has facilitated an arrangement by which the old society has become merged in the London Topographical Society. Not only has the valuable stock of publications

been transferred, but the plates and blocks are also available, so that additional copies may be obtained as required by the members of the new society. The works published by the old society, available at once for issue to members of the London Topographical Society, are as follows: 1. Van den Wyn-gaerde's 'View of London, *circa* 1550,' measuring 10 feet long by 17 inches; seven sheets in portfolio. 2. (a) Hoefnagel's 'Plan of London,' from Braun and Hogenberg's *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*, 1572; (b) 'Illustrated Topographical Record,' first series. 3. (a) Visscher's 'View of London, 1616,' in four sheets; (b) 'Handbook to Views and Maps,' published by the society. It is the present intention of the committee that these works shall be issued on the same terms as by the old society, reserving for the council of the London Topographical Society the right to raise those terms hereafter at their discretion. From the list of proposed future publications which the committee have in preparation, the following items are selected as the publications for the year 1898: Porter's 'View of London *circa* 1660,' Norden's 'Map of London,' 1593, Norden's 'Map of Westminster,' 1593. Each map or view as issued to subscribers will be dated, so that it may at once be placed in the portfolios in proper chronological order."



On June 3 Professor Flinders Petrie delivered a lecture at the Royal Institution on "The Development of the Tomb in Egypt." In order to understand the tomb, he said it was necessary to know the theory of the soul on which it was constructed. Four theories were held among the Egyptians. According to the bird theory, the soul fluttered in and out of the tomb in the form of a human-headed bird; on the Osiris theory, the deceased went to the kingdom of Osiris; on the solar theory, he joined the souls in the boat of the Sun God; while the mummy theory required that the body must be preserved for ages until restored to the soul. The earliest tombs belonged certainly to a time when the mummy theory was not in force. The principal age of development was from about 4000 B.C. to 2500 B.C., after which date no new ideas were introduced. Professor Petrie proceeded to exhibit

a long series of lantern-slides, illustrating the development of the above-ground portion of the tomb from a mere mound, with a niche out of which the soul might come, to an elaborate and complex structure with numerous chambers and courts. He pointed out how the form and plan were influenced, now by the desire of the family to have the statue representing the deceased in full view, now by their anxiety to have it preserved from any disfigurement that might grieve the soul by having it entirely walled up, and explained how the sculptures and decorations were for the delectation of the soul. Next he described a series of tombs with sloping brickwork passages leading down to the chamber containing the coffin, and showed how, on account of certain engineering difficulties, the passage itself became a high-vaulted chamber. The earliest pyramid started from such a type. Successive coats of masonry were added above the tomb, so as to leave the outline stepped, and finally it occurred to the builders to put on an external smooth slope. All pyramids, however, were not built in this gradual way, later ones being started *de novo* and carried out as single structures. In conclusion, the lecturer said that in later times—say, about 600 B.C.—the tomb was merely a well-shaft, with a chamber opening off it at the bottom to contain the body, and that ultimately it became a simple shallow grave, into which the body was put in the clothes worn in life.



The unknown depths of the sea yield from time to time objects the least likely of any to be found there, as, for instance, the stone with an inscription in runes which was fished up from the sea at Havre a year or two ago, and which was afterwards identified as a stone which had been sent to the Paris Exhibition of 1878. The following curious story of the kind appears in the *Daily Mail* of February 2, 1898, copied from the *Fish Trades Gazette*:

"A STRANGE CATCH.

"A Douglass, Massachusetts, fisherman recently, while trying his fortune with hook and line at what is known as Bad Luck Pond, brought to the surface a relic of the first settlers. He was fishing through the ice

when he saw indications of a bite. The line was quickly drawn in, but instead of a big pickerel, there was a mysterious object upon the hook. This proved to be an old hide-case, about 2 inches in circumference, and 10 inches in length. When cut open with a knife, the case was found to contain a well-preserved paper, which was a will made by one John Coffin, bequeathing two houses and two lots near Sunderland, England, to his daughter Mary. The boundaries are distinctly designated. The will has the official stamp of Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England, and is signed by two witnesses—Moses Trofton and Elizabeth Marsh. The document is dated March 3, 1646."



Attention is from time to time drawn to the manufacture of sham antiquities by some absurd revelation, as that of a "grandfather clock" with a mediæval date on the face, or an Egyptian "antiquity" when accidentally broken being found to contain inside it a portion of a Birmingham newspaper! Still, the nefarious manufacture goes on at the expense of English and American collectors of what are called "curios," and with little to check its course. Occasionally the forger aims at bigger game, and occasionally, though only occasionally, he succeeds. With the general public, however, the case is different, and the collector who is not an expert, and is only a collector, is very likely to fall a victim to the forger. Mr. Litchfield recently drew attention in the *Times* to the manufacture of modern Dresden china, which is one of the most successful of the fraudulent ventures of the kind, whereupon Mr. Spielmann wrote to point out that the one subject touched upon by Mr. Litchfield in his letter "opens out a very large question."



Mr. Spielmann, in the letter referred to, proceeds as follows: "It may not be generally known that factories exist in certain capitals of Europe for the manufacture of all kinds of works of art that are likely to attract amateur collectors. This in itself would be unobjectionable were it not that the articles manufactured are intended to deceive. Were such articles sold, as they should be, as re-

productions, no one could reasonably complain; but when they have old marks stamped upon them, and are sold as old objects of art, and at very high prices, it is time that the public should be put on their guard. Not only are modern articles of china and faience stamped with the old marks and imitated so cleverly as to make experts doubtful of their origin, but arms and armour are treated with acids to eat away portions of the metal so as to reproduce as nearly as possible the ravages of time. Carved ivories are stained with oils to make them yellow, and subjected to heat to produce cracks in them. Pieces of furniture have worm-holes artificially drilled in them, and there is hardly anything that the collector values that is not now imitated with the intention to deceive. Even Greek and Roman coins and other antiquities are reproduced, and often in a very perfect way; indeed, some coins that were recently sent to England from Turkey were very wonderful and dangerous examples of these manufactures. In connection with these industries, another trade of semi-spurious objects has developed. Cabinets, tables, clocks, and furniture containing only fractions of old work apparently justify the makers and vendors in selling them as old and at very high prices. For example, a genuine old clock would be divided, the dial being put into one new clock, the hands and works into another, and the case into a third; all of them would be cleverly completed and sold as three genuine old clocks. In the same way a cabinet may have but an old panel in its door; the top of a table may be the only old part about it; a small part of a tapestry panel of a chair may be genuine, yet seven-eighths of the whole may be "made up." It is, of course, not suggested that respectable dealers countenance this trade in any way, yet there are persons to whom quantities of these spurious articles are consigned for sale, and the fact remains that these objects, manufactured chiefly for the English and American markets, find a ready sale at extravagant prices. The closer application of the Merchandise Marks Act would be the best and only way of dealing with this trade, for no one would buy antiquities branded with the words 'Made in Austria'

—the only 'mark,' by the way, which the objects should rightly possess."



An interesting discovery has been made at Hampton Court in the course of the excavations for the effluent pipe of the new Thames Valley drainage along the towing-path by the palace gardens. Between the railings of the private gardens opposite the end of Queen Mary's bower the foundations of the old water-gate, or "water-gallery," built by Henry VIII. have been cut through. The walls or piers are of immense thickness, being no less than 25 feet wide, and constructed of the hardest chalk faced with stone. The opening through which the State barges passed is clearly discernible.



The *Athenæum* states that at the last session of the Munich Anthropologische Gesellschaft, under the presidency of Professor J. Ranke, a lecture by Professor F. Hirth upon "Chinese Culture-History" led to an interesting discussion on the antiquity of the iron industry in China. Professor Montelius, of Stockholm, one of the foremost of living authorities on prehistoric culture, who was present as a visitor, stated that iron was unknown in Egypt and in the West of Asia before the fifteenth century B.C. Professor Hirth declared that at the time of the Emperor Lii (2200 B.C.) iron was mentioned as one amongst the tributary articles in the "Shu-King." In Liang, at that period, he said, if not earlier, the iron industry was flourishing. In the time of the philosopher Kuan-tze, whom Professor Hirth described as the pioneer of all the statisticians, iron was mentioned amongst the articles subject to taxation. He lived in the seventh century B.C. Professor Hommel indicated a word in the oldest Egyptian texts which represented iron, from which he concluded that iron was in use before 1500 B.C. Professor Montelius replied that in Egypt, as elsewhere, a word which originally represented "metal," or "ore," was subsequently used to represent iron. This was the case with the Indian *ayas*, the Roman *as*.



The society for the preservation of the Irish language, in its report, congratulates itself on the increase in the sale of its books last

year, which amounted to 7,233 copies, as compared with 4,636 in 1896, and on the appointment of a professor of Irish in St. Patrick's Training College, Drumcondra. From the statistics supplied by the National Board, it appears that the number of pupils who presented themselves for examination in Irish amounted last year to 1,297, against 1,217 in 1896, and the number that passed amounted to 882, as compared with 750 in 1896, while the number of schools in which Irish was taught was 85 in 1897, and only 70 in 1896.



An interesting discovery, in its way, is reported from Dublin, where some workmen engaged in street excavations for laying the conduit pipes for electric tramway wires, during their operations recently struck upon a small brickwork dome close to the pathway adjoining Trinity College, and opposite Dawson Street, at a depth of about 10 feet from the surface. The men set to work to make a hole in the brickwork, and were not a little surprised to find as the result of their exertions that it was the cover of a well, the water being seen some distance below. It appears that this well was formerly in the College Park, from which there exists an approach to it by a flight of steps, but that in 1841, when the present College Park wall was being constructed, the street was altered so as to include the site of the well, which was accordingly bricked up. It is supposed by some persons that this is St. Patrick's Well, from which the present Nassau Street obtained its previous name of St. Patrick's Well Lane.



The *Daily Telegraph* announces that some discoveries have been made at Paris on the left bank of the Seine, between the old Hôtel-Dieu and the Boulevard Saint-Michel, during the excavations necessitated by the extension of the Orleans line to the Quai d'Orsay. Near the Rue des Ecoles were found one of the pillars of the Saint-Victor gate, and even a part of the wall enclosing the city in the time of Philip Augustus. The ditch of the old ramparts was represented by black and muddy ground. Protruding from part of the wall was an old fourteenth-century piece of artillery. Farther on, in the Rue Saint-Séverin, some Gallo-Roman pottery, mediæval lamps, coins,

and fragments of old sculpture were brought to light. The articles found will be divided between the Carnavalet Museum and the Hôtel de Ville.

The Bishop of Southwell has reopened the Church of St. Helena, Austerfield, after "restoration" from designs by Mr. Hodgson Fowler. Many objects of interest have been discovered during the progress of the work, chiefly a beautiful Norman arcade buried in the north wall of the church. This arcade now occupies its original position in the interior, a new aisle having been added to the north of it by subscriptions received from the Society of *Mayflower* Descendants in America and other descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers, and a memorial brass is shortly to be inserted in this aisle in memory of William Bradford, who was a native of Austerfield. The brass will contain the following inscription: "This aisle was built by the Society of *Mayflower* Descendants and other Citizens of the United States of America in memory of Governor William Bradford, who was born at Austerfield and baptized in this church on the 19th March, 1589. 'He was the first American citizen of the English race who bore rule by the free choice of his brethren.'" The date of the church is about 1130. With the exception of windows of the fourteenth century, and of the addition of the north aisle and a new vestry, the original Norman structure remains intact.

Two minor discoveries, which seem to be worth recording, are reported from parts of Scotland. In one case two "excellent specimens of tombstones of the Knight Templar period" (whatever that may exactly mean), are said by the *Scotsman* to have been found in digging the grave for the interment of the late Dr. Langwill, minister of the parish at Currie, near Edinburgh. The second discovery is that of two horns (supposed to be those of a wild breed of cattle) which have been found at a great depth beneath the moss of Auquharney, near Cruden, in the shire of Aberdeen. The horns, which are in excellent preservation, and both for the left side of the head, were found at a distance of 21 feet apart, the largest measuring 22 inches in length and 11 inches girth; the other, which

is somewhat less, being 17 inches in length by 12 in thickness.

A Winchester correspondent writes as follows: "Antiquaries will rejoice to hear that the venerable West Gate of Winchester is undergoing, as to its interior, a thorough restoration, and the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings comforted with the assurance that the awful word 'restoration' in this case means the pulling out of modern cupboards, shelves and drawers, a great deal of lath and plaster-work of the end of the last and beginning of this century, and a consequent revealing of the arrangements of the gate above the road for the purposes of defence. The structure is beyond doubt on the site of the Roman gate, and as now existing includes some Norman walling, windows of Henry III.'s reign, and indications on the exterior in machicolations and string-course of Richard II.'s or Perpendicular style. The clearing out of the abominations of the interior has uncovered the archway and grooves for the portcullis and the iron loops which suspended it, also the two oillets and their splayed arches through which the approach on the Western road was commanded by the archers. It is interesting to state that from the time of Philip and Mary down to the middle of the eighteenth century the gate was used for the confinement of debtors and other offenders, and the porter who lodged next door was the gaoler. After repairs, towards the close of the century, the large area within the walls over the arched passage was utilized for entertainments, and for a smoking-room for the adjacent inn; then came its adaptation as a muniment room, when the cupboards and other disfigurements were put up, and now the Corporation, who are keen to preserve all the monuments of the past, have got rid of their predecessors' sins in plaster, etc., and are going to have the gate open as a museum, placing therein sundry really local antiquities, weights and measures (Tudor), armour, curios from the sewerage works, etc. The event is creating quite a sensation in the city and county. There are on the walls a great many inscriptions of prisoners and others which are interesting, and also a grand iron-bound oaken coffer with three locks, probably Tudor. The

view of the old city from the battlements is a fine one." ❀ ❀ ❀

A report of the recent surveys made at Haddon Hall for the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings was laid before the members of the Society at its meeting on June 16. On the whole, the report proved a somewhat disquieting one. It showed that a very serious movement has taken place in the great tower by the entrance, which, if not arrested, may have disastrous results. The movement, it was found, was partly due to the large overhanging turret, which caused the wall to lean forward, and partly to a settlement in the foundation of the great curtain wall to the south of the tower, which had occasioned that wall also to lean westwards. Great pains were taken to ascertain the exact nature and causes of the various cracks and settlements, and as a result of the investigations it was recommended that to arrest the movement in walls some 25 feet high a new 3 feet thick wall, well bonded to the old walls, should be built back to the fifteenth-century curtain wall, which runs longitudinally between them in the aviary below the Earl's rooms. Another proposal made is that the lead roofing and gutters, which were found past repair, should be taken up and recast on the site, and then relaid as before, any repairs needed to the roof-timbers being undertaken at the same time. It is strongly recommended that all repairs to the lead light panels should be done as far as possible without removing the panels. This, experts consider, is the more necessary, owing to the unusual interest attaching to their intentionally curved formation, which, presumably, was aimed at securing greater brilliance of effect from outside. The same design is to be seen at Levens Hall, in Westmorland, and it is known to have been in use in Holland. In spite of the defects to which they draw attention, the Society's experts were very highly impressed with the excellent state of preservation of the building, a fact which they consider is a subject for great congratulation, since it is difficult, if not absolutely impossible, to point to even a small house in which can be seen so completely undisturbed so many of the familiar surroundings of fifteenth-century English domestic life.


VOL. XXXIV.

Church Notes.

BY THE LATE SIR STEPHEN GLYNNE, BART.

(Continued from p. 142.)

IV. LINCOLNSHIRE.—I. BARTON-ON-HUMBER.

“PRIL 21st [1825].—On this day we set out on an expedition into Lincolnshire, in order to examine the numerous magnificent Churches which that County contains. To Selby we rode, and thence went by steam packet to Hull. We performed this voyage in about five hours. The scenery on the banks of the Humber is most uninteresting, but the Churches of Hemingbrough and Howden form fine objects. On getting within about six miles of Hull the left bank of the river improves much, and is varied by wood and hill. The spire of Hessle Church also forms a beautiful object. At Hull we just stopped an hour to dine, and execute a few commissions, and then set off per steam packet again for Barton, distant seven miles. This voyage was accomplished in about three-quarters of an hour. We arrived at Barton Waterside Inn (which is a very comfortable house, nearly a mile from the Town) about 5 o'clock, and slept there.

“Barton contains two Churches, situated at a very short distance from each other.

“*The Old Church, or St. Peter's*, has a tower which has been often mentioned as being the only building in the country that can have a just claim to be considered of Anglo-Saxon Architecture. The arguments in favour of this are the extreme rudeness of the work of the lower part of the tower, while the higher story has a window of much more elegant workmanship and apparently Anglo-Norman.

“[The upper story being Anglo-Norman the building on which that story is raised clearly *must* be of older date than it, and the difference of workmanship seems very much in favour of the supposition of their having been erected at different periods. [1867] There is attached to the West side of this tower a building, forming a kind of porch or galilee, also of rude and early character—has circular openings on the West side and rude round-headed doorways to the Tower

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and at the West side. The exterior of much of the church is covered with stucco of old standing, and some of the stone masonry is bad and patched with brick. The South aisle with its battlement of excellent stone.]*

"Moreover, its being called the Old Church, while the New Church, or St. Mary's, is evidently Norman originally, proves its antiquity to be very great. The work of the lower part of the Tower certainly is peculiar and very rude. The Tower is low and has thick walls 2 ft. 10 in. in thickness. The two lower stories are adorned with slips of stone, projecting somewhat from the wall of the Tower, set perpendicular and breaking into arches. The arches in the lower stage are semicircular, those in the second are formed of lines without any curvature. Above this last set of arches is a plain tablet, above which, in the third story, is a very rudely formed ornament, two ill-shaped and small arches formed of strips of stone as the other arches. In the second stage is a rude double window formed of two round arches divided by something nearly resembling a barrel, but altogether so very rudely worked and so different from the window in the upper story, which is certainly good Anglo-Norman, as to leave very little doubt of its being an earlier work. The Tower is in width from E. to W. $22\frac{3}{4}$ ft., and is divided both from the body of the Church and from a building projecting on the West side by a narrow semicircular arch, doubly moulded but very simple. There is also a doorway on the South side which has a semicircular arch and is very rude in its composition. The body of the Church is entirely of a later style, and contains no trace of Norman work. It is spacious, and consists of a Nave with side aisles and a Chancel. The Nave is divided from the aisles by pointed arches springing from octagon piers, with various ornaments and capitals. Those on the South side have mostly the Early English toothed ornament, but there are on the North side two at the Eastern extremity which have very rich capitals wrought with foliage and heads and appearing to be De-

* The portion within the square brackets is written on the opposite leaf, the first part in ink and writing corresponding with the original notes. The two latter paragraphs in the writing and darker ink of the notes elsewhere dated 1867.

corated. The Chancel is Perpendicular and has square windows. It is divided from the Nave by an elegant open work carved screen of Perpendicular work. The Nave is extremely light, and has several very good Decorated windows, some of which are square, and one at the East end of the North



SAXON TOWER, ST. PETER'S, BARTON-ON-HUMBER.*

aisle is of particularly elegant tracery, and has its mullions within ornamented with images. The drip-stones of the arches in the Nave terminate in heads. The Clerestory has numerous windows set very close together, all Perpendicular work. At the West end is a gallery and barrel organ. The Church is a pattern of neatness and cleanliness. There are two inscriptions on brass, one of which runs :

"Hic jacet . . . de Barton qui obiit nono die Julii Ano Dni m^o cccc^o . . . aie ppicietur Deus. Amen.

* Sir Stephen Glynne's notes on the architecture of this tower, written more than seventy years ago, are necessarily somewhat out of date at the present day. It has been long ago recognised not only that the tower is Saxon, but that there are a large number of other churches which still retain portions, more or less complete, erected prior to the Conquest. The accompanying woodcut of the tower at Barton-on-Humber, borrowed from the *Concise Glossary of Architecture* (Parker), will help the reader to follow Sir Stephen's description of its features the more readily.

"The other is thus :

"Hic jacet Robtus.

"The Chancel is short in proportion to the Nave. The Dimensions of the Church are as follow :

Length of the Nave ...	78½	by 65 in width.
" " " Chancel	43½	
Total ...	122	feet.

"1867.—The Church has been fairly restored within, and has very neat open seats. The Nave is of five bays, each of pointed arches on octagonal pillars. On the North the two eastern have enriched foliage on the Capitals of Decorated character and clustered East respond. The South piers have toothed ornament in the Capitals. The windows of the Clerestory are Perpendicular, closely set, and very light; those of the aisles are Decorated of three lights—some square-headed.

"The Chancel arch is a plain one, springing straight from the wall. The East arch on the South side of the Nave has been partly walled and contracted by the change of plan in planning [?] the Chancel arch in its present position. The full dimension of it can be traced in the wall East of the Chancel arch. In both aisles are piscinæ near the East end—that of the North has a bowl with pretty foliage. The pulpit is of carved wood on stone base. In the Chancel Arch is a Perpendicular rood screen. The Chancel has a five-light Perpendicular East window—the others square-headed and Decorated. The Organ is now East of the North aisle. At the North-east of the Chancel is the original Vestry.

"ST. MARY'S CHURCH,

or the New Church, is a very handsome and spacious structure, consisting of a nave with collateral aisles, and a chancel with a spacious chapel on the South side. At the West end is a very handsome Early English tower finished with Perpendicular battlement and eight crocketed pinnacles. The Tower has three stages: in the lowest on the West side is a rich and deeply-moulded doorway. In the second, of four orders of shafts having capitals of foliage, is a very long

and narrow window ornamented with slender banded shafts. Above this is a plain tablet, and in the third stage a very rich and deeply-moulded window of two lights divided by a slender shaft. The body of the church is without battlement throughout, and is originally built of brick and stone. The South porch is very rich. The outer doorway is deeply moulded, and has the dog-toothed ornament. The mouldings rest on capitals which seem to have been intended to have had shafts. The dripstone of this doorway, and as well as of two niches on either side of it, is elegantly returned and foliated.

"The Church within is extremely light and elegant. It exhibits a great variety in its windows. The Clerestory is Perpendicular. On the North side are some Early English plain lancet windows, and some Perpendicular. On the South side of the Nave they are of a very elegant early Decorated pattern. In the Chancel the East window is of very beautiful early Decorated and of large dimensions. Those on the North side of the Chancel are of late Early English, being of two lights, with a small circle between them, but not contained in the same frame, and thereby fairly showing them to be Early English. There is also one window of that description which cannot be called exactly Early English from it having cross mullions, nor can it well be called Decorated from its extreme simplicity and plainness. It may, however, be said more properly to belong to the latter style than the former. The chapel on the South of the Chancel has windows of the same description, and one of a richer description. The Nave is divided from its North aisle by massive circular Norman piers with square bases and supporting arches only just pointed, and adorned with all those mouldings so purely Norman, the chevron, the herring-bone, and the network. At the Eastern end there is half an arch abutting against the wall, which is much loftier and pointed. The Nave is divided from the south aisle by pillars and arches totally different from those just mentioned. The arches are four in number, pointed, and very lofty, and springing from circular piers, which are surrounded by eight slender shafts, elegantly banded about the middle, and with beautiful flowered and

foliated capitals. This is a very fine specimen of Early English work.

"The arches which divide the Chancel from the South chapel appear to be of early Decorated. They are three in number, and spring from a central pier formed by slender shafts in clusters with fine foliated capitals. In the Chancel, on flat stones, are many vestiges of brasses, but they are all gone excepting one, which is in the Chancel, and represents the brass figure of a merchant with barrels at his feet. An inscription runs round, also on brass, and thus runs :

"In gracia et misericordia Dei hic jacet Simon Seman quondā civis et vinitari^s ac Aldermanⁱ Londinⁱ qui obiit xio die mens' Augusti anno domini millmo cccc^o tricesimo tercio Cujus anime et omnium fidelium defunctorum deus propicietur Amen AMEN.*

"On a flat stone in the Chancel :

"Hic jacet Ricardus Baivod quōdā capells pochit isti' . . . q obiit x die mēs Apl a dni mcccc septimo I . . .

"The Church has at the western end a neat gallery and new barrel organ. Nothing can exceed the neatness with which it is kept ; the pewing is good and tidy, and the whole cleanly. It is highly creditable to the inhabitants that these two spacious Churches should both be kept up in so excellent a condition. The measurements of St. Mary's Church are these :

"Length of Nave ... 71 by 58 in breadth.
" of Chancel 56

—
Total ... 127 feet.

"1867. —The battlement is finely panneled, and below it is a corbel table of Early English character, of which is the whole of the tower save the parapet.

"The exterior is of inferior masonry, and has some stucco covering of ancient date.

"At the two ends of the North aisle were originally two lancets ; those at the East

remain, the others have been supplanted by a Perpendicular inserted window.

"The interior is handsome, but unrestored still, with its pews and West gallery, in which is a finger organ.

"The Tower is large enough to hold ten bells, but has only four.

"At the West end of the South aisle is a pedimental buttress, and a good geometrical window of three lights.

"The Chancel has a good East window, Decorated, of five lights, and on the North are two-light windows—one Decorated—one without foliation.

"The northern arcade has five arches transitional from Norman to Early English, barely pointed, having chevron ornament in the mouldings, also lozenge, etc. The piers are circular, with plain round capitals. The fifth arch is loftier, and looks as if it had opened into a Transept.

"The Southern arcade is quite different, and decided Early English, with four fine pointed arches, lofty and well proportioned, upon circular columns surrounded by banded shafts. The Clerestory has Perpendicular windows of three lights closely set.

"The South aisle of the Chancel is spacious, and was, till lately, used as a school. It has odd windows. One has a double two-light window with no foliation, and interiorly included in a larger [. . . ?]. The East window Perpendicular, and there are three plain pointed sedilia with window over them. There is a parclose screen between the Chancel and South Chapel, and the East end of the latter is raised for an Altar. There is at the South-East of the nave a low leper window of two lights, with late Decorated tracery, somewhat Flamboyant in character, with iron bars—an unusual feature.

"On the north of the Chancel is the original Vestry. The original Altar stone is seen in the Sacarium floor with five crosses.

"The Altar has a marble slab mounted on ironwork.

"The north Clerestory is almost wholly of brickwork.

"There is also a bust brass much worn, and without inscription."

* Sir S. Glynne repeats the Amen in capitals as here printed. In the second legend the word "pochit" is given as written by Sir Stephen. It is, of course, a mis-reading for a contracted form of "parochialis."



The Cave at Airlie.

By DAVID MACRITCHIE.

FOR or about the year 1794 an interesting discovery was made on a Forfarshire farm, The Barns of Airlie, situated near "The Bonnie Hoose o' Airlie," famed in Scottish song. The work of the ploughmen had been interrupted by a huge stone lying a little beneath the surface of the ground, and one of the men set himself to remove it by means of a crowbar. Scarcely, however, had he got the crowbar inserted at the edge of the stone when the imperative call for dinner obliged him to leave it. On his return the crowbar had mysteriously disappeared. A closer investigation showed him that its head was still visible an inch or two above ground, and on further examination this huge stone was found to be one of the roof-slabs of an underground building, into which the crowbar had slipped.

Descending into this subterranean retreat, the farmer and his men found that it contained nothing more important than a quantity of charred wood, the remains of bones, several stone querns or hand-mills (of which some were broken), a brass or bronze pin, and "a piece of freestone with a nicely-scooped hollow in it, somewhat resembling a *trough* or mortar." This last article is described as "precisely similar" to other such specimens found in a souterrain at Migvie, Tarland, Aberdeenshire.*

This Airlie souterrain, variously referred to as a *cave*, a *weem* (the Lowland-Scotch pronunciation of the Gaelic *uaim*, "a cave"), an *cirde*- or *earth-house*, and a *Pict's house*, has been very carefully described by the late Mr. A. Jervise, from whose account† the above statements have been gleaned. At the date when Mr. Jervise wrote (1864), the "Cave," as it is locally called, was in as good order as when it was discovered seventy years before, thanks to the wisdom of a former Earl of Airlie, who had a clause inserted in

the lease of the farm by which the tenant is bound to protect the structure; and this arrangement is happily still in force. Consequently, the plans here reproduced* are as truly representative of the original structure as those delineated by Mr. Jervise, and they have the advantage of being drawn on a much larger scale, and with fuller detail. One statement of Mr. Jervise's, however, may be specially referred to†: "About 12 feet from the entrance," he says, "a smoke-hole was visible within these few years;" from which we may clearly infer that in 1864, as now, that orifice was choked up with earth. But its existence leaves no doubt that the recess G was a fireplace, as perhaps the recess F also was.

The following are some measurements taken by the present writer: The innermost of the roof-slabs, which are seventeen in number, measures 49 inches across by 46 inches lengthwise, while that next the entrance is 64 inches across by 66 inches lengthwise (the *actual* length in each case being, of course, much greater, as the extremities of the slabs are buried in the earth). Of the wall-stones, two of the larger specimens, forming part of the base tier at the inner end of the cave, measure respectively 55 and 58 inches long, the former being 29 inches high. The height of the gallery varies from about 5 feet to 6 feet 3 inches, and the width averages a little over 7 feet on the floor, narrowing to 4 feet at the roof, due to that convergence of the walls which characterizes such "cyclopean" buildings. The uneven earthen floor shows a kind of rude paving in some places. The whole roof has a superincumbent layer of soil, cultivated with the rest of the field; but this covering is so shallow that it is quite easy to signal from the field above to the occupant of the cave below by tapping on a loose stone, and thereby eliciting answering knocks on the roof underground. (See E in ground-plan.)

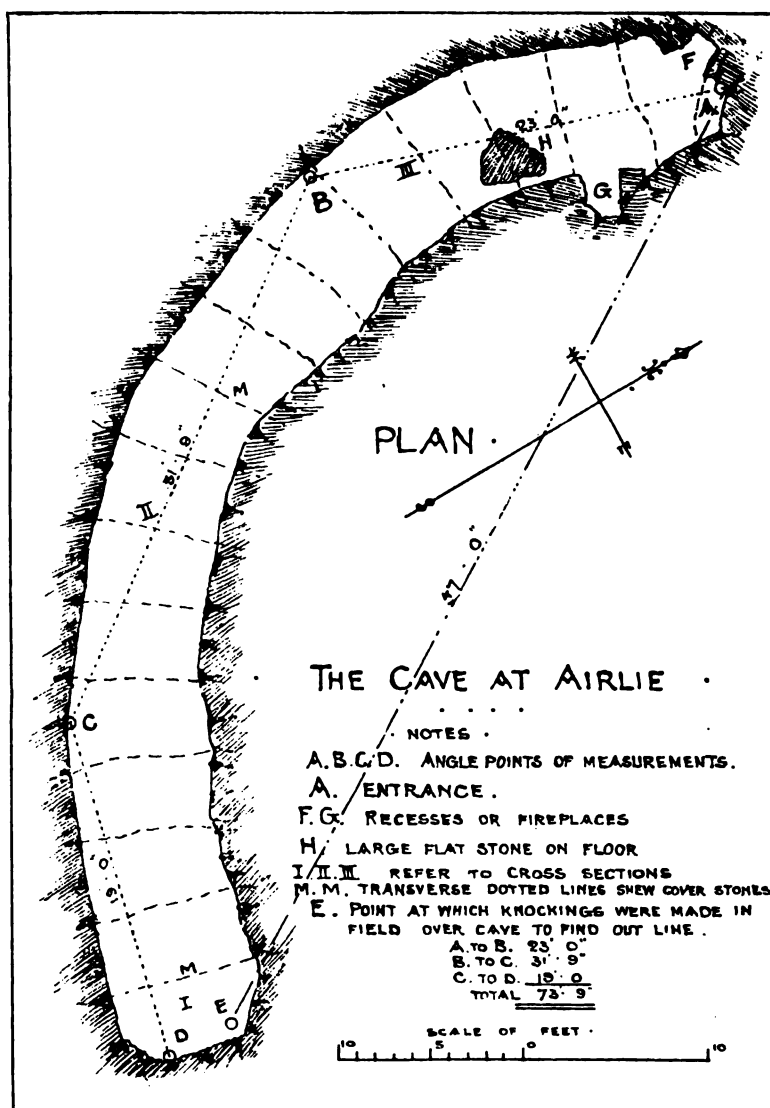
The cave at Airlie has, of course, long been known to antiquaries as well as to the people of the district, and it may be mentioned that it was visited about thirty years ago by members of the British Association, under

* Described in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. v., pp. 304-306.

† *Op. cit.*, pp. 352-355; with ground-plan and sectional view at Plate XXI., opposite p. 301.

* Made in the present year by Mr. J. A. R. Macdonald, Blairgowrie.

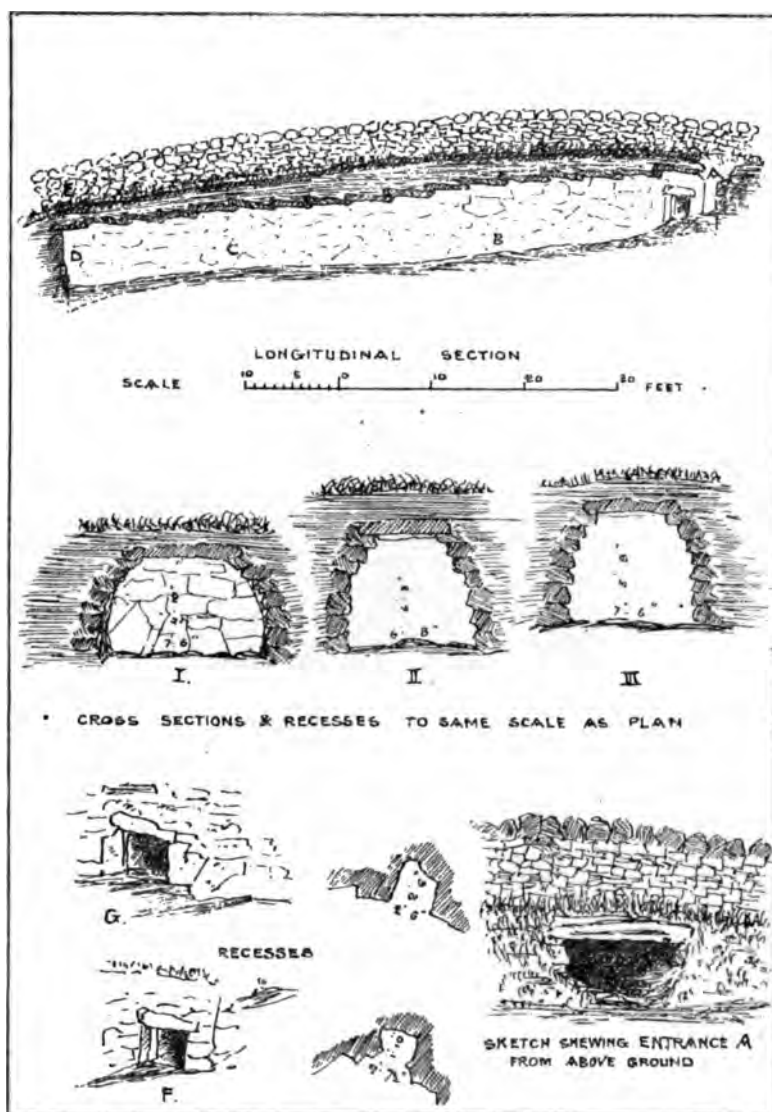
† His whole paper is well worthy of perusal.



the guidance of the late Lord Airlie, who had been entertaining them at Airlie Castle.

The rapid destruction and disappearance of similar structures, valuable witnesses to this bygone underground life, is nowhere better illustrated than at Airlie, although the same process has unfortunately been repeated again and again all over Scotland. Mr. Jervise states that, besides one near the parish church of Ruthven, only a few miles

distant, "there were two other 'eirde' houses upon the farm of Barns of Airlie, also other two in the same neighbourhood, making no fewer than five in all." Of these six the one now under consideration is the sole survivor, and it is only because of the precaution taken by the noble proprietor that it also was not hopelessly wrecked long ago, its stones taken for farm purposes, and the cavity itself filled up with solid earth.



Mr. Jervise's account of the finding of one of these vanished "weems" is amusing and interesting :

The circumstances which led to the discovery of one of these weems is curious. Local story says, that the wife of a poor cottar could not for long understand why, whatever sort of fuel she burned, no ashes were left upon the hearth ; and if a pin or any similar article was dropt at the fireside, it could not be recovered. Having "a bakin" of bannocks, or oatmeal cakes, on some occasion,

one of the cakes accidentally slipped from off "the toaster," and passed from the poor woman's sight ! This was more than she was prepared for ; and, believing that the house was bewitched, she alarmed her neighbours, who collected in great numbers, and, as may be supposed, after many surmises and grave deliberation, they resolved to pull down the house ! This was actually done : still the mystery remained unsolved, until one lad, more courageous and intelligent than the rest, looking attentively about the floor, observed a long narrow crevice at the hearth. Sounding the spot, and believing the

place to be hollow, he set to work and had the flag lifted, when the fact was disclosed, that the luckless cottage had been built right over an "eird" house. The disappearance of ashes, and the occasional loss of small articles of household use, were thus satisfactorily accounted for.

"I am told," adds the same authority, "that the castle of Colquhanny, in Strathdon [Aberdeenshire], stands upon a weem." This castle, begun by the Laird of Towie early in the sixteenth century, was never finished, but when and under what circumstances the underlying weem was discovered is not stated. Perhaps by some accident similar to that which revealed the Airlie weem to the cottar who unwittingly had built his cottage above it.

In the case last named it is clear that the underground dwelling had no inhabitants at the date when the newcomer reared his foundations upon its roof. But it is unlikely that the other contingency had never happened, and that invading settlers of another race had never unconsciously placed their habitations above or beside those earth-houses while some surviving earth-dwellers were still in possession of their homes. Indeed, it is by this hypothesis that the present writer and others explain the origin of the numerous traditional stories relating to an underground race, distinguished in folklore by many names, among which are those of "the little people" and "the fairies." Whatever be the true etymology of the latter title, it is evident from the dimensions of many souterrains that their denizens must have been "little people." And the following story offers itself as a complement to that of the Airlie cottager; the salient difference between the two being that in the one case the weem was empty, and in the other it appears to have been still occupied:

A shepherd's family had just taken possession of a newly-erected ostead, in a very secluded spot among "the hills o' Gallowa," when the goodwife was one day surprised by the entrance of a little woman, who hurriedly asked for the loan of a "pickle saut." This, of course, was readily granted; but the goodwife was so flurried by the appearance of "a neibor" in such a lonely place, and at such a very great distance from all known habitations, that she did not observe when the little woman withdrew or which way she went. Next day, however, the same little woman re-entered the cottage, and duly paid the borrowed "saut." This time

the goodwife was more alert, and as she turned to replace "the saut in the sautkit" [the salt in the salt-box] she observed "wi' the tail o' her e'e" that the little woman moved off towards the door, and then made a sudden "bolt out." Following quickly, the goodwife saw her unceremonious visitor run down a small declivity towards a tree, which stood at "the house en'." [She passed behind the tree, but did not emerge on the other side, and the "goodwife," seeing no place of concealment, assumed she was a fairy.] In a few days her little "neibor" again returned, and continued from time to time to make similar visits—borrowing and lending small articles, evidently with a view to produce an intimacy; and it was uniformly remarked that, on retiring, she proceeded straight to the tree, and then suddenly "gae'd out o' sight." One day, while the goodwife was at the door, emptying some dirty water into the *jaw-hole* [sink, or cesspool], her now familiar acquaintance came to her and said; "Goodwife, ye're really a very obliging bodie! Wad ye be sae good as turn the lade o' your jaw-hole anither way, as a' your foul water rins directly in at my door? It stands in the howe [hollow] there, on the aff side o' that tree, at the corner o' your house en'." The mystery was now fully cleared up—the little woman was indeed a fairy; and the door of her invisible habitation being situated "on the aff side o' the tree at the house en'," it could easily be conceived how she must there necessarily "gae out o' sight," as she entered her sight-eluding portal.*

Divested of the slight air of mystery that hangs around it, due—as in the Airlie instance—to superstitious ignorance, this story strongly suggests that it is only a garbled account of an actual incident. To compare it with many other kindred traditions in Scotland and elsewhere—for such stories and such dwellings are by no means restricted to Scotland—is impossible within the limits of this paper.† But those desirous of studying the appearance of one of these underground dwellings can hardly do better than pay a visit to the cave at Airlie.

* *Legends of Scottish Superstition*, Edinburgh, 1848, pp. 30-32.

† Reference may be made, however, to a paper on "Subterranean Dwellings," contributed by the present writer to the *Antiquary* of August, 1892; and "An Aberdeenshire Mound Dwelling" in the *Antiquary* of May, 1897. Also to his account of "Pitcur and its Merry Elfin's" in the *Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist* of October, 1897.



The Shield-wall and the Schiltrum.



THANK Mr. Neilson for the courtesy of his reply, and I trust that, in his own words, "brevity will excuse brusqueness" in my rejoinder.

1. "*Density*." Mr. Neilson's use of this word can give me no help towards understanding his conception of the "schiltrum"—*i.e.*, according to him, of the "shield-wall"—until he defines precisely what he means by "density" as regards (*a*) *direction* (lateral, in depth or otherwise), and (*b*) *degree*. As to this last, does he or does he not hold with Mr. Oman (*Art of War*, p. 71) that in the shield-wall the men were "ranged in close order, but not so closely packed that spears could not be lightly hurled or swords swung"?

2. Mr. Neilson virtually declines to explain whether, in his opinion, *circularity* was or was not essential to the shield-wall. If he prefers his meaning to remain obscure, so be it. But I certainly do not stand alone in thinking that unless he is prepared to maintain that "circularity" was essential to the shield-wall, his case, from the historical point of view, is so extremely weak as to be hardly worth a serious examination.

For all Mr. Neilson's other notes a very few words must suffice. They do not go to the heart of the subject.

3. Mr. Neilson begs the question which I put very plainly, *viz.*, whether "testudo" had, necessarily and always, this *specific* sense for Old English writers.

4. I insinuated nothing as to the numerical sufficiency or insufficiency of two witnesses. The strange thing to me was that Mr. Neilson should have brought into court a number of other witnesses whom he himself admitted to be not worth calling. He now says his two witnesses are "both specific and corroborated." Again he begs the question. The main point of my contention with regard to them is that they are *not* "specific."

5. To my mind, no.

6. Mr. Neilson *assumes* (*a*) that the "specialization" is *Robert's*; and (*b*) that Robert made it on purpose to introduce into his translation an idea which was not

in his original. For myself, as regards (*a*), I make no assumption at all; as to (*b*), I am vain enough to think that my assumption is, to say the least, as probable as Mr. Neilson's.

7. I thank Mr. Neilson for his suggested explanation of Wace's line 3512. That, however, is a mere side-point. The main points here are the questions, which he leaves altogether unanswered, as to the whole passage in which that line occurs and as to Robert's translation of the same. Instead of an answer to my questions, he offers (*a*) an *assertion*, and (*b*) a *supposition*. As to these:

8 (*a*). To the sweeping assertion that "variation, even divergence, was the rule of mediæval translators," Mr. Neilson can hardly expect a serious reply. (*b*) Since his suggested interpretation of "the manner of a scheltroun" avowedly represents merely what he himself "*supposes*," there is room for others to "suppose" anything else that they may choose.

9. I am much obliged to Mr. Neilson for his correction of the erroneous statement which he made in his first paper. As to his amended statement, I reply: Robert's use of "schelttron" in the line to which Mr. Neilson now gives a reference is a matter in no way conflicting with the positive inference which I drew from Robert's use of the word elsewhere.

10, 11. Here again Mr. Neilson begs the question. I dispute the "historic continuity" in which he believes; and I challenge him, for the third time, to prove that Ælfric's gloss is "precise" in the sense of which he is thinking.

12. I merely suggested that (the so-called) Hemingburgh's and the Scots' use of the word "schelttroun" *might* have been influenced by an etymological confusion of a kind which Mr. Neilson must know to be quite possible in itself.

13. "As the imperfect tense is used so often, 'vocabantur' cannot refer to an earlier period." Earlier than what?

14. (*a*) I deny that my "hypotheses" are "conflicting"; they are alternative, which is quite a different thing. (*b*) I did not say that "Hemingburgh" and his Scottish contemporaries were wrong; I merely suggested that they *might be* wrong; and I also sug-

gested another alternative which Mr. Neilson ignores, viz., that *they* might be *right*, and that *Mr. Neilson might be wrong* in his interpretation of them. As for "*thirteenth century error*," I have no idea what he means by the phrase.

15. I alluded to the history of "peel" merely as an illustration of the strange ways in which a word may lose its original meaning and acquire a new one. Whether a change from wood to stone be less or more "drastic" than a change from shields to spears is a question of which Mr. Neilson, I feel sure, will, on reflection, see that he is hardly a disinterested judge. He must, I think, be well aware that when he has answered me on *all* the foregoing points, he will be only at the beginning of the real difficulties of the subject with which he has undertaken to deal.

KATE NORGATE.

[Mr. Neilson, as the author of the paper which Miss Norgate criticized, is of course entitled to a further reply if he chooses to make one, but the discussion must then close.—ED.]



Ramblings of an Antiquary.

BY GEORGE BAILEY.

SOME ANCIENT WALL-PAINTINGS.

CHAPTER II.—BURTON-LATIMER.



HE fine church at Burton-Latimer is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This church has many curious and puzzling architectural features.

There are two Register Rolls written on long pieces of parchment, similar to Rent Rolls, but not so long. They date from 1538. On one of them is the singular record of the burial of a man who had not been baptized, and the then vicar (one of the Montagues) has added that he "was buried with the burial of an ass."

The wall-paintings in this church bring us again to the story of St. Catharine of Alexandria. She is stated to have been a daughter of the King of Cyprus. She was born in Alexandria, and converted to Christianity in A.D. 305. Maximin was at that time one of the four Cæsars who governed the Roman Empire after the retirement of Diocletian and Maximinianus, Egypt and Syria being the

provinces he governed. According to legend, Catharine was a lady of much learning and ability, and her conversion was not at all relished by the heathen philosophers with Maximin at their head, so she was summoned to defend herself before a solemn conclave of fifty of them, with the ultimate result that her defence of the Christian religion effected their conversion. This so enraged Maximin that he ordered them to be burned alive; but for the saint some refinement of cruelty had to be devised, and the manner of it is thus described by an old author, Villegas.* The wishes of Maximin having been made known to the public, a cunning engineer presented himself, and addressed the Roman governor in these words:

"My lord, if you be pleased, I will invent and make an engine, wherewith this rebellious damosel shal either do that which you co'mand or els she shall be torne in pieces unto death. This engine shal be made with four wheels, in the which shal be sawes of iron, sharp nails, and sharp knives: the wheels shal be turned one against another, and the sawes, the knives, and the nails shal meet; and when they be moven they shal make such a noise as, when she sees them, she shal fol downe with fear, and so she shall be brought to doe your wil; but, if she be still stubborn in her opinion, she shall dye a most cruel death."

This engine met the approval of the governor, and he ordered it to be ready in three days!

In the meantime great efforts were used by the chief authorities of the old religion to persuade her to recant, but without effect. Accordingly the wheel was brought forward, and the saint bound upon it; but just as the executioner was about to set in motion the frightful engine, suddenly an angel descended and liberated the saint, and she remained unhurt. "Then the same angel struck the wheels, which fell among the Pagans and killed many of them." This miracle, however, did not save the life of the saint; Maximin was so enraged at the failure of this cruel device that he caused her to be beheaded. Then angels rescued her body and buried it by night upon Mount Sinai; there it remained uncorrupted. It was at last dis-

* See *Clavis Calendaria*, by John Brady, vol. ii., p. 304, 1815.

covered in the early part of the ninth century. Pilgrimages to see the wonder then became the fashion. This excited the cupidity of the wandering Arabs, who looked upon the pilgrims as a providential means of supply, and robbed all they could catch. This kind of brigandage went on for a long time, until at last it was resolved to put an end to it, and in 1063 an order of knighthood was established for the protection of the pilgrims. They were called knights of St. Catharine of Mont-Sinai. Their habit was white, on which was embroidered a half-wheel armed with spikes, and a sword stained with blood.

Nothing appears upon record concerning

remaining, formerly covered a large part of the north aisle wall, and were continuous; but the picture is now broken into three parts. This was done when the present windows were inserted in the fourteenth-century wall, upon which the painting was done. There was a continuous border of scrolled ornament above and below. The subject is boldly designed in a monochrome of browns, with dark outline of madder-brown, and it is no doubt of the same date as the wall. The largest fragment (Fig. 1), nearest the west end, represents the scene as described by Villegas above, and represents it very accurately. The saint is free from the

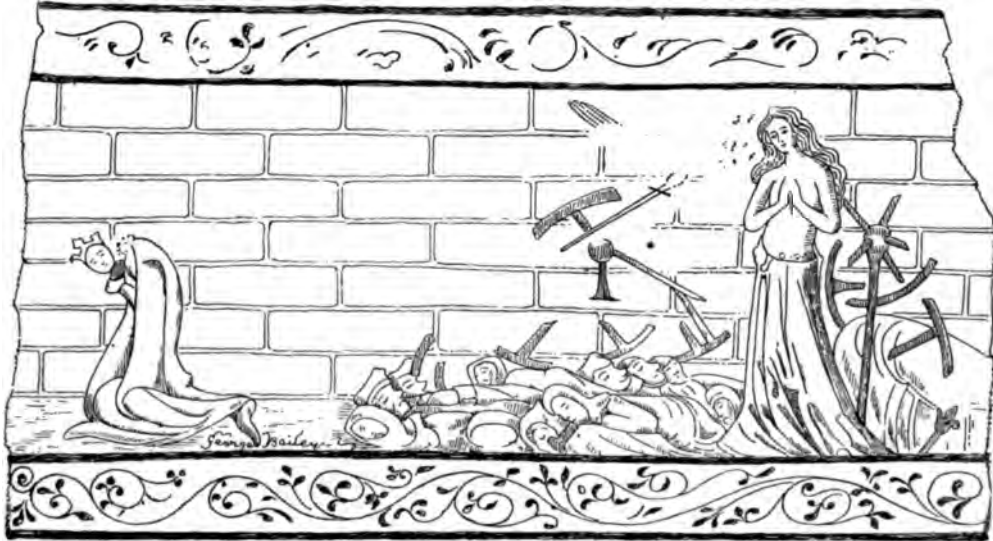


FIG 1.

this saint until her remains were said to be discovered on Mount Sinai. That she became a popular saint in England is evident from the number of paintings of her martyrdom found in churches, and, what is still more remarkable, her day is given in the calendar of the Church of England as November 25. She was the patron saint of spinsters; young women assembled on her anniversary and made merry, others fasted to get good husbands, and married women also did so to get rid of bad ones.*

The long picture at Burton-Latimer, of which we give the three fragments now

* Fosbroke's *Encyclopædia of Antiquities*, vol. ii., p. 660.

wheel, and stands with hands joined, her hair long, loose, and wavy, naked to the waist, and having a long flowing drapery on the lower part, and, allowing for some defective drawing, the figure is well posed and elegant. The destruction of the wheel and the sudden death of the assembled philosophers by the sword of the rescuing angel (of whom nothing remains but the part of a wing, hand, and sword) is quite graphically rendered. There behind is the vacant judicial seat and the broken sceptre of the chief functionary, who, together with his companions, lies dead on the floor, while the broken wheel flies about in all directions. The kneeling figure is no doubt intended to re-

present the saint after her decollation. The head is crowned and appears to be falling from the body, and the left hand holds the knife which was the instrument of her death.



FIG 2.

Fig. 2 follows this further east, and represents the saint being taken from before the judge, who is shown seated cross-legged upon the judicial seat reading the sentence from a scroll. The saint is being taken away by the executioner; she is clothed in a long loosely-flowing dress, and carries in her left hand the knife, and in her right a portion of the wheel. The executioner follows her, having in his left hand what may have been a sword or an official staff; he also held something in the right hand, now gone. He is clothed in a short hooded cloak, and has on his left leg a long stocking rolled at the top, with a ribbon or cord twisted spirally round it; the right leg is similarly clothed, with the addition of a wide boot, which is of a darker colour, something like a cavalier's. There are three letters near the official staff, "F. R. E."; we have no idea what they mean. There are slight remains of other figures. This seems to conclude what is left of the St. Catharine subject, but there was certainly more before the wall was broken by the insertion of the perpendicular windows.

It will be seen how entirely this painting differs from that at Raunds, which has been already described (p. 102). That painting was certainly the commencement of a new series, which it was intended to paint over what had

previously been there, but the new series never were executed; something appears to have put an end to the project after the first one was done. Mr. J. G. Waller, who was at Raunds in 1877, says the north aisle must have had eight subjects from the life of Catharine of Alexandria, and he considers the new series were intended to represent scenes from the same. At the time when he saw them he could evidently see much more than can be seen now. He thought the series began at the east end of the north aisle, and commenced with the marriage of St. Catharine; but this Catharine of Alexandria was not the one that was married to the infant Jesus, as it has been depicted by Correggio, but Catharine of Sienna, as we have stated before; the two Catharines have become inextricably mixed by painters and others.

We have a third fragment from Burton-Latimer (Fig. 3), which, though forming a part of the same long picture, which it finishes at the extreme end of the wall, has certainly nothing to do with St. Catharine. It will be seen from our drawing that it represents a man with bushy hair and a long beard seated



FIG 3.

upon the back of a camel, with his face towards the tail. He is seated cross-legged, wears sandals, is clothed in a striped gown with a wide pointed sleeve; his left hand is

held up in benediction, and his right holds what appears to be a child, and there are some outlines of the dress of what appears to have been a female, who has also been seated upon the camel. The dark part of the man's dress is a reddish brown or brown madder colour, the stripes or bands are white; no colour is left on the camel, or whatever animal it represents. This may be intended to picture the Flight into Egypt, the artist having taken a new departure and represented the Holy Family riding upon a camel; we can offer no other conjecture as to the subject, but it is certainly a most unusual rendering of the story, if such it be.

(To be continued.)



England's Oldest Handicrafts.

BY ISABEL SUART ROBSON.

HAND-MADE LACE.

Yon cottager, who weaves at her own door,
Pillow and bobbins all her little store,
Content though mean, and cheerful if not gay,
Shuffles her threads about the live-long day,
Just earns a scanty pittance, and at night
Lies down secure, her heart and pocket light.

COWPER.

IT would seem as though a special blessing rests on those who show kindness to the refugee. How much our textile industries owe to English charity towards the persecuted Flemish and Huguenots, we have already seen; out of the kindness of the people of the Midland counties to a royal sufferer arose the industry of lace-making. To Catherine of Aragon belongs the honour of establishing in England an art which, though it cannot be called an ancient handicraft, may justly claim, on account of its popularity and the excellence achieved by the workers, a place in the history of our country's crafts. Catherine, after her separation from Henry VIII., in 1533, retired for awhile to Ampthill in Bedfordshire, where she received such kindness and sympathy from the simple country-folks, that "she cast about in her mind for some means to recompense them." Believing, no doubt, that "he who helps

another to help himself, helps him best," the royal lady put to practical use the skill in lace-making she and her ladies had acquired in the Spanish convent-school. To all those who were willing to learn she had "the art and mysteries of thread-work" taught, and thus created a new industry for England; it is said that in their desire to help those who had treated them with such respect and sympathy, the Queen and her ladies even went the length of destroying their own laces when trade was bad, to give sufficient employment.

To this day, lacemakers look on "Catten's or Catherine's Day," November 25, as the gala-day of their craft, though the appropriate feasts are now only a memory. In the palmy days of the craft, old and young workers used to subscribe and enjoy a good cup of Bohea and cakes, which were called Cattern cakes, together. After tea, they danced and made merry after the fashion of those mirthful, laughter-loving times, and finished the evening with a supper of boiled rabbit, smothered with onion sauce. In some places it used to be the custom to distribute Cattern-cakes, somewhat as Christmas cakes are dispensed in the north to-day.

As might be expected from its origin, the earliest English lace followed Spanish and Flemish patterns, the latter especially graceful, with wavy designs on a thoroughly well-made ground.

Two of the bands of Flemish refugees who did much to extend the new industry established by Queen Catherine, settled in Maidstone in 1561, establishing there a manufacture still known as "Dutch work," whilst others from Alençon and Valenciennes transferred their special branch of the art to Cranfield, Bedfordshire, from whence it soon spread into Buckingham, Oxford, and Northamptonshire; others went south and settled in Devonshire, and commenced the making of the famous Honiton lace. Many of the skilled workers of to-day show their foreign ancestry, not only in superior skill, but in their evidently Flemish names.

Lace-making during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries seems to have been a very widespread industry, covering an area which took in most of the Midland and Southern counties. Lace-schools were established in various places, where children

were taught to practise the art when only eight years old. Lysons, in the *Magna Britannia*, says they went at five or soon after, and were able to maintain themselves at the age of eleven or twelve, but such cases must have been very exceptional. An account of a school at Spratton near Northampton gives some interesting details of the management and output of such institutions. There a child entered when it had completed its seventh year, and worked in summer, from eight o'clock in the morning until eight at night, in winter from six till six. They paid twopence a day for lights, and in return received the money realized by their handiwork; some, after practice and tuition, could make about sixpence a day. Fuller, in his *Worthies*, makes a quaint and reasonable plea for the encouragement of such schools, and the greater use of home-made lace. "Let it not be considered for a superfluous wearing, seeing it doth neither hide nor heat, but doth only adorn," he writes; "is not expensive as bullion, costing nothing but a little thread descanted on by art and industry. Hereby many children, who otherwise would be burthensome to the parish, prove beneficial to the parents. Yea, many lame in the limbs and impotent in their arms, if able in their fingers, gain a livelihood thereby; not to say that it saveth some thousands of pounds yearly, formerly sent over the seas to fetch lace from Flanders."

The earliest lace-school was opened and endowed by Sir Henry Borlase at Great Marlow in 1626. In this town the industry flourished so well that Marlow was cited on the Continent as a noble lace-making centre, and some black lace, made in 1830, and recently exhibited by Miss Watson of Lacey Green, proves that the handicraft has not been allowed to die out.

At Launceston in 1720 were two schools of forty-eight children, who made bone-lace and received their own earnings by way of encouragement. At that time two kinds of lace were made, needle or point-lace, which is allied to embroidery, and pillow-lace, which has been described by many workers as really an elaboration of fringe-work. Needle or point-lace has always been the favourite abroad, but the majority of English makers have devoted themselves to the bobbin and pillow. For its production, the pattern is first drawn on a piece of parchment, which

is fastened to a cushion or "pillow," into which pins can easily be stuck as required for the twisting and plaiting of the thread. The worker is provided with a number of bobbins, round the upper part of which the thread to be used is wound; for a piece of lace of the simplest pattern, half an inch wide, as many as fifty bobbins may be required, while for an elaborate pattern twelve hundred may not be sufficient, as the whole work of the pillow lace-making consists in twisting and plaiting threads; its value depends entirely on the worker and her capacity for "infinite patience and infinite care." At a recent exhibition of lace held by the Countess of Buckingham at Hampden House in the so-called Brick Parlour, where, long years ago, John Hampden was arrested, some interesting curios connected with this industry were shown, among them a pillow-stand locally called a "pillow horse;" a candlestick, used to give light in the lace-schools; a fine old oak lace-box, dated 1702; and a collection of dainty bobbins with their beads and "jingles," which made one's fingers ache to twirl the threads and learn to weave airy beauties displayed in the adjoining hall. In the early days of its history lace was known as "bone-work." Shakespeare, in *Twelfth Night*, speaks of "free maids that weave their threads with bone." It is uncertain how the term originated, perhaps because sheep's-trotter bones were used before the invention of wooden bobbins, or because fishermen were accustomed to provide their wives with the bones of fish cut and pared in various sizes for pins, brass pins being, when first invented, too costly to come within the reach of poor workers. A statute in 1543 fixed the price of these pins which was not to exceed six and eightpence a thousand, a sufficiently large sum for poor workers when the work entailed the manipulation of many threads and the use of multitudinous pins. If we may judge of the importance of a handicraft by the necessity the Government sees to legislate for it, then lacemaking soon assumed a prominent position. One of the last acts of Henry VIII.'s reign was the prohibition of all foreign lace, in order to "remove the grievances of workers of the mysteries of thread and bone-work"; this regulation had to be made again and again

in subsequent years, for fashion and fancy perpetually drew the wealthy to invest in the wares of France and Flanders.

Royalty always seems to have recognised the beauty of home-made lace as well as the duty of encouraging its workers. Among the presents Henrietta Maria, the wife of Charles I., sent to the powerful Empress of Austria, mention is made of "fine English-made bone-work," and in the previous reign some had been sent out to India, a country well able to appreciate exquisite decorative arts.

William III. and his Queen were, if anything, more extravagant than their predecessors in the matter of lace, whether with a disinterested view to encourage the industry or not history does not record. His Majesty's lace-bill for 1695 amounted to £2,459 19s.; that of the Queen for the preceding year we have in detail, and it amounts to a sum sufficiently large for ornamentation :

	£	s.	d.
21 yds. of lace for pillow beres at 52s. -	54	12	0
16 yds. of lace for two toy lights at £12	192	0	0
24 yds. for six handkerchiefs at £4 10s.	108	0	0
30 yds. for six nightshirts at 62s. -	93	0	0
6 yds. for two combing cloths at £14	84	0	0
3½ yds. for a combing cloth at £17	59	10	0
An apron of lace - - - -	17	0	0
	£608	2	0

So large a use of expensive lace by royalty was naturally imitated by their subjects, and a golden age for lace makers ensued. Periodic fancies for wearing foreign lace, however, kept the home trade in a state of fluctuation. A patriotic revival set in during the latter part of George II.'s reign, and at the marriage of Frederick, Prince of Wales, in 1736, special injunctions were given to the Court to wear no lace but that of English make. In 1750 the Society of Anti-Gallicans was formed to encourage the home industry, and to stimulate dislike to the use of foreign work. It held meetings and distributed prizes for bone and point lace, and for many years proved most beneficial to the lace-making trade. It excited interest also among gentlewomen of the middle class, who were glad to add to a small income by making elaborate and delicate work, which required more time and attention than could be given by those depending for maintenance on their exertions.

George III. took most rigid measures to

suppress the smuggling into the country of foreign laces, which had become common. A paper of the day records "how lace and ruffles of great value, sold on the previous day, had been seized in a hackney coach between St. Paul's and Covent Garden; how a lady of rank was stopped in her chaise and relieved of French lace to a large amount; and how a poor woman carelessly picking a quartern loaf as she walked along was arrested and the loaf found to contain £200 worth of lace. Even ladies, when walking, had their black lace mittens cut off their hands, the officers supposing them to be of French manufacture; and, lastly, a Turk's turban of most Mameluke dimensions was found, containing a stuffing of £90 worth of lace." Even persons of high position in society did not think it derogatory to evade the King's prohibitory measures in this way. The wife of Chief Justice Ellenborough tried to bring over a large freight of lace concealed in the lining of her carriage, but the trick was discovered and her treasure confiscated. The High Sheriff of Westminster was more successful when, in 1731, he brought over £6,000 worth in the coffin of Bishop Atterbury, who died in exile in Paris, and with the removal of whose body to England the High Sheriff had been entrusted. Concealment of lace in coffins became such a general resource that the number of supposed Englishmen dying abroad aroused the suspicion of the Government, and the searching of coffins was insisted on. The nobility were much incensed when George III. ordered that all stuffs and laces to be worn at the marriage of his sister, the Princess Augusta, should be of English make. Their vanity exceeded their loyalty, and a shrewd French milliner was found to aid them in evading the injunction, only, however, to her own advantage. A few days before the wedding a custom-house officer visited the Frenchwoman's establishment, and seized the forbidden goods, which were subsequently burnt. The milliner had by that time, however, accumulated a fortune, and, turning her back upon our "prejudiced island," she returned to Versailles, where she purchased a villa, to which she gave the significant name "La Folie des Dames anglaises."

(To be continued.)

Archæological News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

No. 216 (for December, 1897) of the *Archæological Journal* has reached us. It forms the fourth part of Volume IV. (Second Series), and contains the following papers: (1) "Presidential Address to the Dorchester Meeting of the Institute," by General Pitt-Rivers; (2) "A Roman Villa at Frilford," by Mr. A. J. Evans; (3) "On Some Dorset Bells," by Canon Raven; (4) "On the Evidence bearing upon the Early History of Man, which is derived from the Form, Condition of Surface, and Mode of Occurrence of Dressed Flints," by Professor T. M'Kenny Hughes; (5) "The Present Phase of Pre-historic Archæology," by Professor Boyd-Dawkins; (6) "The Age of Carfax Tower," by Mr. J. Park Hamson.

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No. 217 of the *Archæological Journal* (for March, 1898) has also been issued. It contains the following papers: (1) "Sherborne School, Before, Under, and After Edward VI.," by Mr. A. F. Leach (there is a photograph given of an amusing misercord in Sherborne Minster representing a scholar receiving chastisement from his master on that portion of the body provided by Nature for the purpose, otherwise once facetiously described as the representation of a "Pedagogue in his Glory"); (2) "A Saxon Church at Breamore, Hants.," by the Rev. A. Du Boulay Hill (this paper describes the building, of which the true character and age were only ascertained a summer or two ago at a meeting of the Institute. The paper is illustrated); (3) "Excavations at Springs Bloomery (iron-smelting hearth), near Coniston Hall, Lancashire, with notes on the probable Age of the Furness Bloomeries," by Mr. H. S. Cowper. Following this there is an "In Memoriam" notice of the late Mr. G. T. Clark.

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Part IV., Volume VIII. (Fifth Series) of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* has been issued. It contains the following papers: (1) "On Irish Gold Ornaments—Whence came the Gold, and When?" (Part II.), by Mr. William Fraser; (2) "The Rangers of the Curragh of Kildare," by Lord Walter FitzGerald; (3) "Fortified Stone Lake-Dwellings on Islands in Lough Skannive, Connemara," by Mr. Edgar L. Layard; (4) "The Islands of the Corrib," by Mr. R. J. Kelly; (5) "A Crannoge near Clones" (Part II.), by Dr. S. A. D'Arcy; and the third part of the Calendar of the *Liber Niger Alani*, by the late Professor Stokes, whose recent decease is widely lamented by antiquaries in Ireland and elsewhere. Besides these papers there are a number of shorter notes included under the general heading of "Miscellanea," and an account of the Proceedings of the Society and its excursions. As is usual with the *Journal*, there are numerous excellent illustrations.

We have received the third part of Vol. III. of the *Papers and Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club*, edited by the Rev. G. W. Minns. As usual, it contains several excellent archæological papers, and is well illustrated. The following are its chief antiquarian contents: (1) "Traces of the Languages of the Ancient Races in Hampshire, contained in the Place-Names of the County," by Mr. T. W. Shore; (2) "Ancient Hampshire Mazes," by Mr. Shore and Mr. N. C. H. Nesbett; (3) "The Palæolithic Implements of the Southampton Gravels," by Mr. W. Dale; (4) "Ancient Bronze Weapons from the neighbourhood of Southampton," also by Mr. W. Dale; (5) "On a Memorial Brass from Brown Candover," by the Rev. W. L. W. Eyre; (6) "The Nave Roof of Winchester Cathedral," by Mr. J. B. Colson; (7) "Historical Notes on the Manor of Knighton," by the Rev. R. G. Davis; (8) "Supplementary Hampshire Bibliography," by the Rev. Sumner Wilson; and (9) "Titchfield Abbey and Place House," by the Rev. G. W. Minns.

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No. 39 (being No. 3 of the ninth volume) of the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* (from October 28, 1896, to May 26, 1897) has just been issued. It contains, *inter alia*, the following papers and contributions: (1) "Bishop Bateman" (the founder of Trinity Hall), by Professor E. C. Clark; (2) "Address on Taking Office as President," by Mr. J. Bass Mullinger; (3) "Notes on the History of Exning," by Mr. J. E. Foster; (4) "A Description of Objects Exhibited by Mr. J. S. Freeman illustrative of Old Cambridge," by Professor Hughes; (5) "Further Observations on Castle Hill," by Professor Hughes; (6) "A List of the Plate, Books, and Vestments Bequeathed by the Foundress, the Lady Margaret, to Christ College," communicated by Mr. R. F. Scott (this list contains several entries of very considerable interest, as those of "a hole garnyshe for a Crostafie to be borne in procession," etc., followed by the entry of "on gilt floote for a Crosse to reste in vppon the alter." "Item, a paire of organs the pypis of waynsskott. Item, a lesser payre with pypes of Tynne. Item, an olde paire with an olde case." We learn, too, from the list that there was a spoon with the word "Mercy" engraved on the end, that there was a vestment of red sarcenet for use on Good Friday, a canopy of green baudkin to hang over the dean's head in the chapel, and a Lenten veil of white sarcenet with a cross of red sarcenet on it. The books seem to have been wholly for church service. Is there not an omission or error at the top of page 352, which begins, "graven on the Snoute of the patente"? As it stands, the entry does not make sense); (7) "On the Charters granted by Ramsay Abbey to the Fraternity of the Holy Sepulchre," by Mr. J. E. Foster; (8) "On the Ditches Round Ancient Cambridge, with special reference to the adjoining ground," by Professor Hughes; (9) "On the Gilds of Cambridgeshire," by Mr. T. D. Atkinson. In addition to these papers, the number contains a record of the business of the society for the period it covers.

No. 20 (Vol. III., Part II.) of the *Transactions of the Monumental Brass Society* has also reached us. It contains the following papers, etc.: (1) "Lincoln Cathedral, a List of Brasses existing in 1641, from Mr. Peck's collation of Bishop Sanderson's MS. Notes, compared with Browne Willis's copy of the same" (Part II.); (2) "On a Palimpsest Brass at Checkenden, Oxfordshire" (illustrated), by Mr. Mill Stephenson; (3) "Ely Cathedral, List of Brasses"; (4) "Note on the Brass (illustrated) to Simon Bache, 1414, at Knebworth Church, Herts," by Mr. H. Eardley Field; (5) "List of Staffordshire Brasses to the End of the Eighteenth Century," by the Rev. W. C. Peck; and (6) "A Note on the Distribution of Monumental Brasses in England," besides some minor notes. From the "Note on the Distribution of Monumental Brasses," we learn that Kent heads the list with no less than 327, after which there is a drop to 237 in Essex, which comes second. Norfolk follows with 232, Oxfordshire has 213, and Suffolk 211. Buckinghamshire (185), Hertfordshire (180), Berkshire (140), Surrey (129), Bedfordshire (121), Middlesex (121), Sussex (107), and Northamptonshire (106) all have more than a hundred examples. The list winds up with Northumberland and Westmoreland, each of which is credited with one brass only; but this is perhaps not quite accurate as regards Northumberland, for besides the well-known Flemish brass at All Saints, Newcastle, there is a small portion of another at St. Andrew's church, in that city.

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The *Journal of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society* contains "A few Brief Notes on some Rectors and Vicars of Heanor," by the Rev. R. J. Burton. Mr. Burton begins with the reign of King John, when the living of Heanor was in the gift of the Greys of Codnor. It was then a rectory, but the great tithes being appropriated to Dale Abbey in 1473, it became a vicarage, and remained such until 1868, when the then vicar, the Rev. Frederick Corfield, assumed the title of rector. After pointing out that it appears possible that Heanor suffered in common with the greater part of England under the terrible scourge, the Black Death, which in 1349 swept away a great portion of the population, more than half the Yorkshire priests, and more than two-thirds of the beneficed clergy of Norfolk, Mr. Burton gives a goodly list of the vicars and rectors of the parish, mentioning specially the name of Richard Arnold (1547), who was the first vicar presented to the living of Heanor after the dissolution of Dale Abbey, and who successfully steered his way through the Marian reaction well into the reign of Queen Elizabeth. A short account is also given of John Hieron, who was ejected from Breadsall at the Restoration, having previously—at the commencement of the civil war—been apprehended for preaching against Episcopacy, but liberated through the influence of his father-in-law. Eventually he settled down at Loscoe, where he continued the work of his ministry in his own house and at the houses of his neighbours. A good deal of important local information is contained in this article. The Rev. Reginald H. C. FitzHerbert contributes a copy of "The Will

of Elizabeth FitzHerbert, widow of Ralph FitzHerbert, Esq., of Norbury, Derbyshire, dated October 20, 1490." It is of special interest, on account of the many articles of domestic use and of dress mentioned by the testator. Mr. C. E. B. Bowles gives a copy of "The Agreement of the Freeholders in Eyam to the Award for Dividing Eyam Pasture, November 12, 1702"; and the Rev. C. Kerry articles on "The Ancient Painted Window, Hault Hucknall Church" (with illustrations), and "The Court Rolls of the Manor of Holmesfield."

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From the Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society (Northern Branch) we have received a very careful and painstaking piece of work by Mr. T. W. Williams, entitled *Somerset Medieval Libraries and Miscellaneous Notices of Books in Somerset prior to the Dissolution of the Monasteries*. Mr. Williams speaks very modestly of his performance in the Preface, but he has really compiled a valuable contribution to the study of English mediæval bibliography. The work (which is illustrated, and fills about 200 octavo pages) can be obtained from the publisher, Mr. J. W. Arrowsmith, 11, Quay Street, Bristol. The gratitude of antiquaries is due to Mr. Williams for this scholarly and acceptable publication, dealing with the local aspects of a subject which has been too much neglected in the past.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. General meeting, June 1, Judge Baylis, Q.C., in the chair.—It was announced that Viscount Dillon had resigned the presidency of the Institute, and that the position had been offered to Sir Henry Howorth, M.P., who had intimated his willingness to accept it. The nomination of president was unanimously confirmed by the meeting.—Mr. George E. Fox, F.S.A., described the mosaic floors in the house of M. Cæsius Blandus in Pompeii, and exhibited a tracing from one of them, giving also a brief account of the baths in some of the principal houses of that city.—Professor W. Flinders Petrie was announced to give a description of excavations at Denderah, but it was explained that he was unable to be present owing to illness. His place was taken at short notice by Mr. G. E. Fox and Mr. F. Davis, who gave a description of a dwelling-house only recently uncovered during the excavations on the site of the old Roman city at Silchester. This was one of the largest houses which had yet been discovered. It was of the courtyard type. One of the rooms contained a fragment of a fine mosaic pavement. As the work is now in progress, further discoveries are still to be looked for, not only in this house, but also in some half-dozen acres still to be explored this year.—Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., read some notes on the palimpsest brass at Okeover, Staffordshire. This brass was originally laid down to the memory of William, Lord Zouch, of Haryngworth, on the death of his first wife, Alice Seymour, in 1447, and in 1538 was converted into a memorial to Humphrey Oker and his wife and family.

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BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. — The eighth meeting of the session was held at the rooms in Sackville Street, on May 16, Mr. C. H. Compton, vice-president, in the chair. — Mrs. Collier submitted for exhibition an unusually fine example of a coin of Magnentius, found in College Green, Worcester, also coins of Charles III. of Spain, and Louis XIV. of France, together with a token of Horne Tooke. — The Rev. H. J. W. Astley, hon. sec., exhibited photographs of old engravings of two large family pictures now at Melton Constable, one illustrating the tournament at Paris, in 1438, between Sir Jacob Astley and Sir Gerald Massey; the other a combat at Smithfield, in 1441, between the former knight and Sir Philip Boyles, in which they are represented fighting on foot. On either side of the two principal pictures are grouped several smaller views depicting various scenes in the history of the tournament. From the costumes, armour, and accessories, the date of the paintings would appear to be the sixteenth century.

—The paper of the evening was by Mr. Allen S. Walker, on "The Screen of All-Hallows the Great." The neighbourhood of Thames Street and the river bank is, said Mr. Walker, one of the most interesting spots in London, and may be called the cradle of the city, as the earliest place of commerce was at Greenhithe. Ever since the time of the Normans the customs have formed a source of revenue, and here, in 1250, Henry III.'s brother, Richard, Earl of Cornwall, had jurisdiction over weights. In the Steelyard, the site of which is now occupied by Cannon Street Station, the Hanseatic merchants were established and had their Guildhall, their charter of Liberty being granted in 1259. They, however, possessed no chapel, but worshipped in the Church of All-Hallows the Great. They beautified the church by presenting windows and founding altars, and at length endowed a chapel therein. Edward IV. gave to the Hanseatic League the absolute property of the Steelyard; here they erected warehouses and other buildings, but although the League was suppressed in 1560, the Steelyard remained the property of the League until it was purchased for the Cannon Street improvement in 1853. The church was entirely destroyed in the Great Fire in 1666, with the exception of the tower. After the fire the parishes of All-Hallows the Great and Less were united, and the church was rebuilt by Sir C. Wren, the cost of the fabric being defrayed out of the coal dues; it amounted to £5,640. The parishioners, however, raised a rate for the sum of £500 for the interior fittings. The Master of the Steelyard at that time was Jacob Jacobson, a very rich and benevolent man, who gave £10 to the poor of the parish, and rebuilt the Guildhall; he died in 1680. There is a curious legend to the effect that the famous screen was made in Hamburg, and was the gift of the Dutch merchants, but the researches of Mr. Walker into this matter, which have extended over three years, apparently quite dispose of this tradition, for it appears to have been first put forward by Malcolm in 1803, one hundred and twenty years after the rebuilding of the church. It has also been said that Jacob Jacobson gave the screen, but

he died in 1680, and the church was not ready to receive any fittings until 1683. The truth seems to be that the parishioners had always desired to have a screen, but they were in want of money, and could not pay for it. Mr. Theodore Jacobson, who had succeeded his brother as Master of the Steelyard, had given the pulpit to the church, and thereupon came forward and presented the screen. A comparison between the screens of All-Hallows and of St. Peter's, on Cornhill, strongly confirms the belief that both are of English design and workmanship. They only differ in design by some small details; the measurements of both are identical, the cost of each was about the same, and there are other entries in the parish books as to the charges for the screen, and, finally, it is known that the screen of St. Peter's was carved by Englishmen. Some beautiful photographs of both the screens illustrated the paper. The screen is now at St. Margaret's, Lothbury.

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The closing meeting of the session was held at 32, Sackville Street on June 1, Mr. C. H. Compton, vice-president, in the chair. Dr. Winstone exhibited a silver penny of Henry III., which was dug up at Chigwell in Essex, in making a sewer deep down in the clay. He also exhibited a brass coin dated 1800. —Mr. W. J. Nichols exhibited two letters of marque and general reprisals issued in the years 1795 and 1796 against the United Provinces and Spain respectively, and granted by King George III. to Captain Thomas Alston, of the ship *Ceres*, of Lancaster. Mr. Nichols also exhibited the marriage certificate of the same Thomas Alston with Caroline Shewell, which marriage was contracted at Greta Green in 1819, "according to the way of the Church of England, and agreeable to the laws of the Kirk of Scotland." —Mrs. Collier read a paper upon the "Church of St. Crantock in Cornwall," which was a well-endowed collegiate church before the coming of St. Augustine. At the Dissolution it possessed nine prebends, and was rated at £19 3s. 6d. The church is quaint and rudely designed, and has remains of very early work. The paper was well illustrated by drawings and photographs. —The Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma read a valuable paper upon the "Preservation of Antiquities," in which he demonstrated the duty which England owed, not alone to her own sons and daughters and to their descendants, but to the other nations of Europe and the civilized world at large, the duty of carefully preserving and protecting antiquities of every kind, even those of remote and out-of-the-way places, as bestowing on the locality special historical, antiquarian, or artistic interest. Our national antiquities form a part of the heritage of the ages which the nation has received from generations long gone by. What, then, he asked, are we doing to preserve them? We are very much behind other civilized European nations in the steps we have taken for the preservation of our national antiquities. In France the vote for preserving or purchasing antiquities is usually £50,000 per annum, and in the colony of Algeria antiquities belong to the State. In Austria there is a central commission for preserving monu-

ments, which works with local societies. In Switzerland there is a Federal Commission, and over £2,000 per annum is voted for Swiss antiquities, while rich England can only afford, under Sir J. Lubbock's Bill, £100 for expenses, and £250 for inspector's salary. In Denmark in 1895 the grant for this purpose was £1,500. In Italy the destruction of antiquities is a legal offence. In Spain the Government acts with the provincial authorities in cataloguing and preserving antiquities; and even in Russia there exists a similar commission. The author considered that in England an Act of Parliament should be passed requiring the license of the Home Secretary, or other high official, for permission to destroy or mutilate any edifice or other monuments erected before the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and this limit might subsequently be extended to include all seventeenth-century buildings and monuments. He also thought that the presidents of the chief archæological societies ought to be consulted before a license was issued.—The Chairman, Mr. Gould, the Rev. H. J. D. Astley, and Mr. Patrick, took part in the discussion.

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The annual meeting of the NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on May 4, at Norwich, Canon Manning presiding.—The annual report, read by Mr. L. G. Bolingbroke, detailed the work of the past year, and included a feeling reference to the deaths of the Rev. W. F. Creeny and Sir A. W. Franks, K.C.B. The treasurer's account showed that a balance of £276 was brought forward, which included a legacy of £100 left by Sir J. Boileau, subscriptions amounted to £111 15s., the sale of publications £1 12s. 6d., and bank interest £3 17s. 2d., a total of £393 13s. 1d. The total expenditure was £170 17s. 7d., leaving a balance in hand of £222 15s. 6d. Sir F. G. M. Boileau was re-elected president, and the other officers and the committee were also reappointed.—Dr. Bensly referred to the proposed restoration of Ranworth Church, the fine rood-screen of which was known to antiquaries all over the country. A committee had been formed to carry out the work, and very wisely, considering what a priceless treasure they possessed, they had asked the Society of Antiquaries and the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings to advise them as to the best way of dealing with the church. Canon Manning also mentioned the proposed restoration of Attleborough Church, and expressed the hope that the screen would not be touched in any way.—Captain King, R.N., then read a paper on "Armour and Arms found in Churches." He said that information as to churches in Norfolk being used for armour and arms was unfortunately rather scanty. The Cathedral armour and arms, the halbert at Worstead, and the two interesting Elizabethan helmets found in the parish chest at Hanworth, were the only instances he knew of at present. There was certain evidence that the Cathedral had an armoury attached to it, from the ancient records of the Dean and Chapter's accounts, which included several items for armour and repairs, and also showed that eight soldiers were attached to the Cathedral. Captain King

then proceeded to describe the armour and weapons which he had been able to bring to the meeting. A rapier of a German type of the early seventeenth century was first shown, while another interesting weapon was a broken horseman's sabre of the middle of the seventeenth century, which might probably have belonged to one of Cromwell's troopers. Two helmets were exhibited, one of which apparently bore the impress of a bullet and the other of a sword-cut. They were the simple headpiece worn by pikemen, and were also of the seventeenth century.—Mr. Barwell remarked that in the church of Bardwell, Suffolk, was an ancient sword, hanging over the pulpit, said to have belonged to Sir William de Burdwell. It was an unusual circumstance to find weapons in the church itself.—Mr. W. H. Jones regretted that Captain King had not carried his researches into the old documents further back. He gave extracts from the accounts of the master cellarer to the Prior of the Cathedral dated from 1382 to 1387, which proved that a considerable amount of money was spent on the armoury and for the general supply of arms to the officers for the defence of the monastery in the days of the warlike bishop, Despensers.—Mr. G. A. King then exhibited a fine series of designs, taken from the dresses of the saints pictured on the screen at Ranworth. These, he explained, formed a striking example of the use made by early artists of the old Italian brocades. They were fourteenth-century work, and exhibited many points of similarity with the designs preserved in the South Kensington Museum. In the earlier figures the designs embraced animals and birds, as were found in the Italian materials, while the latter paintings, after the influence of Persian art had made itself felt in Italy, showed a corresponding change.—Mr. Tingay reported an interesting discovery made in the city during the making of the new road near St. Augustine's Gates, from the Aylsham Road. Six funeral urns, all evidently of Saxon workmanship, had been unearthed a few feet below the surface. Unfortunately all but one were broken, and the perfect one had been in the possession of a workman and had since been destroyed. At the same spot various other small articles of apparently Saxon workmanship had been found, while the greater portion of a human skeleton had been discovered.

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The annual meeting of the ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY OF DURHAM AND NORTH-UMBERLAND was held at Durham, on April 27.—The president (the Rev. Dr. Greenwell) presided over a large attendance of members.—The treasurer (Mr. J. G. Gradon) presented the statement of accounts for 1897, which showed a credit balance of £154 16s. 11d.—The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Rev. Wm. Greenwell; Messrs. R. O. Heslop and W. Knowles, hon. secretaries; Mr. J. G. Gradon, secretary and treasurer; and Sir Wm. Crossman (Ellingham) to a vacancy on the committee caused by the death of Mr. W. H. Longstaffe.—The secretary announced that the portrait in oils of the president, which the society arranged to have painted last year, was completed, and it had been arranged to make the

presentation in the Chapter Library on Monday, May 9. The portrait had been painted by Mr. A. S. Cope at a cost of 300 guineas, and practically the whole of the money had been raised by voluntary subscription.—Mr. F. R. N. Haswell referred to the loss the society had sustained by the death of Mr. Longstaffe, of Gateshead. He described him as a very remarkable man, and one who took a deep interest in the work of the society in its early days.—The president said he echoed what Mr. Haswell had said. Mr. Longstaffe was an extremely valuable member, and years ago contributed a very valuable paper to their "Proceedings" on "The Buildings of Bishop Pudsay in the Diocese." He was a man of great originality, of great power of mind and industry, and it was a matter of sincere regret to him (the president) that he had not been able to complete the history of the county of Durham, so admirably begun by Mr. Surtees. This important work was put into the hands of Mr. Longstaffe, but he was never able to carry it to completion. It was impossible to estimate the value of his services to archæology and archæologists, and his loss was quite an irreparable one, for he did not know anyone who had a tenth part of the information on this subject possessed by Mr. Longstaffe.

The meeting then proceeded to select the places for the outdoor meetings during the ensuing summer. The president afterwards delivered an address on the work of the year. In the course of his remarks he said that Dr. Fowler, of Durham, was engaged upon the production of another edition of *The Rites of Durham*, which, when completed, would form a really valuable record of the life of the monastery. Proceeding, the president congratulated the committee on having published another volume of *The History of Northumberland*. It was said that they could complete the work in twelve quarto volumes, but he thought it would take fourteen volumes to complete it. It was a very great work indeed, but he might say that every person who had looked into the volumes produced spoke of it as being well done. The editorial work had been extremely well done by their editors, of whom they had had three—Mr. Bateson, Mr. Hinds, and Mr. Crawford Hodgson. The latter gentleman was now engaged upon the fifth volume, which would deal with Warkworth and Coquetdale. In conclusion, the president referred to the collection of memorial crosses in the Chapter Library. It had, he said, been brought together during the past thirty years, and formed a large and valuable collection of sculptured work of the pre-Conquest period.

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The annual meeting of the *ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY* was held at Colchester in the middle of April, Mr. Henry Laver presiding in the absence of the president, Mr. G. A. Lowndes.—The chairman congratulated the society on its continued improvement in numbers, and the work they were doing. The more frequent meetings were much appreciated; letters of approval had been received from all parts of the county. Without studying its antiquities, the history of a county could not be

fully appreciated.—The secretary (Mr. G. F. Beaumont) presented the annual report, which showed that the membership last year was 329; now it was 334. When the new members to be proposed had been elected, the total would be 345. The report also chronicled the death of two vice-presidents, Lord Carlingford and Major Thomas Jenner Spitty, and in their place the council recommended the election of Lord Claud Hamilton. The council regretted that, owing to failing health, the Rev. F. Spurrell had felt compelled to resign his membership. Mr. Spurrell, who was elected in July, 1854, had been an active and useful member of the council for forty-two years. The council recommended that the Rev. F. W. Galpin be elected to fill the vacancy. The amount received from subscriptions compared very favourably with previous years. Five meetings and excursions had been held during the year, and all were well attended.—On the motion of the Rev. J. C. Gould, it was decided that Messrs. C. E. Benham, G. Joslin, and P. G. Laver should represent the society on the Museum Committee of the Colchester Corporation.

An excursion to Great Horkeley Church was made at the conclusion of the meeting, after which Pitchbury Woods were visited, and the ramparts examined under the direction of Mr. Laver. Mr. Laver pointed out that the entrenchments had unquestionably belonged to a British camp, and were very interesting on account of the fact that such earthworks were very rare in Essex. Subsequently the ramparts seemed to have been used by the Romans, but the assertion that the latter constructed them was entirely without grounds.

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The monthly meeting of the *GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY* was held on April 21 in the rooms of the society, 207, Bath Street.—Dr. David Murray, president, in the chair. A paper was read by the president on "The Faculty of Procurators' Pew in the High Church," and Mr. Robert Dunlop, White-rig, Airdrie, contributed a paper in which an account was given of the archæological collections of the late Dr. Hunter Selkirk, of Daleville, Carlisle. Mrs. Murray exhibited and described an old Swedish altar-cloth.

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The annual meeting of the *SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY* was held at Bury St. Edmunds on May 5, the Rev. E. Hill, Rector of Cockfield, presiding. The annual report of the Council stated that 1897 would be memorable in the history of the Institute, for the conclusion of descriptive sketches of church plate in the twenty-seven deaneries of Suffolk—a comprehensive survey of ecclesiastical objects of antiquity, appreciation of which had become more widely extended. Allusion was made to the death of Mr. B. P. Grimsey, of Ipswich. The Council regretted that the Rev. F. Haslewood desired to resign the duties he had carried out with so much earnestness, and to the advantage of the Institute. He had held the office of honorary secretary since May, 1887, when he succeeded the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White.—The president (Lord Henniker) and the vice-presidents and members of the Council were re-elected. To

fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. B. P. Grimsey, Mr. V. B. Redstone, of Woodbridge, was elected. Upon the proposition of the Rev. Canon Scott, seconded by Mr. R. Burrell, a vote of warm thanks to the Rev. F. Haslewood for his services as honorary secretary was unanimously adopted.—It transpired that the Council had suggested the desirability of asking Mr. H. C. Casley, of Ipswich, to accept the secretaryship.—Upon the proposal of the Rev. Canon Betham, seconded by the Rev. H. Jarvis, a resolution was unanimously adopted empowering the Council to appoint a secretary.

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The annual general meeting of the BERKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Reading on April 27.—The honorary secretary (the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield) read the report, which after recording the fact that the present society is the lineal descendant of the old Berks Ashmolean Society, proceeded to state that during the winter months three meetings were held for the reading of papers and discussion, and that during the summer three excursions had been made to places of general or local interest. The report then continued as follows: "The photographic survey of the county has been commenced by the Camera Club, at the suggestion of your secretary, who recently gave an address on the subject at the Extension College, and the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society are co-operating in this important work. The committee are glad to be able to report that some steps have been taken with regard to the compilation of a catalogue of Berkshire portraits, in connection with the National Portrait Catalogue. Your committee recommend that a sub-committee, consisting of Lord Saye and Sele (chairman), the Rev. Alan Cheales (secretary), Miss Thoyts, and W. Ogilvie, Esq., be appointed to carry out this work. The archæological survey of the county was commenced some years ago, but it still is in a very imperfect state. The committee would be glad if some members of the society who have leisure would undertake this very important work." The committee then proceeded to deplore the loss the society had sustained in the death of its late president, Sir George Russell, Bart., Mr. G. Palmer, and the Rev. J. J. Goadby. The report having been adopted, the chairman (Mr. Charles Smith) proposed the election of Mr. C. E. Keyser as president in the place of Sir George Russell; the Mayor of Reading seconded the proposal, which was unanimously agreed to. Mr. Keyser having taken the chair, which was vacated by Mr. Smith, then delivered an inaugural address, in which he gave a brief summary of the antiquities of the county.

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An ordinary meeting of the HAMPSTEAD ANTI-QUARIAN AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held on Friday, May 27, 1898, Basil Woodd Smith, Esq., F.S.A., a vice-president, in the chair. There was a good attendance of members and visitors.—Mr. Charles J. Munich, hon. secretary and treasurer, having read the names of twenty-four new members elected since the inaugural meeting, April 6, acknowledged the receipt of several books, prints, etc., which were on view, including two photographs of the

old houses recently demolished in Church Row, Hampstead.—The thanks of the society were accorded to the donors.—Mr. George W. Potter then read a paper entitled "Some Historical Notices of Hampstead," which contained much valuable and important information concerning this ancient borough, its residents, old houses, etc.—Mr. Munich having stated that outdoor meetings had been arranged for June, July, and August, read a communication from Professor J. W. Hales, in which considerable information was given with regard to the old King of Bohemia tavern in High Street, Hampstead.—Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. G. Potter, of Highgate, for the loan of several pictures, etc., which were on view at the meeting.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE RECORDS OF THE BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON.

Published by order of the Corporation of the County-Borough of Northampton; the first volume edited by Christopher A. Markham, the second volume edited by the Rev. J. Charles Cox, LL.D. 2 vols., buckram royal 8vo., pp. xxxv, 510, and pp. xii, 602 respectively. London: Elliot Stock; Northampton: Birdsall and Son.

Northampton to-day occupies a very different position to that which it held in the Middle Ages, when, situated as it is in the centre of England, it was often the residence of the Sovereign, and, as we should say, the seat of the Government. By the reign of Queen Elizabeth it had sunk to the level of an ordinary county town of no special importance, a position from which of late years it has been but slowly emerging. It is obvious, however, that its older history, as told in and by its Records, must be, from its former position of influence, more than usually varied and important. It was therefore a very commendable project on the part of the Corporation of Northampton to have the Borough Records printed, for, as the Bishop of London very truly says in the preface, such publication "is a substantive contribution to the history of that distinguishing quality of the English people, their capacity for managing their own affairs quietly and reasonably, with a view solely to discover what is the fairest and wisest way of dealing with each question that arises." It is to be regretted, we think, that the Corporation should have decided on dividing the work between two persons, for, as Dr. Cox observes in the Introduction to the second volume, such division has rendered unity of action and design a matter of impossibility. We regret on other grounds, too, that the entire work was not placed in Dr. Cox's hands, for we are bound to say that the first volume is not edited in such a manner

as a work of this kind ought to have been, while Dr. Cox's own work in the second volume leaves little, if anything, to be desired in the way of improvement. The first volume contains (besides the Records themselves and Bishop Creighton's short preface) an admirable *excursus* by Mr. W. Ryland D. Atkins on "The Position of Northampton in English History." This paper, which follows the Bishop's preface, gives a most clear, succinct, and scholarly survey of the matter, and is deserving of very high praise. We wish we could say as much in favour of what follows, but we are unable to do so. We have a collection, or rather a selection, of quotations from Domesday Book, Pipe Rolls, Charters, and other Grants and Letters Patents, as well as the *Liber Custumarum* of Northampton, printed in Latin, in what is known as Record type, and accompanied by English translations. We are told nothing in the volume as to the documents that are thus printed, and we only learn incidentally from Dr. Cox, in the second volume, that "these copies of early royal grants of murage, pontage, and paviage to the town of Northampton were, one and all, procured about 1831, to be used in evidence in the great toll case," and as Dr. Cox proceeds to point out, they form only a small portion of what is important in connection with the history of Northampton so far as the muniments of the nation go. Thus, the documents printed in the volume are by no means complete, and no attempt seems to have been made to make them so, or to explain in the first volume that they are, most of them, only office copies. But this is not all. The Latin in nearly every document is wrong in several instances, the contracted forms of the Record type are often confused, and as often omitted, showing that the person responsible for correcting the proofs of this part of the work was either exceedingly careless, or unequal to the task. That we are not speaking too severely we have only to refer to the Charter of April 17, 1200 (p. 30) where in the third line (to go no further) "aliq" should be "aliq", to that of January 26, 1252 (p. 41), where in the first line "quis" should be "suis," and in the second line "nobis" should be "vobis," in the fourth line, "venate" should be "venale," and throughout "D" should be "De," and so forth, while in the translation on the next page we read of "Cordulean leather" (!) instead of "Cordovan leather," and (as it would seem) the word for leather is accidentally omitted in the Latin transcript. We need not proceed with this analysis. The same sort of thing goes on throughout, and a worse piece of work we have never met with in an important publication such as that with which we are dealing. As if to emphasize the fact that it was not carelessness which has caused all this blundering, a so-called "Glossary" is appended, and a more childish piece of work can scarcely be imagined, as the following samples, all taken from the first page, will show: "Acouaunde (*sic*), a concord or agreement;" "Admitte me, betake myself in order to seek sanctuary again;" "Afflode, a flood or rising tide;" "Agyuten (*sic*), acquit;" "Ainged (*sic*) adjudged;" "All halous, All hallow's or All Saints' Day, 1st November;" "All Seyntis, all the saints" [why not All Saints?]; "Allonly, exclu-

sively;" "Alonly, only;" "Anctecteuclly [we make bold to say there never was such a word], authoritatively, or perhaps additionally." These are from the first page only, and we could have even added to them from it. The fact is, that Mr. Markham ought not to have consented to edit this volume for the Corporation, as it is evident that the work was really beyond him.

Independently of the manner in which this volume has been edited, we are not sure whether in a work intended for the general student of history it is wise to use Record type. Record type is, at best, but an imperfect method of reproducing in print the recognised contractions in writing of the mediæval scribe. Is there any real reason why those contractions should not be expanded in a book like this? Comparatively few people can read the contracted Latin, and there must be many students of local history to whom documents so printed form an almost insoluble puzzle. We say nothing against the use of Record type elsewhere, but we think that in a work like that before us it would have been better to have expanded the documents. Had this been done, it is only fair to assume that Mr. Markham would not have passed over the numerous grammatical and other blunders which disfigure the Latin of the documents he has printed.

We have left ourselves little space in which to speak of the second volume. There is less need to do this at any length, for there is not only nothing to find fault with in it, but very much on which to bestow praise, and we can only regret the more sincerely that the Corporation of Northampton did not place the whole work in Dr. Cox's hands. In the second volume Dr. Cox deals in turn with such matters as the Civic Government and State of the Town; the Civic Jurisdiction; its Property, Buildings and Revenues; the Members of Parliament; and the Topography of the Town. This latter chapter is an excellent piece of work which should find its counterpart in other local histories more often than it does. We note in it the mention of a Gold Street and a Silver Street, both of which Dr. Cox not unnaturally explains as having obtained their names from their being the residence of the goldsmiths and silversmiths respectively of Northampton. We question, however, whether this is the true explanation of these names, which are common to other towns as well. Northampton never was a town in which goldsmiths or silversmiths were known to carry on their trade, and indeed metal work seems not to have been an industry at all generally followed. There is no mention of pewterers that we have seen in either volume, and the only allusion to the goldsmith's craft is the admission as a freeman in 1680 of one Henry Bazly, a goldsmith, on the payment of twenty marks, in place of £20, on account of the "usefulness of his Trade in the Towne, there being noe other person of this Towne that is a working goldsmith," nor is there any allusion in the *Liber Custumarum* or other mediæval records to the existence in the town of goldsmiths. The explanation of the names must be sought elsewhere. Although we do not pretend to be able to say what the explanation is, we feel nearly sure that what we may call the obvious ex-

planation is not the true one. Moreover, goldsmiths were not distinct from silversmiths, as Dr. Cox's suggestion would seem to imply.

The Corporation of Northampton has set a good example to other towns in the publication of these two important volumes, which, in spite of the blemishes in the first volume, form a very valuable contribution to the study of English municipal life and government in the past. We ought to add that there are several facsimiles and illustrations, as well as a topographical plan or map of old Northampton based on Speed's plan of 1610. Each volume is supplied with a full index, and the printing and general get-up of the two volumes leave nothing to be desired.



ABSTRACTS OF THE PROTOCOLS OF THE TOWN CLERKS OF GLASGOW. Edited by Robert Renwick. Vol. IV. Cloth, 4to., pp. viii, 158. Glasgow: Carson and Nicol.

We have noticed this work favourably on previous occasions, and we need say but little more regarding it on the present occasion. It is of a very different character to that of the Records of Northampton, as it only deals with the transfer of lands and houses in Glasgow; but it affords a great deal of very valuable information as to the topography of the city in the middle of the sixteenth century. It contains the "protocols" of William Hegait, the town clerk, from 1568 to 1576, and in an appendix those of one Michael Fleming from 1530 to 1567. Thus the whole of the middle of this century is covered. Mr. Renwick has made what is evidently a very careful abstract of each document, quoting the essential portions verbatim, but avoiding the printing of merely useless legal verbiage with which all such documents abound. It would be difficult to exaggerate the topographical value and interest of such "protocols" as those printed in this book. Besides the "protocols" there are a few other documents contained in the volume, including an "Instrument of Sasine," dated November 5, 1539, in which some interesting directions relating to religious services are contained. One of these directs the "maister of the sang scuyll of the metropolitane Kyrk of Glasgow" to arrange for the singing each night of "ane gloriosa" at "our Lady altar in the nethir kyrk, and the said maister to uphald and fynd ane pryckat of wax nychtlie byrneand induryng the tyme of the synging of the sammyng, in the middis of the sammyng altar, fra the begynning to the endyng." With regard to other services there is an interesting direction: "Item I wyll Sanct Mungo bell be tursyt [*i.e.*, carried] ryngand throwch the towne, the nyght befor, and the morne the tyme of the messis, be the belman and he to haif thairfor fowir pennis." The reference to St. Mungo's handbell is noteworthy. Are there other allusions to it elsewhere?

The whole book is full of items of more than mere local interest, but as regards Glasgow itself its interest and importance can hardly be estimated too highly. Mr. Renwick has added a very useful glossary, and there are separate and complete indexes of names and of places. The publication

of these "protocols" of the town clerks of Glasgow was a happy thought, and it is being admirably carried out by Mr. Renwick, to whom the grateful obligations of Scotch and other antiquaries and topographers are due.



AUBREY'S BRIEF LIVES. Two vols. Edited by Andrew Clark, M.A., LL.D. Clarendon Press.

English scholars and literary students in general will welcome these two volumes. Dr. Clark has done his work admirably, and given a clearly-written introduction. John Aubrey, to whom Wood in his *Athena Oxonienses* was so immensely indebted, has never before been properly edited. His MSS. at the Bodleian yield about 400 short biographies, chiefly of his contemporaries, between the years 1669 and 1696; they are chiefly lives of authors, and next of mathematicians, but accounts of statesmen, soldiers, men of fashion, and personal friends are also introduced. With but few exceptions, the manuscripts are closely followed. They are very outspoken. Aubrey, writing to Wood in 1686, says of them: "These *arcana* are not fit to lett flie abroad, till about 30 years hence; for the author and the persons (like medlars) ought first to be rotten." A great variety of quaint bits of lore occur in the midst of these realities and fragmentary biographical notes. For instance, the following occurs under the account of Sir John Popham (1531-1607): "Memorandum.—At the hall in Wellington in the countie of Somerset (the ancient seate of the Pophams, and which was this Sir John's, Lord Chiefe Justice—but quære if he did not buy it?) did hang iron shackells, of which the tradition of the countrey is that, long agoe, one of the Pophams (lord of this place) was taken and kept a slave by the Turkes for a good while, and that by his ladie's great pietie and continual prayers, he was brought to this place by an invisible power, with these shackells on his legges, which were hung up as a memoriall, and continued till the house (being a garrison) was burn't. All the countrey people steadfastly beleieve the trueth hereof."

A variety of "Notes of Antiquities" are collected together from the different Aubrey MSS. at the end of the second volume. One result of the Civil War, says Aubrey, was that the tabor and pipe, which were used when he was a boy on Sundays and holidays, and at christenings and feasts, gave way to the noisier and more martial music of the trumpet and drum. The paper mill at Bemerton, Wilts, was the second in England; it had been standing 112 years, when Aubrey wrote of it in 1681. "Jessamines came into England with Mary the queen-mother," that is Henrietta Maria, consort of Charles I., who landed on our shores in 1624. Laurel was introduced by Alatheia, daughter of the seventh Earl of Shrewsbury; she married, in 1606, Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel.



THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY: English Topography, Part X. Edited by G. L. Gomme, F.S.A. Elliot Stock.

The tenth volume of this valuable collection of topographical extracts from the *Gentleman's Magazine* from 1731 to 1868 covers the two counties of Shrop-

shire and Somersetshire. Domestic architecture is well to the fore, though so often neglected by local antiquaries. Old Parr's cottage, at Glyn, in the parish of Alberbury, is described under the year 1814, and the farmhouse at Stanton in 1808. The ancient renovated mansion at Berwick-Maviston, long since destroyed; Boscobel House, of architectural as well as historic interest; the old birth-places of Wycherley at Clive, and of Shenstone at Halesowen; and the mansion at Longner, pulled down in 1830, are amongst the more important ancient Salop dwelling-places herein noted. Under Somersetshire, there are interesting references to the mediæval houses near Clevedon, to the Manor-house of Ashington, to the Duke of Monmouth's cottage at Grenton, to Hardington House in 1802, to the Manor-houses of Hinton, Kingston Seymour, South Petherton, and Tickenham, and to the old house at Ilchester, *temp.* Henry VI., which was destroyed by fire in 1846. Almshouses, monuments, remarkable trees, popular usages, churchwarden accounts, and chained books are amongst the numerous interesting items chronicled in these pages. This volume, like its predecessor, is of much value to others besides those who take special interest in Shropshire or Somersetshire.



ST. BOTOLPH, ALDGATE: THE STORY OF A CITY PARISH. By Rev. A. G. B. Atkinson. *Grant Richards*.

Mr. Atkinson, who has been curate of the parish for a year or two, is the young author of this book. The preface is headed by the now hackneyed quotation from Montaigne—"I have gathered a posie of other men's flowers, and nothing but the thread that binds them is mine own." We suppose this is intended to disarm criticism, and therefore our remarks shall be very brief. These pages are not sufficiently attractive for the general reader, and they are far too cursory for the antiquary and student; but they are no doubt of some value and interest to local folk. The valuable, varied, and voluminous "Record Books" of this parish, beginning in the time of Elizabeth, well merit more painstaking and fuller treatment than they have yet received.



THE LEGEND OF SIR GAWAIN. By Jessie L. Weston. *D. Nutt*.

No. 7 of the "Grimm Library" well maintains the repute of this series. These studies upon the original scope and significance of the Gawain legends were undertaken with the object of throwing light upon the Arthurian cycle as a whole. If the precise nature of the traditions associated with a knight who plays so important a part in that cycle can be ascertained, the result will naturally affect the whole group. The results seem undoubtedly to point to a Gaelic (Irish) origin rather than a Kymric (Welsh) one; and Miss Weston begs us to believe that these results are in no sense due to a previous bias towards or against the conclusions of any individual scholar or group of scholars.

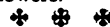
The parallels that are here adduced between the Gawain tales and those of Cuchulinn, the nephew

of Conchobar, King of Ulster, as told in "The Wooing of Emer," are certainly most remarkable, and run through the whole series of studies. The modesty and quietness of the author's contentions make them all the more convincing and reliable.



ENGLISH MASQUES. With an introduction by Herbert Arthur Evans. *Blackie and Son*.

This is a desirable book, and admirably carried out. Moreover, the printing and binding are all that can be desired. The exhaustive and learned introduction of Mr. Evans covers 58 pages, and to this is added a chronological list of fifty masques extant in print, from 1604 to 1640. Of these fifty masques, this volume contains sixteen well-selected examples, viz.: Samuel Daniel's "Vision of the Twelve Goddesses"; Thomas Campion's "Lords' Masque"; Beaumont's "Masque of the Inner Temple and Gray's Inn"; James Shirley's "Triumph of Peace"; Sir W. Davenant's "Salmucida Spolia"; Ben Jonson's "Masque at Lord Haddington's Marriage," "Masque of Queens," "Oberon," "Golden Age," "Lovers made Men," "News from the New World," "Masque of Augurs," "Pan's Anniversary," "Neptune's Triumph," "Fortunate Isles"; and an anonymous one termed "The Masque of Flowers."



DANTE'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS. By Emelia Russell Gurney. Second edition. *Elliot Stock*.

The scheme of Mrs. Gurney's modest contribution to Dante literature may be gathered from the secondary title, "The Passage of the Blessed Soul from the Slavery of the Present Corruption to the Liberty of Eternal Glory, with Notes by the Way." The plan of the book is to print on the left-hand page, in the original Italian, extracts from the "Inferno," "Purgatorio," and "Paradiso"; whilst on the opposite side are placed "hints towards the spiritual meaning." In addition to various apposite passages from the Scriptures, the writings of Sir Philip Sidney, Milton, Wordsworth, Victor Hugo, Henry Vaughan, Ruskin, George Eliot, and Deans Plumptre and Paget are all utilized for the purposes of illustration, though most of the comments are from Mrs. Gurney's own pen.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.



The Antiquary.



AUGUST, 1898.

Notes of the Month.

THE event of most importance to chronicle as having taken place during July has been the holding of the annual Archæological Congress on July 6, in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House. As we print elsewhere a special paper dealing with the Congress, it is unnecessary to do more than allude to it here in passing.

July is the month during which most of the chief outdoor meetings and excursions of the more important of the archæological societies are held. This year, as we have already mentioned, the Royal Archæological Institute meets at Lancaster, while the British Archæological Association has selected Peterborough as its headquarters. In both cases the meetings will be held too late in July for us to notice them in the August number of the *Antiquary*. We hope, however, to note the more salient matters in regard to both meetings in September, and as regards the Institutemeeting, a special descriptive account has been arranged for. A general feeling of curiosity is entertained as to what the Association will make of Peterborough, where the members are to be conducted round the Cathedral by the Dean.

While speaking on the subject, we may take this opportunity of saying that the prospectus of the Association meeting did not reach us in time for mention to be made of it in July. This we very much regret, and it may be well to state once more that information intended for publication in any ensuing

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number of the *Antiquary* ought to be in the Editor's hands by the 14th of the preceding month at the very latest, or it will probably be impossible to insert it.

The first meeting of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society for this year was held in the Langholm district on July 12 and 13. The members visited Lochmaben, thence went to the Roman fort at Birrens, and over the moors to Langholm, passing the site of Kirkconnell Church, and various stone circles and prehistoric forts on the moors. Owing to ill-health, Chancellor Ferguson, the president, whose presence adds so much to the pleasure and enthusiasm of these meetings, was unavoidably absent. The second day's excursion was from Langholm through the beautiful and historic district of Ewesdale and Liddesdale. A stay was made at Hermitage Castle, where the party were met by Mr. John Elliot, the farmer there, a descendant of the famous Border Elliots. He gave the party an interesting description of the ancient stronghold, which, on the Scottish side, occupied in the lawless period of the Borders a position similar to the fortress of Belted Will, the Warden of the Marches at Naworth, on the English side. The party had lunch at New Castleton, and afterwards visited Mangerton Tower, noted as the residence of the Armstrongs, to one of whom, who was assassinated at a feast at Hermitage Castle, an interesting inscribed monolith is erected. During the excursion various papers were read. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, under whose superintendence the recent excavations at Furness Abbey were carried out, sent a paper on the result. The remains of a thirteenth-century kitchen have been discovered, having fireplaces with projecting stone hoods. It is believed to have been the abbot's kitchen. Mr. Hope has completed the greater part of a new plan of the Abbey, showing all the discoveries.—Mr. C. W. Dymond, F.S.A., contributed a paper on the prehistoric village at Threlkeld Knott. It appears to be threatened with destruction by quarrying operations. He believes the village is practically complete and intact so far as modern spoliation is concerned. The place is called Settrah, and he asked if this

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is a corrupt form of the word 'saeter,' a Norwegian upland dwelling.—Canon Thornley contributed a paper on the recent discovery of a tumulus in the neighbourhood of Kirkoswald.—The Rev. J. Brunskill, Rector of Ormside, contributed a paper on discoveries in the churchyard there.—Some notes upon a fragment of a British Christian cross, found in a field at Aspatria Vicarage, were contributed by the Rev. W. S. Calverley.—Mr. G. Watson, Penrith, read a paper on "A Misappropriated Bishop." This related to the reputed Bishop of Penrith, John Bird (1537). Mr. Watson declares that the John Bird named was suffragan to the Bishop of Llandaff, and took his name from Penruth or Penreeth, which became confused with Penrith.



A great deal of local anxiety seems to be felt as to the future of Tintern Abbey, which, with Raglan Castle, is about to be sold by the Duke of Beaufort. A proposal has been made that the Monmouthshire County Council should purchase the ruins, but this they have no power to do. The fact that such national monuments should be freely bought and sold, without any restriction as to their ultimate fate, is undoubtedly a great anomaly, and calls for serious attention. There ought to be an Act of Parliament passed by which all such monuments should be compulsorily scheduled, and the owner considered to hold them in trust for the nation. As a rule, most of the owners of our national monuments take good care of them, and are generally very willing and ready to listen to advice when such is tendered in a proper spirit. Still, there ought to be some check on the possibility of a "crank" (in the language of America) pulling down an important historical monument on his property out of "pure cussedness" (to borrow another Americanism). At present there is no check of any kind, and the owner of Tintern Abbey might pull it down to-morrow without let or hindrance, so far as the law is concerned. Perhaps when somebody commits some such an act of destruction, steps will be taken to put a stop to it in the future.

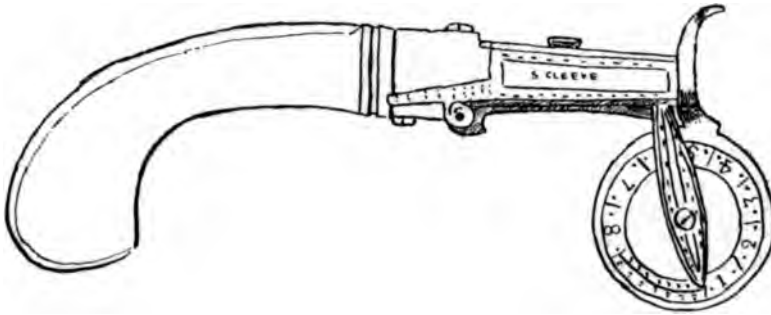


A correspondent has sent us a cutting from the *Western Mail* dealing with the matter.

From it we learn that one suggestion is to purchase Tintern, roof over the church, and use it again for sacred offices. The *Western Mail* says: "Both these noble ruins have at present a small revenue from sightseers. Tintern Abbey, in the richly-wooded hills overhanging the Wye, is the greater favourite, and is said to yield about £600 a year from the sixpences of visitors. Raglan, it is said, may be credited with about half that sum. If a representative body obtained possession of either of these, it is felt that a systematic process of preservation of the walls would be desirable. The idea of restoring Tintern as a 'habitable' church, if that term be permissible, is, we suppose, out of the question, though in some respects the ruins have not gone past redemption much more than Llandaff Cathedral had done not so very many years ago. People who would feel offended at being called old recollect having played as youths over the grass-grown ruined walls of the Cathedral Church of Llandaff. But the restoration of Tintern is, to employ a utilitarian phrase, rather too big an order. The last historic occasion of a service there, if we remember rightly, was on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee in 1887, when the Bishop of Llandaff preached in the ruins. The sale of the estate is to be by private treaty, intending purchasers having been invited to send offers to the solicitors, the agent, and the surveyors of the estate. It is all a question of money, but we feel certain that if a reasonable offer could be made by a party of Monmouthshire gentlemen, the advisers to the Duke of Beaufort and the Marquis of Worcester would treat it with great respect." A representative of the paper appears to have "interviewed" the chairman of the County Council, who is reported to have spoken as follows: "From private intimation some time ago, some of us heard that it was probable that Tintern Abbey and Raglan Castle, as well as the other castles on the Beaufort Estate, would come into the market, and it occurred to one or two members of the County Council to consider what could be done under the circumstances. We felt that to allow such a grand old pile as Tintern Abbey to fall into the hands of strangers would be a grave reflection upon the country, and the same

would apply to Raglan Castle, for there are no finer ruins in the county than these two present. It was discussed whether a syndicate could possibly be formed to purchase these two old buildings, and then apply for a short Act of Parliament to enable the County Council to buy them. Of course, this view has never yet been brought before the County Council, for the simple reason that the public announcement of the sale has only been issued within the last few days. The question, I am afraid, presents grave difficulties, for the greatest uncertainty would rest upon the question whether it would be sanctioned for such a purpose, and, therefore, I look with more confidence to the generosity and public spirit of some of the titled and wealthy inhabitants to come forward and do

was, I believe, at Hungerford, Berks. I should be glad to know if it is uncommon, and also what was its use. I can only suggest two possible uses: (1) As a game of chance: fire the pistol and see what number turns up; or (2) As a test of the explosive force of various powders. Neither suggestion is, I think, satisfactory. It consists of a wooden stock, a brass pistol barrel, externally square in section, and a brass disc working in a fork attached to the barrel, having its pivot directly underneath the end of the barrel. To the edge of the disc is attached a leaf-shaped projection, set at right angles to the plane of the disc, so that on turning the latter to a certain point, the projecting piece presses against the mouth of the barrel. It is obvious that when the pistol is fired off the disc will



PISTOL WITH DIAL.

what would appear to be almost impossible for the County Council themselves." "Have the County Council power to promote a Bill in Parliament for such a purpose?" "No. County Councils have no power to promote Bills at all; and if a Bill were promoted, it would have to be at the expense and risk of the syndicate which purchased the abbey and castle." It is quite reasonable that anxiety should be felt in the matter, and the desire of the Monmouthshire people to secure these fine remains for their own is worthy of all possible support and sympathy.

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Mr. Bertram R. Wallis, of 3, Gray's Inn Square, W.C., has sent us a sketch, from which the accompanying illustration has been made, of an object in his possession. He says: "I enclose an accurate sketch and description of a singular instrument which has come into my possession. Its last home

turn on its pivot. In order to retard the movement of the disc, a spring, pressing against its edge, is attached to the under part of the barrel. The fork in which the disc runs ends in a pointer, and round the circumference of the disc are engraved (on one side only) numbers from one to eight, the latter being at the furthest point to which the disc can turn. The pistol has no lock, but is fired by a match in the pan. The whole is well finished, and the brass-work is somewhat rudely ornamented with the chisel." We shall be glad to receive information as to what the pistol with the dial attached to it was used for. Perhaps attention being drawn to this example, others may be brought to light.

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In the *Antiquary* for July (p. 217), in speaking of the comparative list of brasses enumerated by counties and published by

the Monumental Brass Society, we pointed out that Northumberland should have been credited with (as we thought) two brasses, instead of one only, as given in the list. Mr. R. Blair writes to us to say that the number should really be three. He says: "Not only is there the fragment of the Newcastle St. Andrew's brass (which, by the way, is in our Black Gate Collection), but the arms (or rather two of them) and inscription of the Ogle brass in Hexham Priory Church."



With regard to monumental brasses, we may take this opportunity of mentioning that Mr. E. M. Beloe, junior, of King's Lynn (whose previous work of the kind has been before now noticed in the *Antiquary*), has recently issued a series of photo-lithographs by Mr. Griggs of eight brasses in Westminster Abbey. These include a chromo-lithograph of the fragment of a tomb, showing eight Lombardic letters in brass, and ascribed to a son of William de Valence. There are also seven sheets, containing photo-lithographs of the brasses of (1) Bishop John de Waltham of Salisbury; (2) of Archbishop Waldeby of York; (3) of Alianore de Bohun; (4) of Sir John Harpenden; (5) of Abbot Estney; (6) of Sir Thomas Vaughan, Sir Humfrey Stanley, and Sir Humfrey Bourghier (all on one sheet); (7) of Dean Bill, Abbot Kirton (matrix only), and Thomas of Woodstock, youngest son of Edward III. (matrix only), the three last being also all on one sheet. Mr. Beloe deserves the best thanks of all who are interested in the subject of monumental brasses for this new series of facsimiles of brass rubbings. The series was issued by subscription at the modest price of five shillings. Anyone wishing to obtain spare copies should apply to Mr. Beloe.



The recently issued part of the *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society* (which, by the way, is an exceptionally good number) contains the continuation of a paper (freely illustrated) on "Some Essex Brasses" by Messrs. Miller Christy and W. W. Porteous. This contains such a curious and instructive story as to the vicissitudes and loss of a brass that we venture to quote it here *in extenso*.

It relates to a palimpsest brass to Charles Barrett, Esquire, 1584, at Aveley. Few brasses, they say, "have a stranger history than this. When the Rev. Wm. Holman, of Halstead, visited Aveley Church, about the year 1710, the brass was *in situ* and perfect. . . . The late Mr. H. W. King had a rubbing of the brass, taken about the year 1726, when it was still in the same state of completeness as above described. In 1856, however, when he visited Aveley for the purpose of rubbing it, he found the dexter half of the inscription gone, having been forcibly broken from the sinister half. The subsequent history of the brass is peculiar. In or about the year 1878, during the building of a workshop for Mr. Henry Booth, builder, of Romford, the lost dexter half of the inscription-plate was dug up, having probably been there buried, in order to avoid detection, by the thief who stole it from Aveley Church. This fragment remained in the possession of Mr. Booth until the spring of 1892, when that gentleman presented it to one of our members, Mr. T. Kennedy, of Arden Cottage, Romford. In the course of time, Mr. Kennedy ascertained that the brass came originally from Aveley. Shortly after, two clerical gentlemen from Romford took Mr. Kennedy's portion of the brass, with his permission, over to Aveley, where they found the other (sinister) half of the plate still in its original matrix on the floor of the church. With a presumption which is almost unaccountable and certainly most culpable, these gentlemen, assisted by the church clerk, tore up from its stone and carried away to Romford the remaining half of the plate. Against this most unwarrantable act Mr. Kennedy protested on August 23, 1892, when he exhibited his portion of the brass before a meeting of the Essex Archaeological Society held at Aveley. Mr. Kennedy had been previously asked to give up his portion, which he agreed to do, on condition that both portions should be securely refixed in their old position on the slab in the floor of Aveley Church. After some correspondence, however, Mr. Kennedy was informed that the Rev. B. G. Luard, Vicar of Aveley, desired that, instead of being refixed in its original position on the stone, the brass should be placed in a wooden frame which should leave both sides of the plate accessible, and that it

should be hung up in the church. To this Mr. Kennedy would not consent, contending (not without some force) that this course (against which he had been advised by several expert archæological friends) would expose it to the risk of being again stolen by any evil-disposed person. Ultimately, Mr. Kennedy deposited his portion of the brass in the Museum at Colchester, upon condition that it should remain there until arrangements were made by some competent authority to refix it in its original matrix in Aveley Church. Mr. Kennedy's portion is still at Colchester, where we have seen it. The other portion is now in the possession of the Vicar of Aveley."



This is one way in which brasses are gradually disappearing, and it is high time that such persons as the "two clerical gentlemen" who, with the clerk, removed the portion of the brass were punished for their misdeeds with no sparing hand. We regret that their names are not given, so that we might have had the satisfaction of gibbeting them in the *Antiquary*.



One of the oldest coins of Europe will, it is said, shortly disappear. The Austrian "kreuzer" was withdrawn from commercial circulation on June 30, in accordance with the convention establishing a copper currency of equal value for all parts of the Empire. It will be received at public banks in payment or in exchange for new money until December 31, 1899, but from the first day of 1900 it will no longer be legal tender. The "kreuzer" has been in existence since the Middle Ages, taking its name from the cross which it bore in common with many other coins. It circulated freely in North as well as South Germany at one time, but for some twenty-five years has not been current beyond the Austrian frontier.



Mr. James Brooksbank, of St. Helens, Lancashire, writes as follows: "I herewith enclose a photograph of a baptismal font of mediæval workmanship. The subject may be interesting to some of your readers, and will illustrate what little thought or care is bestowed upon ancient art relics in this smoke-begrimed

town of St. Helens. The font, as you now see it, stands in the Conservative Club yard (at one time the garden of Peter Greenall, Esq., M.P.), after having recently undergone some repairs at the cost of Mr. Joseph Robinson, who has happily rescued it from complete destruction by having it cemented together and placed upon a new base. Why it has not been removed to the church is matter for great regret, or why it was ever allowed to be removed from the church is still more surprising. . . . It may not be generally known to Lancashire antiquaries that when the present parish church was built in 1615, it was—so runs the deed of feoffment—on the site of an older church, 'then being in great decay.' The font, it would seem, remained in the church from that time until about 1840, when this (almost the only relic of mediæval times in the neighbourhood) had to give place to an ugly, second-hand, in-artistic font from Prescott Church, engraved with the initials of some churchwardens of that parish." From the photograph which Mr. Brooksbank has sent us, it would seem that the font is a comely font of rather late date. It is a very great pity that it should be allowed to remain in its present inappropriate position. Cannot the Conservative Club at St. Helens be persuaded to restore it to its proper place in the church there?



An extraordinary incident has lately occurred at Durham. More than fifty years ago a copy of the Sarum Missal, printed at Paris in 1514, was mysteriously stolen from a locked case in Bishop Cosin's library. Great efforts were made to trace the volume, but they proved fruitless. The other day a parcel arrived by post, which, on being opened, was found to contain the lost missal, bearing the library book-plate. The volume was returned in perfect condition, but by whom, or whence it was sent back, remains a mystery which does not seem likely to be solved.



Colonel Hime, R.A., writes to ask whether anyone can tell him "where any information can be procured respecting Colonel Robert Scott, who was buried in St. Mary's, Lambeth, 1631, and whose epitaph states that he received from Government £600 a

year for *inventing* the leather guns. The money grant is mentioned in the *Calendar of State Papers*, Dom. Series, February 20, 1630."

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A good deal of interest has often been expressed at the fact that in the lists of the members of the Chapter of St. David's Cathedral the name of the King (or Queen) of England is given as one of the canons of the cathedral. The idea has been widely prevalent that the case was analogous to those abroad, where the King of Spain was canon of Leon and Toledo, and the King of France of Lyons, Embrun, Le Mans, and other churches. We alluded to the matter ourselves in a footnote only a short time ago, and accepted the general interpretation of the matter. Bishop Jones and Professor Freeman, in their joint work on St. David's Cathedral, published in 1856, entered into a discussion of the matter, but were unable to throw any light on it. It appears, however, that the origin of the connection of the Crown with the canonry has lately been discovered, and that it is a very matter-of-fact and uninteresting one. Adjoining the cathedral church at St. David's (as those who have visited that village-city will remember) are the remains of St. Mary's Collegiate Church. The master of St. Mary's held the stall in this cathedral *ex officio*, and when with other collegiate chapters St. Mary's was dissolved in the reign of Edward VI., the property passed to the Crown, and with it that of this particular canonry, which thus became a lay fee vested in the Crown. It is therefore not owing to any quasi-sacerdotal character attached to the kingly office by virtue of which the Sovereign's name is given as the holder of this stall, but simply owing to the sacrilegious Act of Edward VI., which seized Church property for the Crown. The canonry, not having been formally dissolved, has remained the property of the Crown. In no sense, however, is the Sovereign really canon of St. David's merely because the property attached to the stall has become vested in the Crown. Now that the true character of the matter is known, the mistake which originated with the Report of the Ecclesiastical Commission in 1835 ought to be corrected. It is entirely erroneous and misleading, and is suggestive

of a very interesting phase of mediæval church life, whereas it is due to nothing else than a piece of sordid sacrilege in the reign of Edward VI.

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The old rectory house at Beaconsfield, in the county of Buckingham, is undergoing the process of a very careful reparation—this word is used in contradistinction to that word of ill-omen, "restoration." The building is a beautiful specimen of the domestic architecture of the sixteenth century, and its quaint gabled roof and half-timbered façade are familiar objects to every visitor to a neighbourhood with which so many great names are associated. Owing to neglect, the structure some time since fell into a ruinous state, and there was talk of its demolition. But the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings stepped in, and, thanks mainly to its exertions, the place is being carefully and thoroughly repaired at the expense of Sir Edward Lawson, in memory of his wife. On removing the plaster from the wall in one place, a fine mullioned Tudor window was discovered, and this is being used as a guide by those engaged to replace the existing windows, or what time has left of them. When the repairs are completed the building will be used for parochial purposes.

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In a field called Blackheath, at Higher Cross Stone Farm, Todmorden, a "ring circle," long known to exist, has been excavated by Mr. Robert Law, of Hipperholme, Mr. Tattersall Wilkinson, of Burnley, Alderman Crossley, of Todmorden, and other friends. Seven urns and two incense cups have been found.

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A considerable number of local antiquaries met on July 13 to witness the opening of three of the urns found at Blackheath, Cross Stone, Todmorden. The discovery was made, as already mentioned, by Mr. Tattersall Wilkinson, of Burnley, and others. The principal urn is of beautiful workmanship, and was found within a ring of six urns of smaller size and wider make. Four of the urns were so disintegrated that removal was impossible, but the others were conveyed to the Free Library in a remarkably good state of preservation, and their contents

underwent examination on the occasion mentioned. Much interest was manifested in the proceedings. The bottom of the larger urn was found to contain a mass of human bones, on which rested an incense cup of beautiful pattern, containing a bronze pin, a bronze spear-head, more human bones, the tusk of a small boar, and several small ornaments; the other two urns were filled for the most part with débris from the burning pile. The presence of the bronze pin and spear-head was taken as an indication that the remains belong to the Bronze period.



Some fresh and very interesting archæological discoveries are reported by a Rome correspondent. In the Via Rasella remains of the old road which, in the latter epoch of the Republic and the beginning of the Empire, led to the Pincian and Salaria gates, have been revealed. Near the villa of Pope Julius II., outside the Porta del Popolo, a deep grotto has been discovered, leading to a subterranean piece of water and containing niches evidently intended for statues. But the most curious find of all is that of a tomb which has been opened up near Rome, containing the skeleton of a woman with a complete set of false teeth, displaying admirable workmanship and wrought out of solid gold. By a curious coincidence, a dentist in one of the towns of the State of New York has, it is announced, recently discovered from the examination of the skulls of certain Indians that they must have been acquainted with the elementary principles of dentistry, for one of the skulls contained several artificial teeth made of flint. The roots of the natural teeth had been removed, and in the sockets were inserted these pieces of peculiarly-shaped flint.



News has been received at Cambridge of the arrival of the Cambridge Anthropological Expedition to Torres Straits at Murray Island. The expedition reached Thursday Island on April 23. The Hon. John Douglas, C.M.G., the Government Resident, did all in his power, personally and officially, to advance the aims of the expedition, as did also the other Government officials and many others. The Hon. J. G. Byrnes, Chief Secretary, sent a cordial telegram of welcome and promise of assistance from Brisbane,

on behalf of the Government. After a week's delay a start was made for Murray Island in two open luggers, but owing to unfavourable weather, it took another week to traverse the 120 miles between the two islands. All the party suffered considerably from heat and exposure in the open boats. The Murray Islanders gave Dr. Haddon a very hearty welcome, bringing gifts of coconuts and bananas as expressions of goodwill. They appeared to understand the main objects of the expedition. A deserted mission-house, in which Dr. Haddon stayed ten years ago, was occupied as a dwelling-house, and had also been converted into a temporary anthropological and psychological laboratory, photographic studio, surgery and dispensary. All the members of the expedition were in good health, and work had begun in earnest.



Messrs. Frost and Reed of Bristol are publishing a series of twelve original etchings of the Temple, London, by Mr. Percy Thomas, R.P.E., with descriptive letterpress by the Master of the Temple (Canon Ainger). The two first numbers of the series have reached us, and are in every way deserving of very warm commendation. The etchings are excellent, and the letterpress which accompanies them is what might be looked for as coming from Canon Ainger's graceful pen. Many of our readers may be glad to have their attention called to this very attractive work.



The annual report of Sir John B. Monckton, Town Clerk, on the Corporation Records, states that the calendar to a series of rolls known as "Pleas and Memoranda" had been further advanced and continued. In the course of the work a discovery of no little interest was made, viz., the enrolment in 1380 of three documents having reference to that strange event in the life of Chaucer—the carrying off or *raptus* of Cecilia Chaumpaigne. This latest discovery served at least to show that the city's archives had not hitherto been exhausted for information touching the poet and his family, and inspired a hope that something more, perhaps, might yet be brought to light. Dr. Sharpe, the Records' Clerk, had prepared an English

abstract of the contents of "letter-book A," which, with an exhaustive index and an introduction to the series, was about to be printed. The book contained a copy of the earliest complete list of the aldermen, with their respective wards, found in the city's records, together with the names of those chosen in each ward to consult with the aldermen on the affairs of the city. The precise date of the lists could not be ascertained, but there was good reason for ascribing them to the year 1285 or 1286, and conjecturing that they mark a time when the city was entering upon a long term of government under a custos or warden appointed by the king in the place of a mayor elected by the free will of the citizens. The index to Dr. Sharpe's *Calendar of Deeds* enrolled in the Court of Husting had made considerable progress, and a second volume would shortly be completed. The index of names of persons would be finished in four volumes. It was proposed to make separate indexes for streets and parishes. The Corporation have made a further grant of £200 to enable Dr. Sharpe to continue the work.

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Mr. George Esdaile, of the Old Rectory, Platt-in-Rusholme, near Manchester, writes as follows: "I have an oil painting on panel, 64 inches high by 57 inches wide, by Raphael—'The Last Judgment.' This subject is stated to be *lost*, and on referring to the list of the artist's works, it is not stated where it was before it was lost. I am anxious to ascertain its history before it became lost. In this work are many portraits—Raphael, Maddalena Dorsi, the Madonna of the Malcolm Collection and Leo X. Now, as the accession of this pope took place 1513, and Raphael died 1520, the picture must have been painted between those dates. It is of the so-called architectural type, and the various ellipses of figures have a cusped apsidal appearance." Possibly some of our readers may be able to help Mr. Esdaile. If, as we presume, Mr. Esdaile is certain of the genuine character of the painting, the discovery of a lost picture by Raphael is a matter of no little interest.

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That the whole is greater than the part is an axiom which is early learnt by every boy

when he goes to school. Unfortunately, the editor made a slip in inserting an abbreviated notice of the excavations at Silchester, which made the measurements of a small portion of the town stand for the area of the whole. The error was so obvious that although not detected until too late to correct it, it could mislead nobody. The statement was that Silchester "covers about eight acres, and three of these have been thoroughly explored." It had been intended to have printed the Report and Circular issued in connection with the Silchester Excavation Fund, but although in type they were pressed out for want of space. Had they appeared, as they do in the present number, the statement that the area of Silchester comprises 100 acres, and is nearly 2 miles in circumference, would have effectually counter-balanced any possible mistake arising from the unfortunate blunder referred to.



Quarterly Notes on Roman Britain.

BY F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.

XXV.

FIVE months have elapsed since I wrote the last instalment of my so-called Quarterly Notes, and those five months include the spring and early summer. Nevertheless the tale of finds is a small one. There have been, as usual, excavations at Silchester and on the Roman Wall: there have also been excavations at Cirencester and near Andover, but very few discoveries have been announced from other quarters.

SILCHESTER.—At Silchester the excavators are attacking the extreme south-west of the town, where a triangular piece of two and a half *insulae* remains to be explored. When this area has been explored, considerably more than half the whole town will have been examined, including nearly the whole of the south and west quarters. Work began on May 2, and a large house of the courtyard type was soon found. This is one of

the largest houses yet found in the place: one of its rooms contains fragments of fairly good mosaic pavement. Besides the discovery of this house, it has been ascertained that there was much open ground in this as in other parts of the city. The smaller finds include an upper millstone with its wooden handle intact, and some "late Keltic" pottery found in a pit. This latter is interesting as being a relic, perhaps, of the British town which preceded the Roman occupation. The whole area to be excavated this season amounts to eight acres, and it is therefore very necessary, as I may point out here, that all well-wishers to the undertaking should subscribe liberally and induce others to subscribe. The Silchester excavations are of a rather peculiar character. They do not, and in the nature of things they cannot, result in a continuous succession of startling discoveries, each interesting and significant by itself. But I fear that many persons expect such discoveries and are disappointed at their absence, and through the disappointment are led to underestimate the real value of the excavations. It may therefore be proper to say that the excavations have a very definite value for historians and archaeologists. This value does not depend so much on individual finds, though they are not by any means unimportant: it depends on the cumulative result of the uncovering of a whole town. It is most desirable that this uncovering, now two-thirds through, should be carried to a successful completion, and it is the duty of all archaeologists to enlighten the outer world about the real merits of the work and to help it on as it deserves.

CIRENCESTER.—At Cirencester Mr. Wilfred Cripps has discovered and partially excavated what he believes to be the "basilica" of the Roman town. It is a large building, perhaps 325 feet long and 125 feet wide, with an apse having a radius of 39 feet at one end. It is close to the centre of the Roman town, and to the point where the two main Roman streets seem to have intersected. The apse is close to the junction of the modern Tower Street with the modern Corin Street (otherwise known as the Avenue), and one side of the building underlies Corin Street. It can hardly be doubted that this hall had a similar purpose to the large apsidal hall which fronts

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outside of the Silchester forum, and that Mr. Cripps is quite right in calling it one of the chief public buildings of the place. Such public basilicas, varying somewhat in form, existed in most towns, small or large, in the Roman Empire. They served a great number of purposes—local administration, trade and business, lectures, even marriage ceremonies. The size of the Cirencester basilica, though not quite ascertained with complete certainty, is remarkable: it is even larger than the Silchester basilica, which is about 270 × 60 feet, and which itself must be considered capacious. The magnitude of these dimensions has caused some surprise. It may be explained, I think, by the English climate. As I have said elsewhere, and as I believe a French archaeologist has said before me, the skies of Gaul and Britain necessitated the construction of large roofed buildings, which were less required in sunny Italy or rainless Africa.

ANDOVER.—The Rev. G. Engleheart, having finished the excavation of the villa between Appleshaw and Clanville, has made some search on the site of another, a mile distant. As I noticed in my last article (p. 70), he found at the spot on the Ludgershall and Weyhill Road some traces of Roman building, and had the good fortune to discover among them a notable collection of large and small tin or pewter dishes. He has pursued his search, and has excavated a small hypocaust room with attached bath, well built and well preserved. No trace of building can be detected immediately adjoining this room, which Mr. Engleheart takes to be a detached bath-room, but it is plain that a villa stood close, and the excellence of the masonry found suggests that it was a better and larger villa than the little house between Appleshaw and Clanville. Archaeologists will hope that Mr. Engleheart may be able to prosecute his good work.

WALES.—Mr. John Ward has published a short account of the Roman masonry recently discovered, or perhaps I should say re-discovered, at Cardiff. The masonry is apparently part of a fort or town wall, as I have said in noticing it before (p. 71), and, indeed, of two dates, so that at some perhaps late period the wall seems to have been

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reconstructed. The account, with an illustration, is in a place where it would hardly be looked for, the *Cardiff Public Library Journal* for last April. A ground-plan, with further details of the masonry, would be useful. I hope that the vigorous Cardiff antiquaries will be able to pursue the wall, and to determine the area of the fort or settlement. I should also like to learn something more as to the Roman roads leading to and from the place, hitherto imperfectly examined.

A few Roman objects have been found near Llanhilleth, on the mountain between Aberbeeg and Pontypool. Some mounds were levelled in the spring to make room for a sheep and cattle fair which meets here periodically, and the levelling disclosed some masonry of uncertain age, a bit of Samian ware and a coin of "Trebonius"—that is, I suppose, Trebonianus Gallus, who reigned in the middle of the third century A.D. The spot is called Castell Taliorum. Attention was directed to the subject by a letter from Mr. J. Storrie in the *Western Mail* (April 30), from which I derive the above information.

MIDLANDS.—At Leicester two more tessellated pavements have just been discovered, one showing a peacock with spread tail; they were found whilst excavating for cellars in St. Nicholas Street. They deserve mention if I am rightly informed, because the owners of the site, Messrs. W. F. Simpson and E. Sharlow, intend to preserve them intact and *in situ*. This is excellent.

At Wroxeter there is talk of excavation. The Shropshire Archæological Society met at Shrewsbury in May, and decided to make an attempt to explore the site thoroughly. The expense is recognised as likely to be very great, but the reward will be great also. In particular the cemeteries should be worth exploration. We are apt in England to ignore cemeteries, but very wrongly. At Wroxeter the tombstones already found by chance are extremely interesting and valuable, and the discovery of more would be a very real and solid gain to the student of Roman Britain. I do not like to speak too boldly, but I conceive it as quite possible that the Wroxeter graves and gravestones might yield results of far greater value than even the city itself.

THE WALL.—On the Wall the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries has closed its excavations at Æsica, and commenced at Housesteads. There, under the most competent direction of Mr. R. C. Bosanquet, work was commenced on June 21, and much success has been obtained in the way of tracing and laying down the buildings which filled up the inside of the fort. In particular the Prætorium has been carefully plotted. Later on it is intended to examine the ground outside the fort. There will also probably be excavations in August along the line of the Vallum, and at one or two sites in Cumberland, the latter under the auspices of the Westmorland and Cumberland Society.

Christ Church,
July 6, 1898.



Ramblings of an Antiquary.

BY GEORGE BAILEY.

BURTON LATIMER.



THE series of patriarchs painted on the walls of the nave of this church are probably the most perfect now left. There were others, but all of them have long since been destroyed, if we except a probable fragment or two at Hargrave in the same county. Those at Burton Latimer have lost two of their number. We have selected for illustration two from the north side and one—Levi—from the south. From these it will be observed that each patriarch is painted life-size, within a frame or border, the designs being of the Italian renaissance of Queen Elizabeth's time. These borders are very much like those seen on the title-pages of the folios of that period, that is, at the end of the sixteenth century, and there are remains of such ornaments on the walls of some old mansions of the period, notably on the frieze of the long gallery at Hardwick Hall, Derbyshire, and there are also several large texts within similar borders at Holdenby Church of the same date. Many others have been destroyed.

Our first illustration (Fig. 1) represents Levi. It is the most Eastern subject on the



FIG. 1.

south side. The large figure of the patriarch stands with his right arm and hand raised ; in the left is held a curious sceptre with a crossed handle, the upper part having put out leaves. The patriarch's head is covered by a mitre, or cap, on the front of which there is a crescent. The upper part of the dress consists of a white tunic, reaching to the hips, which terminates with a border or fringe ; on the breast is embroidered a large sun with rays ; under this, and hanging as low as the knees, is another similar dress, of blue, having also a fringe ; then comes a long white dress down to the ankles, without a border. The Tabernacle, rudely drawn, with its cords, is seen to the left ; and there are also numerals, one to seven. Above, on a scroll, is the name Levi ; and below, in the border, a reference is given to Deut. xxxiii. 8-11. At the top, above the border, there is an open book upon a shield, bearing these words : " Verbum Dei manet in eternum ;" and below this, in the border, there is another open book, also on a shield, which has had an inscription but it is now obliterated. The

border consists of scrolls, ribbons, and strap-work, and hanging beneath two pendants of vine-leaves and various fruits are pelicans wounding themselves, the blood spurting out of their breasts and falling in drops. It may be noted that none of the borders are alike.

It is not clear why Levi should have been portrayed, as seen here, with the symbols of the sun and moon upon his dress. It may be that the sceptre symbolizes the almond rod of Aaron. No doubt the dress is intended for the priestly one of Aaron ; but it does not agree with the description of it given by Moses in the Old Testament.

The painting of Judah (Fig. 2), which is here represented, is on the north side, east. He is depicted seated upon a throne, with a cushion and tassels ; he is attired in a long crimson robe, with a white tippet over the shoulders, fastened in front by a crescent brooch, and there is a round ornament just below it. In the left hand he holds a large purse with a number of tassels upon its lower edge ; in the right hand is held the sceptre. He wears a cap with an embattled crown upon



FIG. 2.

it. There is the name Judah upon a scroll above the seat, and the drapery is black; below, at his feet, are a ram on his right hand and the head of a black ox on his left. Between these is the head of a man, and probably a roll of the law, in allusion to the text given below in the border, Gen. xlix. 8-12. There was an inscription on the shield in the top of the border, but the letters are gone. The design of the border is another arrangement of strap-work, festooning, and pendent clusters of fruits.



FIG. 3.

The drawing which follows here (Fig. 3) is also taken from the north side, nearer the west; Zabulon is the person figured. It is the most perfect and characteristic of the series. In Gen. xlviii. 13 we read, "Zebulon shall dwell at the haven of the sea; and he shall be for a haven of ships, and his border shall be unto Zidon." So the painter represented him as a fisherman, wearing a brown hat, much like some now worn; his jacket is purplish brown, with a white band down the front, buttoned with many buttons. The

lower part of his dress is a kind of skirt or wide trousers, and it is yellow-ochre colour, his boots being brown, or some such colour. He holds a fish in his right hand, and in his left a net and a staff; what is perhaps a knife is attached to his side, and a fish-basket, or creel, is fastened on his back by a strap. The sea, with ships in full sail, appears on the background of the picture. The border to this subject is one of the best, and is of the usual design, being another arrangement of strap-work, with a shield above from which the lettering has perished, and into this design the artist has introduced some kind of shell-fish as pendants. Nearly all the other patriarchs have been clothed in armour as warriors, and have had similar borders to those we see here, but they are all of them in various stages of decay, though it would be quite possible to copy them. We think, however, the three before the reader quite adequately give the character of the whole series. They are certainly of great interest to us, because they bring down to the latest period the practice of wall-painting, which appears to have died out very soon after these were done, figure subjects giving way to large texts with borders, very few of which now remain. Those at Holdenby are the best and most perfect we know of.

We may mention that this church contains a good specimen of a painted screen. It was restored when the church was, but very wisely the then vicar, the Rev. Mr. Newman, caused a portion of the old colouring to remain untouched, so as to show that the old pattern had been carefully followed. From this we see that the only difference is in the brighter colours of the repainted parts. It may be open to question whether it is desirable to repaint these old time-faded things at all. The artist and the antiquary naturally say, No; but what they may desire cannot always, from the very nature of things, be carried out. Time and ill-usage make sad havoc of such things, and eventually inevitable decay will always render repair or even renewal imperative; but we think the very careful conservative spirit manifest in what has been done at Burton-Latimer is highly praiseworthy, and a good example for imitation. Time will remove the discord caused by the newness, and restore the harmony much sooner than

at the first sight appears possible. We shall none of us err greatly if our motto be "*Retinens vestigia famæ.*"



The Congress of Archæological Societies.

THE tenth annual Congress of Archæological Societies was held in the meeting-room of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, on July 6. There was a good attendance of delegates. In addition to several well-known Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, who attended as members of the standing committee, there were gentlemen representing the Royal Archæological Institute, the British Archæological Association, the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, the Folk-Lore Society, the British Record Society, and the societies pertaining to the counties of Berks, Bucks, Cambridge, Cheshire, Derby, Essex, Gloucester, Hants, Herts, Lancashire, Middlesex, Norfolk, Notts, Shropshire, Surrey, Sussex, Warwick, Wilts, Worcester, Yorks, and Yorks East Riding.

Viscount Dillon, P.S.A., made, on the whole, an excellent and always courteous chairman, both at the morning and afternoon sessions, though he occasionally allowed some of the speakers to be too erratic and discursive.

Mr. Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., to whom the societies are so much indebted for his industry and ability in the post of hon. secretary, presented the report of the standing committee. The report dealt succinctly with "National Catalogue of Portraits"; Mr. Gomme's "General Index," for which the names of 300 subscribers have been received, and of which at least one volume will be issued before the end of the year; the "Model Rules for Indexing"; "Catalogue of Effigies"; "Photographic Record Society"; and the "Index of Papers for 1897," now passing through the press. The committee also expressed their pleasure in recording the formation of county

societies for the publication of parish registers in Shropshire and Lancashire.

The special committee for dealing with the question of a "National Catalogue of Portraits" is a strong one, and has done good work during the year. The chairman is Mr. Lionel Cust, the director of the National Portrait Gallery, and the members are Viscount Dillon, Mr. Round and Mr. Nevill. With them is associated a committee of advice, consisting of Sir E. J. Poynter, P.R.A., Sir J. Charles Robinson (Her Majesty's Surveyor of Pictures), and Mr. Freeman O'Donoghue, of the British Museum. The committee has issued a circular for general distribution, wherein the advantages of forming such a catalogue are succinctly expressed. From it we take the following passages:

"Nearly every family of more than one or two generations possess some family portraits, but neglect, the enforced dispersal of possessions after death, and other circumstances, have cast a large proportion of these portraits into anonymous oblivion.

"Many public bodies, such as colleges, municipal corporations and other endowed institutions, own collections of portraits of which they are trustees for the time being, and which they will be anxious to hand down to posterity properly named and in good order.

"In these collections, both private and public, apart from the National Portrait Galleries of England, Scotland, and Ireland, there are numerous portraits of the greatest historical interest, and it is considered very desirable that some attempt should be made to obtain a register of them in order that their identity may not be lost.

"Of other and more modern portraits it may be said that it is impossible to tell that great interest may not some day attach to them as portraits of ancestors of the great men of the future, or as specimens of the work of great artists."

The schedules for the full description of portraits, with instructions, had been printed by H.M. Stationery Office, and are on sale at Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode's. They are sold detached at 3s. a quire, or in volumes of fifty at 4s. 6d. The congress, however, has printed a large number of loose forms on cheap paper, which will serve all practical

purposes, save permanent record, and it is suggested that they should be distributed by the various archæological societies to owners of portraits or to members who will undertake to fill them up. It was stated that the Wiltshire Archæological Society had already obtained 1,000 copies of the special form, and that the societies of Bucks and St. Albans have formed committees to follow up the scheme.

Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., in order to induce owners of portraits to allow them to be registered, proposed the following important resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Shore, of the Hampshire Field Club: "That the Congress of Archæological Societies, in view of the importance of obtaining registration of historic portraits in private ownership, is of opinion that portraits registered under the authority of the National Portrait Gallery should be exempted from estate duty unless and until they are sold."

Rev. Dr. Cox suggested that an addition should be made to this resolution empowering the committee to seek an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in other ways to expedite the carrying out of this idea. A spirited debate followed, in which Lord Dillon, Mr. Round, Mr. Gomme, Mr. Leach, and others took part, with the result that the amended resolution was carried by a large majority.

Mr. A. Leach, F.S.A., introduced the question of the recently-issued report of the Foreign Office on the statutory provisions made by other countries for the preservation of historic buildings. He moved that the attention of the societies in union be called to this important return, which showed that England shared with Russia the discredit of having no higher authority for the preservation of such buildings than the transitory owners. He thought that the societies should prepare registers of historic buildings in their own districts, to be ready for future legislation.

Mr. Gomme, F.S.A., supported the proposition, and reminded the congress of the clause introduced into a recent Act by the London County Council empowering them to spend money on historic preservation, and hoped this clause would be cited to the different societies.

Dr. Cox desired that a resolution embody-

ing these views should be sent to all County Councils, and spoke of the interest taken by the Northampton County Council in the preservation of old buildings and bridges.

Mr. Phillimore, of the British Record Society, strongly opposed any action of the kind, and objected to rate-fed archæology, but he was effectually answered by Mr. Parker of Oxford, and a resolution on the lines indicated was carried almost unanimously.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope presented the report of the Catalogue of Effigies Committee, which dealt with the question after a brief and practical fashion.

It was resolved by the congress to vote £20 towards the preparing of a short illustrated handbook dealing with classification of effigies under subjects and dates, and at the same time to issue a rough interleaved handlist of English effigies prepared by Mr. Richardson, F.S.A., from *Kelly's Gazetteers*. We hope that these handbooks and handlists will be speedily issued, and that much progress will be made towards a complete catalogue before the next congress.

The Committee on the Indexing of Archæological Transactions (Messrs. St. John Hope, Gomme, and Round) brought up their detailed report. The twenty-five rules, which were unanimously approved by the congress, are so valuable for all historic and archæological work that we make no apology for reproducing them *in extenso*:

"The committee is of opinion that it would be of the greatest advantage to research work of all kinds if a perfectly identical plan of indexing were adopted by every archæological society, so that each separate index would read into every other index and act correlatively.

"The conclusions of the committee are as follows:

"1. That there be only one index of persons, places, and subjects, under one alphabet.

"2. That the name of every person occurring, both in text and footnotes (except the authors of books and articles cited), be indexed.

"3. That the name of every place occurring, both in text and footnotes, be indexed.

"4. That surnames with the Norman prefix 'de,' e.g., 'd'Amori,' 'de Bohun,' 'd'Eyncourt,' 'de Lisle,' 'de la Tour' (which have

often become Anglicized by coalescing, as 'Deincourt,' 'Darell,' 'Delamotte,' etc.), be indexed under D, with cross-references to the eventual surname, under which the references will be given, as 'de Braose, *see* Braose,' 'de Vere, *see* Vere.'

"5. That surnames with the prefix 'atte,' e.g., 'atte Field,' 'atte Tree,' 'atte Teye,' etc., be indexed under those forms, but that a cross-reference be appended in each case to the form without the prefix, as 'atte Green, *see also* Green,' and 'Green, *see also* atte Green.'

"This rule will apply also in case of such prefixes as 'o' the,' 'in the,' etc.

"6. That surnames with the prefix 'Fitz,' e.g., 'Fitz Hugh,' 'Fitzalan,' and 'Fil Johannis,' be indexed only under 'Fitz'; except that such a case as 'John Fitz Richard of Loughton' be indexed under 'Fitz Richard' and 'Loughton.'

"It should be clearly understood that this is only a convention for index purposes, and does not determine the actual form of the surname.

"Names prefixed by 'Ap,' 'Mac,' 'O,' 'Van,' or 'Von,' should be indexed under those prefixes.

"7. That surnames like 'Le Strange,' 'l'Estrange,' 'le Tyler,' etc., be indexed under L, with cross-references to the true surname, under which the references will be given, as 'le Tyler, *see* Tyler.'

"8. That the names of sovereigns be indexed under the personal name, with the numerical title when it occurs, followed by (emperor), (king), etc., e.g., 'Henry VIII. (king),' 'Elizabeth (queen),' 'Maud (empress).'

"9. That names of bishops be indexed under their sees, abbots, etc., under their abbeys, princes and peers under their titles, and so forth, with cross-references from their proper names (as 'Laud, William, Bishop of London, *see* London, bishops of).'

"10. That names of saints be indexed under their personal names, e.g., 'Agatha (saint)'; but surnames and place-names derived from saints should be indexed under the full name, as 'St. Ives,' 'St. Pancras.'

"11. That Latin names of persons (both Christian and surnames), places, and offices or callings be translated into English equivalents,

e.g. *Egidius* (Giles), *Wydo* (Guy), *Extraneus* (Strange), *de Bello Monte* (Beaumont), *de Mortuo Mari* (Mortimer), *Bellus Visus* (Belvoir), *Cestria* (Chester), *capellanus* (chaplain), *miles* (knight), *dominus* (lord or dan). But in the case of persons and places a cross-reference must be given under the Latin form, as '*Novum Locum*, *see* Newstead,' '*Bellus Visus*, *see* Belvoir.'

"12. That bearers of the same surname be arranged alphabetically under that surname, according to the first Christian name.

"The Christian names should not run on in block, but each should have a fresh line, with a 'rule' to indicate the surname, e.g.,

Smith, Arthur, 46, 92, 101.

—— James, 220, 332.

"13. That in case of a change of surname or style all entries be indexed under the more recent name, with cross-references from the previous name.

"14. That place-names (including names of manors), such as 'West Langdon,' 'Long Marston,' 'North Curry,' etc., be indexed under 'West,' 'Long,' 'North,' etc., with cross-references to the true place-name, under which the references will be given, as 'Long Marston, *see* Marston, Long.'

"Field-names need not be indexed separately.

"15. That contractions such as *St.* for 'saint,' *Mc* for 'Mac,' etc., be indexed in the order of the full word 'saint,' 'Mac,' etc., and not in the order of the contraction 'St.,' 'Mc.'

"16. That all place-names be grouped together, as cross-references, under the counties, provinces, districts, or countries, in which they are situated, e.g. 'Kent, *see* Canterbury, Dover, Maidstone, Reculver.'

"17. That variations of spelling and Latinized formations of personal and place-names be all grouped together under the entry of the modern name (e.g., Reynolde, Raynold, Reynold, Reignolde, Renold, Ranoulde), with cross-references from the variants as 'Ranoulde, *see* Reynolde.'

"18. That every entry be qualified as far as possible by a descriptive reference to its subject, e.g., 'window in,' 'barrow at,' 'excavation of,' 'at Dorchester,' etc.

"19. That names of ships, etc., be entered as a separate heading under 'Ships,' etc.

"20. That books and articles quoted be not indexed.

"21. That the papers in the transactions of the society be indexed under the author's name by a separate entry giving the title of the paper, *e.g.*,

Way, Albert, on 'Palimpsest Brasses,' 121.

"The title of the paper may, if preferred, be given in a special type.

"22. That the election or decease of members of a society be indexed under the member's name with the necessary explanatory clause 'election of' or 'decease of.'

"23. That in the cases of indexes to a series of volumes, group-headings be given, such as 'Castles,' 'Field-Names,' 'Pedigrees,' 'Heraldry,' 'Roman Antiquities,' etc., with cross-references to the papers treating of these subjects, in accordance with the system adopted in the annual Index of Archæological Papers published by the congress.

"24. That every index be edited by some person qualified by local knowledge.

"25. That for general guidance in matters not fully dealt with in these conclusions, the rules adopted by the Public Record Office, and set forth in the preface to the *Calendar of Close Rolls*, 1307-1313, should be followed."

The afternoon session was chiefly occupied by an interesting account of the National Photographic Record Society, its progress and work, by its president, Sir J. Benjamin Stone, M.P. There was a considerable exhibition of the plates of the society. Mr. St. John Hope said that without a scale in the picture these plates of details were comparatively valueless, and drew attention to his own "side-show" of Silchester photographs with a scale introduced, which was plainly marked both in metres and in feet and inches. Such scales, ready for mounting, are issued by the Society of Antiquaries, and can be obtained for sixpence. Mr. G. Scarnell (21, Avenue Road, Highgate, N.), the hon. secretary of this photographic society, took part in the discussion; he will be glad to give any information that may be required.

During the sittings of the congress two bits of interesting information were made

known. Lord Dillon mentioned that the 25-inch scale Ordnance maps were now under revision in various parts of the country, and that it might be useful for societies to know this for the sake of correcting archæological errors or omissions. News came from Leicester of the discovery of two pieces of Roman pavement 13 feet by 10 feet, and 10 feet by 7 feet, about 8 feet below the surface, near the church of St. Nicholas; they were described as of good design, one of them portraying a peacock with tail displayed.

The usual pleasant ending to the day's congress—a dinner—took place at the Holborn Restaurant, Rev. Dr. Cox in the chair.

It might be well, we think, next year to somewhat increase the length of the congress, and to include a visit of inspection to some of the less-known sites of historic interest within the Metropolitan area.



England's Oldest Handicrafts.

BY ISABEL SUART ROBSON

(Continued from p. 213.)

HAND-MADE LACE—(Continued).

DEVONSHIRE has long been the chief seat of hand-made English lace. Wescote, who wrote in 1620, speaks of the abundance of bone-work—"a pretty toy now greatly in request"—made at "Honitown"; and Fuller, in the before quoted *Worthies*, refers to "Honitown" work as "weekly returned to London," and fetching the most extravagant prices. At one time the prices paid were so enormous that the men left working in the fields to follow the gentler craft of the bobbin and pillow. Honiton work owes its great reputation to its sprigs, which were, when first introduced, woven into the ground, and later applique, or sewn on the ground; in the opinion of many, the effect of the first method was the prettier. In the last century, making net for the groundwork was a separate branch of the art; it was made from very beautiful thread, the finer sorts costing from £70 to £105 for a pound's weight, and was

exquisitely regular and light. A curious method was adopted for paying the workers. The piece of net was spread out, and covered with shillings, and as many coins as would lie upon the net constituted the wages of its worker. Honiton veils, made from the finest net, elaborately worked, formed a favourite present to a bride in the last century, and in the palmy days of the industry £100 was no uncommon price to pay for one. The gradual decline in the production of Honiton and other hand-made laces from the close of the last century may be traced to many causes, chiefly the successful imitation of the fine hand-lace by machinery, the desire to buy cheaply, and the many new employments for women which have drawn the young from the villages. In 1874 more than thirty lace-makers left a village of 400 inhabitants to seek work elsewhere. The old workers, left to maintain a languishing art, gradually gave up making the old quality of lace, and bore out the trade axiom that "demand creates supply" by producing cheaper lace with inferior thread and common patterns. The old parchment patterns, which were immensely valuable and, in some cases, extremely old, and which had been hitherto most jealously guarded by their owners, were allowed to become lost or destroyed. So little store was set by them that we hear of them being boiled down to make glue! So near extinction was the art of lace-making in Devonshire in the first half of the present century that, when lace was required for the wedding-dress of Queen Victoria, it was only with great difficulty that workers were found sufficiently skilled to undertake it. The work was eventually placed in the hands of Miss Jane Bidney, who caused it to be done in the little fishing hamlet of Beer and the neighbourhood. The dress cost, when complete, £1,000, and was composed entirely of Honiton sprigs, connected by a variety of openwork stitches. The patterns were immediately destroyed, so that they could never be reproduced.

Dorsetshire lace had at one time a great reputation. When Queen Charlotte made her first appearance in England, she was, to the great pride of the Dorset workers, arrayed in head-dress and lappets of their work. A

curious piece of lace is preserved as an heirloom in a Dorset family, which formerly belonged to Queen Charlotte, and when bought was labelled "Queen Elizabeth's lace," with the story that it was made in Dorset to commemorate the coming of the Spanish Armada, in token of which the pattern takes the form of dolphins, ships, and marine wonders. This history is very doubtful, for no such lace was made in England at that time; it is far more probable that it was designed in this country, and sent abroad to be worked by some skilled Fleming.

Collecting and storing up large quantities of lace seemed to be an early hobby with great ladies, and to leave behind them a legacy of exquisite work was the desire of many who could not be called wealthy. Queen Elizabeth was a great collector of lace, but patriotism on this point was not one of her virtues, and she bought largely from foreign lace-makers no less than from English. In our own day, the Princess of Wales has one of the most beautiful collections of lace, carefully collected by herself from many sources; and at one royal wedding the bride's gown was panelled with a piece of lace which dated from early Stuart times.

A few ladies recently banded themselves together with the laudable purpose of reviving the hand-lace-making industry; they formed the Lace Association, which aims at improving and stimulating the making of pillow-lace, and affording to the workers better facilities for the sale of their work. Instruction is also to be given in the art, and successful schools are now in work. That at Lacy Green, Buckingham, has admirably answered the purpose for which it was established, whilst the schools of Bedfordshire have become of sufficient importance to be visited periodically by Government inspectors. Four or five may be found in one district, each with from twenty to thirty pupils, whose work is disposed of by the instructress to large dealers, who arrange for the purchase of all the output that reaches the required standard of merit.

The work of the Association has already had a great effect upon the erstwhile languishing craft; lace-makers are on the increase, and in one town in the Midlands, which ten years ago had but forty workers, over 100

are now in full employment. It has been asked whether any real benefit is to be derived from the revival of the art, and whether it will not actually be a disadvantage to the districts in which it is practised by encouraging women to neglect their families and the care of the home. A visit to any Devonshire or Midland lace-making village would, I think, silence such demurs. Cleanliness and nicety are such essentials to the work that any neglect of the home or the person would be a serious disadvantage to the worker. Most immaculate surroundings are the rule where bobbins and pillow are in constant use, and without any infringement of housewifely duties a mother can earn, on an average, from 3d. to 6d. a day—probably the rent of the cottage she occupies. The work, too, furnishes a means whereby the delicate or the cripple of both sexes may, instead of being a burden, share the household expenses, and all who know the weary monotony of a forced inactivity will understand the gratitude with which the lace-makers of the Midlands and of Devonshire regard the labours of those who were instrumental in forming the Lace Association.



Bishops' Gloves.

BY HENRY JOHN FEASEY.

IN the early days of English chivalry, gloves played an important part in the affairs of men. The mere throwing down or hanging up of a glove was often the prelude to many a bloody contest:

Edmund, thy years were scarcely mine,
When, challenging the clans of Tyne
To bring their best my brand to prove,
O'er Hexham's altar hung my glove;
But Tynedale, nor in tower nor town,
Held champion meet to take it down.*

The earliest authentic mention of the wearing of gloves in England appears in the reign of King Ethelred II. (979-1016), and for several centuries after, the wearing of

* *Rokeby* (Scott), canto vi., 21.

these very expensive articles of luxury was the exclusive privilege of the most exalted personages in the realm,* their place being supplied among the classes of lower standing by the long sleeves of the outer garments being drawn over the hand, many examples of which, both among monks and lay people, appear in the pictures and illuminations of the mediæval period.

Gloves were at first fashioned with thumb-pieces only, the four fingers being encased in a single compartment after the pattern of a modern baby's glove. This, the true mediæval pattern, without either fingers or thumb, or with the thumb only, prevailed, according to an illustration given in an old manuscript, until the middle of the twelfth century, the material employed being of white tanned skin, ornamented with sewn tracery and silk fringes, crossed by a narrow band of red leather, with leathern tags and thongs for fastening. At one period the wrist was cut particularly wide to admit the hand with ease and to tuck up into the close-fitting sleeve for warmth, on which an old writer, descanting on the follies of the times, complains that the young nobles covered their hands with gloves too long and too wide for the doing of anything useful.

Gloves were frequently used in the character of purses to convey rich and sumptuous offerings to the noble and the fair. They were a very favourite method of conveying New Year's gifts and similar tokens of goodwill. When a Mrs. Croaker presented Sir Thomas More (when Lord Chancellor) on New Year's Day with a pair of gloves containing fifty angels, as a token of her gratitude for a decision in her favour, he replied, "It would be against good manners to forsake a gentlewoman's New Year's gift, and I accept the gloves. The lining you will be pleased to bestow elsewhere."† The Wells Corporation received payment for freedom in wine,

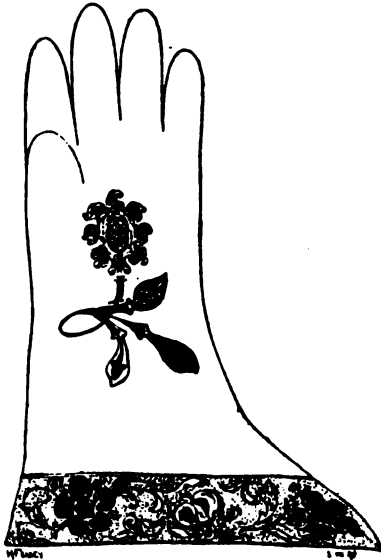
* Gloves were in use among the ancient Armenians, the Babylonians, Greeks, Hebrews, Persians, Phœnicians, Romans, Sidonians, and Syrians.

† Such presents frequently appear in the accounts of his successor, Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, e.g., money "in a glove," "at Arundel in a glove," "in a pair of gloves under a cushion in the middle window of the gallery," etc.; but, unlike Sir Thomas, he did *not* return the "lining."

gloves, or wax when money was scarce. So also *Piers Plowman*: "Paid never for their prenticehood not a pair of gloves."*

Gloves were also hung up in churches, and hung up, too, in indirect connection with death, being first borne, suspended in the centre of a hoop of flowers, at the burial of English maidens. But with these we have not to deal.

Gloves were worn originally by all ranks of the clergy, and not exclusively by those of episcopal rank. In various parts of France



A MÆDIEVAL PONTIFICAL GLOVE.

the clergy wore them at Divine service; at Tours the cantors,† and at Angers and other churches the bearers of reliquaries, performed their functions in gloves. Monks also wore them. On the complaint of the bishops at Aix, long before the time of Louis le Debonnaire, monks were ordered to be content with gloves of sheepskin. Cluniac monks were interred wearing their gloves.

The mediæval glove was drawn considerably over the wrist at the underside of the arm, and terminated in a gracefully turned point, from the extremity of which hung a tassel. The middle finger of the right hand

was sometimes cut away in order to expose the episcopal ring, which was worn below a guard upon that finger.

The giving of a glove in the Middle Ages was a ceremonial of investiture in bestowing lands and dignities. In 1002 two bishops were put into possession of their sees, each receiving a glove, and in England in the reign of Edward II. the deprivation of gloves was a ceremony of degradation.

Although the ecclesiastical use of gloves is of considerable antiquity, the general adoption of them as a part of the formal episcopal attire does not seem to have taken place until the twelfth century. Even after their adoption by bishops, abbots were not at first allowed the use of them. The Council of Poitiers forbade abbots the use of them, and in 1224 the reigning Pope declared that he had never conferred the right on any abbot of wearing gloves, or of giving solemn benediction, and the Abbot of Glastonbury having assumed the ceremonial use of gloves, was deprived thereof.

The earliest material, like that of all the ancient clerical vesture, employed in making gloves was white linen. Bruno, Bishop of Segni, says they were made of linen to denote that the hands they covered should be chaste, clean, and free from all impurity. Durandus, quoting various authors to prove that the *chirotheca* were worn white, gives the same significance.

A survival of the use of white linen gloves was maintained in the ceremony of anointing at the king's coronation, when, in addition to the linen coif placed on the newly-anointed sovereign's head, a pair of linen gloves were also placed on the king's hands for the conservation of the unction.* Their use also survived in the ceremony of the Boy Bishop held annually in many English mediæval churches. The *Compotus Rolls* of York Cathedral for 1396 have a charge for a pair of linen gloves for the Boy Bishop at three-pence the pair, and twenty-eight pairs for his attendants.†

* See Rock, "Church of our Fathers." At the coronation of English Sovereigns the Lord of the Manor of Worksop claims the privilege of offering a red glove, which is put on the Sovereign's right hand.

† See an illustration in the *Queen* newspaper for June 12, 1896; also *Chambers' Miscellany*, vol. vii.

* *Passus*, vii., p. 250.

† "Per chirothecas significative cantela in opere."—Thos. Aquin., *Krazer*, p. 322.

On the disuse of linen, gloves of white netted silk came into use, to be followed by other colours, which latter were forbidden by the English sumptuary laws, red, green, or striped gloves being especially forbidden to the clergy. To judge from the episcopal monuments, red appears to have been the prevailing colour for bishops' gloves during the later mediæval period. St. Charles Borromeo, writing on the subject of gloves, says: "They should be woven throughout, and adorned with a golden circle on the outside." This circle in red silk, surrounding the sacred monogram, appears on the gloves of William of Wykeham, preserved at New College, Oxford.

Mediæval gloves were lavishly decorated with embroidery, and frequently ornamented with gold and jewels, some being valuable enough to be left as legacies. Archbishop Bowet of York (1407-1423) possessed a pair of gloves, valued at 6s. 8d., "de coton, browdid, cum ratione *Auxilium meum a Domino*."* The gloves of St. Martialis are said to have miraculously rebuked an act of sacrilege, pouring forth precious stones in the light, in the presence of witnesses. Numerous examples appear in the inventories. Thus, the prior of the cathedral church of Canterbury had twelve pairs of gloves in his keeping in the middle of the fourteenth century; two of them were adorned with two large cameos and other smaller white cameos; two others were adorned with stones and pearls; four had great tassels, and the remaining four small silver-gilt tassels.† At St. Paul's in 1295 two gloves seeded with pearls all over, in which many stones were stated to be wanting, are found in the inventory; also another pair of gloves, ornamented with silver plates and set with stones; and in 1552, "A pair of gloves with broches sewed upon each of them with perles and stones."

At Westminster Abbey there were the following sets and pairs of gloves in 1388:‡

"Paria quidem serotecarum sunt sex de Cerico quorum primum par est ex dono Nicholai Lytlyngtoñ quondam Abbatis auri

frigiatur continens in utraque seroteca xvj lapides preciosos cum uno monili argenteo et amelato perillis margeritis permixtis.

"Secundum vero par est ex dono domini Symonis quondam Cardinalis ornatum borduris argenteis et amelatis cum diversis ymaginibus et in utraque seroteca unum monile argenteum amelatum cum armis Sancti Edwardi.

"Tercium autem par aurifrigiatum cum diversis lapidibus insertis ex quibus grandiores deficiunt et in utraque seroteca unum monile aureum veteri modo amelatum.

"Quartum vero par simpliciter aurifrigiatum et in utraque seroteca unus circulus ad modum monilis parvi valoris.

"Quintum autem par simpliciter aurifrigiatum est in custodia dompni abbatis. Et est trifuratum cum perillis ad modum crucis.

"Sextum vero par simpliciter est aurifrigiatum cum duobus platis argenteis et deauratis.

"Item tria sunt paria Serotecarum de cerico bona. sed minime ornata extra numerum predictorum.

"Et in incremento de novo dua paria cerotecarum de correo vocata Cheverel cum duobus platis argenteis et deauratis unum in unius circumferencia scribitur Ora pro nobis beate Nicholae. In alterius vero Ut digni efficiamur et cetera ex dono R. Tonworthe."

At the period of the Dissolution of the Monasteries, "the best payre of Pastural Gloves" there are described as "with parells of brodered work and small perles hanging on them." In the Winchester inventory taken in 1552 is "j payre of red gloves with tassels wrought with venis [Venice] gold."

The pontifical gloves of Richard de Gravesend, Bishop of London (1280-1303), worked with gold and enamelled, were valued at £5, a great sum at that time, while, on the other hand, those of Thomas Button, Bishop of Exeter (1291-1307), only fetched the despicable sum of tenpence.

Fine examples may be seen on the monumental effigies of bishops, as, for example, those worn by the effigy of Bishop Goldwell of Norwich (1499), and those of Bishop John de Sheppey of Rochester (1360). The effigy of Bishop Ralph of Shrewsbury (died 1363) in Wells Cathedral well shows the large jewelled ornament usually attached to

* *Test. Ebor.*, iii. 75.

† *Archæological Journal*, vol. liii. (1896), p. 266.

‡ *Archæologia*, vol. lii., p. 222. See also Dr. Wickham Legg's note there on the subject.

the back part of the gloves. These jewelled ornaments were known as "monials." "Monile aureum" (*Ely Inventory*); "Gemmis in plata quadrata" (Dart's *Canterbury*, App. xiii.); "Laminis argenteis deauratis et lapidibus insertis" (Dugdale, *St. Paul's*, p. 205); "Monilia argentea" (Dugdale, *Monasticon*, ii., p. 203); "Two monyals of gold garnished with six stones and twenty-four great perles, either of them lacking a stone and the colet four unces" (Westminster Abbey at the Dissolution).

Bishops were interred wearing their gloves and the rest of the episcopal habit. From Bzovino we learn that the gloves placed on the hands of Boniface VIII. at his interment were of white silk, beautifully worked with the needle, and ornamented with a rich border studded with pearls.* Fitz-Stephen, monk of Canterbury, also mentions gloves as upon the hands of St. Thomas à Becket at his interment. Gloves were found in 1854 on the body of one of the early bishops of Ross in Scotland, disinterred in the cathedral church of Fortrose, near Inverness.†

At the assumption of the gloves by the bishop, prayer was made as in the case of the other parts of the pontifical vesture, beseeching Almighty God that of His clemency He would inwardly cleanse the hands of His servant in like manner as they are being outwardly clothed in gloves. A missal of Illyricum, ascribed to the seventh century, directs the bishop, previously to performing Mass, to put on gloves with the prayer: "O Creator of all creatures, grant me, unworthiest of Thy servants, to put on the clothing of justice and joy, that I may be found with pure hands in Thy sight."

Purple gloves fringed with gold thread were officially worn by our English bishops down to quite recent times, a direct survival, and not a reintroduction, of the ancient custom. The late Archbishop Marcus Beresford of Armagh (1862-1886) used such episcopal gloves with a gold fringe. At St. Andrew's, Holborn, the clergy were given gloves at Easter, and candidates for degrees

in medicine formerly gave gloves to the graduates of the faculty in New College, Oxford, in return for their escort to the doors of the Convocation House, this latter fact indicating the ceremonial significance formerly attached to the use and wearing of gloves.

According to Innocent III., gloves typify the hiding of iniquity by the merits of our Saviour, and the benediction of Jacob when he wore gloves of skins.



The Shield-wall and the Schiltrum.



AM categorically required to assent to or dissent from Mr. Oman, who writes that the Anglo-Saxon armies were "ranged in the 'shield-wall,' i.e., in close line, but not so closely packed that spears could not be lightly hurled or swords swung." I publicly profess my faith that this is well within the truth, and that the Anglo-Saxon array of the shield-wall was not too close to hinder the Anglo-Saxon from fighting in it. But I do not take Mr. Oman's brief sentence as a complete definition. Were it offered as such, I am afraid that, notwithstanding my extreme appreciation of his learned, luminous, and delightful book, I should disagree.

Next, I am pressed to say whether *testudo* had necessarily and always among old English writers the specific sense of "shield-wall." I confess to believing that a great many words had several strings to their bow, and that few terms had necessarily and always, even amongst persons so enlightened and respectable as the old English, a single unqualified and unvarying specific meaning. *Testudo* was too fruitful a metaphor to be so confined: for instance, amongst Old English writers, it sometimes meant the crypt of a chancel! As a military term it is quite possible that there may be instances of a more general, alongside of the specific, significance.

Miss Norgate's importunity about "circu-

* Pugin, *Eccles. Glos.*

† Jewelled gloves were found on the hands of King John (1199-1216) when his coffin was opened in 1797.

larity" amuses me. In her first article it was my indefiniteness on the essentiality or otherwise of rotundity in the schiltrum that troubled her. Having cleared my conscience on that score, I am, in her second article, reproached for lack of precision on rotundity in the shield-wall. My original article gave examples, as I conceived them, of both shield-wall and schiltrum being sometimes round. There I stay, needing and wishing to go no further.

There are adduced undisputed demonstrations of Anglo-Saxon *scild-truma* = *testudo*, and of *testudo* = shield-wall. Examples* of thirteenth and fourteenth century *schiltrum* are cited, unquestionably from the context denoting a special "manner," which in some cases is described, and has the closest analogies to antecedent characteristics of the shield wall.

My inference is simple and self-evident that (after allowing for the inability of mankind, even in Scotland, to stand absolutely still for half a millennium) the Scottish schiltrum of the fourteenth century was—alike as word and thing—essentially a continuation from a remote age.

Miss Norgate's criticism is not that I am wrong. She does not say so: her premises restrict her to a conclusion much more qualified. It is this: *Scild-truma* does not necessarily and always mean *testudo*; nor *testudo* necessarily and always "shield-wall"; therefore the Scottish schiltrum was not necessarily and always a species of shield-wall, and so "Mr. Neilson might be wrong." That is the amiable syllogism:—a notable exercise in logic, as it may operate *in vacuo*, not as it works in practical history. In a world constituted like the present, one cannot rely on necessarily and always finding words rigidly constant to one specific signification, and in order to avoid hopeless uncertainty about every subject under the sun, it has long been

* I may give one more, from the poem "Orfeo and Heurodis," in *Early Popular Poetry of Scotland*, ed. Laing, revised Hazlitt, vol. 1., p. 69. King Orfeo, whose queen is in danger of being carried off by the King of the Fairies, assembles his "well ten hundred" knights about the trysting "ympe" tree:

And with the quen wente he
Right unto that ympe tre:
Thai made scheltrom in ich a side
And sayd thai wold there abide,
And dye ther everichon
Er the quen schuld fram hem gon.

customary to accept a prevalent and consistent contemporary meaning as the basis of interpretation. On that my schiltrum stands to arms.

GEO. NEILSON.



The Excavation of Silchester.*

WE have received a copy of the following report (which is the eighth that has been issued) of the Silchester Excavation Fund:

"The Executive Committee of the Silchester Excavation Fund have pleasure in submitting the following report of the works carried out during the year 1897:

The excavations at Silchester in 1897 were begun on May 3, and continued, with the usual interval during the harvest, until November 4.

The area selected for excavation included two *insulae* (XVII and XVIII), extending from *insula* III (which was excavated in 1891) to the south gate, and lying on the west side of the main street through the city from north to south. The area in question contains about five acres.

The northern margin of *insula* XVII is entirely filled with the foundations of two large houses of the courtyard type, presenting several unusual features. One of them apparently replaced an earlier structure, part of which was incorporated in the new work. South of the houses was a large area destitute of pits or buildings. The southern part of the *insula* contained the remains of a house of the corridor type of early date, portions of apparently two other houses of the same type, and two detached structures warmed by hypocausts, and furnished with external furnaces, perhaps for boilers, of which no examples have hitherto been met with at Silchester. Near one of these was discovered a well, containing at the bottom a wooden tub in an exceptional state of preservation. After some difficulty, owing to the continuous collapse of the sides of the well, the tub was successfully extracted. It measures over 6 feet in height, and, save for one rotten stave, which has had to be renewed, is quite

* This was unavoidably held over last month.

complete; it will be added to the collection in the Reading Museum.

Insula XVIII, like *XVII*, has the northern fringe entirely covered with the foundations of buildings. These belonged to one house of unusual size and plan, and perhaps two other houses. The large house is distinguished by an apsidal chamber on the west side, and has attached to it a large courtyard and other appendages. One of the other houses is most complicated on plan, owing to the fact that three different sets of foundations are superposed. The remainder of the *insula* is unusually free from buildings, and even rubbish-pits. It contains, however, towards the south gate, foundations of an interesting corridor house with an attached enclosure containing six circular rubble bases. It is possible that these are the supports for stone querns, and that the building was actually a flour-mill. In a well near this building were discovered two more tubs, one above the other. The uppermost had partly decayed away, but its lower half was fairly perfect, as was the other tub beneath it. Both have been successfully raised and preserved. The perfect tub is of the same large size as that found in *insula XVII*.

The architectural fragments discovered in 1897 were few in number; among them were a terra-cotta *antefix*, parts of two inscribed tiles and of a marble mortar, a stone slab with moulded edge, apparently a portion of a pedestal or some such object, and two fragments of capitals, evidently from the *basilica*.

The finds in bronze, iron, and bone are of the usual character. Among the bronze articles are two good enamelled brooches, several chains, and a curious socketed object surmounted by the head of an eagle, perhaps to fit on a staff. The finds in bone and glass were unimportant.

The pottery includes a number of perfect vessels of different kinds. One of these, a jar of gray ware with painted black bands, is of unusual size, being nearly 2 feet high and 22 inches in diameter.

So far as the remains of buildings are concerned, the year's work was quite satisfactory, and the plans of the two *insulae* will make a valuable addition to that of the city.

A detailed account of all the discoveries will be laid before the Society of Antiquaries on May 26, and will no doubt be duly published by the Society in *Archæologia*.

A special exhibition of the antiquities, etc., found will be held, as in former years, at Burlington House, by kind permission of the Society of Antiquaries, from June 1 to June 15 inclusive (Sundays excepted).

The committee propose, during the current year, to excavate the two *insulae* south of *insula XV* and *XVI* (excavated in 1896). With them must also be included the ground to the south of them, a triangular piece almost as large as a third *insula*.

When the examination of this area is completed, considerably more than half the city, including the whole of the south-west quarter, will have been systematically excavated and planned.

As the *insula* and adjoining portions now (1898) under examination cover nearly eight acres, the expenses of the excavations this year will be more than usual; the committee, therefore, venture to appeal for the necessary funds to enable the work to be carried out as efficiently as in the past eight seasons.

The Honorary Treasurer of the Excavation Fund, F. G. Hilton Price, Esq. (17, Collingham Gardens, South Kensington), or the Honorary Secretary, W. H. St. John Hope, Esq. (Burlington House, W.), will be glad to receive further subscriptions and donations.

A statement of accounts for the year 1897 is appended.

May 14, 1898.

SILCHESTER EXCAVATION FUND.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE SESSION 1897.

<i>Cr.</i>		£	s.	d.
By Balance from 1896	13	15	8
„ Subscriptions	401	18	6
„ Reading Local Fund for 1896	34	1	0
„ Sales of Short Copies	10	18	6
		£460 13 8		
<i>Dr.</i>		£	s.	d.
To Wages from May 6 to November 4	4	308	19	4
„ Carpenters and Printers	28	16	6
„ Mr. Lush for Rent	45	0	0
„ Incidental and other Expenses	21	15	9
„ Balance in hand	56	2	1
		£460 13 8		

F. G. HILTON PRICE, *Treasurer*."

Accompanying the report the following circular has been issued :

"About ten miles S.W. of Reading, and within three miles of Mortimer Station, is the site of a large Romano-British city or town, which has been identified with the *Calleva* or *Calleva Atrebatum* that begins or ends three and occurs in a fourth of the Antonine Itineraries.

It is situated in the parish of Silchester, and comprises 100 acres, chiefly of arable and pasture land, enclosed by the remains of the Roman wall, and nearly two miles in circumference.

With the exception of the old manor-house, now a farm-house, and its outbuildings, and the ancient parish church of Silchester, all situated close to the east gate, there are no buildings within the city walls.

Casual excavations made in the last century showed that the foundations of houses and other Roman buildings lay buried a very little way beneath the surface, while the lines of the streets have long been noticed through differences in the colour of the crops growing over them, a peculiarity also recorded by Leland in the reign of Henry VIII., and other writers.

The first regular excavations on the site were begun in 1864, at the expense of the then Duke of Wellington, by the Rev. J. G. Joyce, rector of Stratfieldsaye, and continued from time to time until his death, in 1878. Mr. Joyce uncovered the remains of two small and two large houses, and part of another, a circular temple, the north, east, and south gates, the great town hall (*basilica*) with the market-place (*forum*) adjoining, and a very large building with baths attached, near the south gate, which is believed to have been an inn or *hospitium*.

After Mr. Joyce's death several other buildings were examined by the Rev. H. G. Monro, the Rev. C. Langshaw, and Mr. F. G. Hilton Price.

In 1890 the Silchester Excavation Fund was established for the systematic excavation of the whole area within the walls, a work that was begun and has since been carried on year by year. Under the scheme of operations adopted, each of the squares or *insulae* into which the area of the city is divided by the Roman streets is thoroughly

examined by trenching, and all buildings, or traces of such, in it fully explored. The foundations, etc., so laid bare are properly planned, after which they are again buried for preservation, and the land restored to cultivation.

In the eight years that have elapsed since the establishment of the Fund, sixteen complete *insulae* (one of double size) and portions of five others have been systematically excavated. Besides buildings within certain of them that were discovered by Mr. Joyce and his successors,* there have been brought to light thirty-one additional complete houses and parts of six others, a private bathing establishment, two square temples, the remains of the west gate, a Christian church (probably of the fourth century, and one of the oldest relics of Christianity in Europe), and a series of buildings, etc., in the north-west quarter of the town, which seemed to have belonged to an extensive system of dye-works. The *basilica* and *forum* and the north and south gates have also been re-examined, and new facts brought to light. Further exploration of the baths attached to the *hospitium* near the south wall has led to the discovery of a singular series of drains and a small water-gate in the city wall. Another minor gate has also been found to the south of the west gate.

The sites of Roman cities in Britain being mostly overlaid by modern towns, very few of them are available for excavation. The site of *Calleva* at Silchester, therefore, offers exceptional advantages, from its freedom from buildings, and from its not having been occupied since the extinction of the town in early Saxon times.

All previous examinations of Roman remains in Britain, excepting, of course, those of *villas* or country houses, have been devoted almost exclusively to the military side of the Roman occupation, and little or nothing has been done to show the existence of a civil population with purely civil institutions.

Most of the Roman camps or military stations are of comparatively small area, and only contain a few acres, though some con-

* The investigations of these explorers were confined to isolated buildings, and not to the examination of entire *insulae*.

siderably exceed this size. Not one, however, is even half the area of Silchester, a fact which shows that it was a town and not a camp or military post.

This has also been confirmed by the excavations, which have hitherto revealed nothing whatever implying a military occupation, while the remains of large public buildings, temples, a church, houses, shops, and traces of manufactures, betoken the former existence of a purely civil community.

In no other Romano-British site have there been brought to light the remains of so many houses, temples, or other public buildings; while no other place has previously yielded a *forum* or a Christian church.

The exploration of Silchester is, therefore, the beginning of the history of the civil occupation of Britain by the Romans.

So extensive a work cannot be carried on without ample funds, and an average yearly expenditure of at least £500 is necessary in order to make any progress with the exploration of so large a site. Already about 60 out of 100 acres have been thoroughly examined, but a large portion of the city still remains to be explored. Nearly £4,000 has been subscribed and expended since the formation of the Silchester Excavation Fund, and it is estimated that a further sum of at least £3,000 will be required to complete the examination of the area within the walls.

The Executive Committee therefore venture to appeal to the public generally, and especially to such as are interested in the early history of this country, for funds to carry on a work that has already produced such valuable and interesting results.

The whole of the numerous antiquities and architectural remains found during the excavations have been deposited by the Duke of Wellington, the owner of the site, in the Reading Museum, where they have been admirably arranged by the Honorary Curator, Dr. Stevens. No such collection as that in the architectural-room can yet be seen in any other museum in Britain.

The work of excavation is carried out under the personal supervision of an Executive Committee of experts, who will be glad at any time to show to visitors what is in progress."



Archæological News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON, AND WOODS sold at the beginning of July the collection of silver plate formed by the late Mr. Alfred Cock, Q.C., F.S.A. The collection included a circular deep dish, with fluted border and scalloped edge, 10½ in. diameter, with the hall-mark of 1716, 29 oz., at 33s. per oz. (Gribble); four William III. small, plain, cylindrical sugar dredgers by Thomas Bolton, Dublin, circa 1693, 7 oz., at 60s. per oz. (Taylor); a Charles I. small, plain tazza, or drinking-cup, 5½ in. diameter, 1637, nearly 5 oz., at 82s. per oz. (Phillips); and an Early English tazza, with plain bowl chased, with narrow band beneath of pierced cut card ornament in relief, 3½ in. diameter, circa 1540, 6 oz., at 148s. (Taylor). A Charles I. Apostle spoon, with figure of St. John, 1631, £15 (Crichton); another, with figure of Matthias, probably 1639, £13 10s. (Harding); a small standing cup and cover, with beaker-shaped bowl chased with stag and fox in landscapes, about 7 oz., 9½ in. high, Nuremberg work, sixteenth century, £48 (Phillips); a standing bulb cup and cover, the bowl and foot spirally fluted, the cover surmounted by a group of flowers in silver, Nuremberg, sixteenth century, 13½ in. high, 11 oz., £44 (Phillips); a miniature of a gentleman with powdered hair and red coat, by J. Smart, 1774, £21 (Colnaghi and Co.); "The Fighting Gladiator," a French seventeenth-century bronze, 19 in. high, £39 (Moscheles); 14½ in. high, £51 (Smith); and an old oak cabinet, carved with figures in sixteenth-century costume, etc., 80 in. high, 43 guineas (Adams).

* * *

On July 13 Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge concluded a three days' sale of Mr. Cock's library. The collection sold extremely well, considering its very miscellaneous character. The more important lots were: A. Dürer, *Passio Christi*, Nurnberg, 1511, very scarce, £15 15s. (Rimell); Illustrated Catalogue of the Exhibition of Portrait Miniatures at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, 1889, £22 (Bain); a fifteenth-century MS. of Thomas à Kempis, *Meditationes de Incarnatione Christi*, with numerous capitals and initials, a very beautiful specimen of Low Country work, probably from some convent of the Windesham school, £27 (Quaritch); this MS. cost Mr. Cock £12 a few years since; W. Morris, *The Story of the Glittering Plain*, 1891, the first book printed at the Kelmescott Press, £16 10s. (Edwards); *The Works of Chaucer*, from the same press, 1896, £36 (Shepherd); Rev. W. R. Eyton, *Antiquities of Shropshire*, 1854-60, in twelve volumes, only 300 copies printed, £31 10s. (Quaritch); and J. A. Symonds, *The Renaissance in Italy*, 1875-86, seven volumes, £16 15s. (Sotheran).

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

No. 218 (being the Second Part of Volume V. of the Second Series) of the *Archæological Journal* for June, 1898, has been issued. The following is a summary of its contents: (1) "An Effigy of a Member of the Martin Family in Piddletown Church, Dorset," by Viscount Dillon. This "very beautiful effigy," as Lord Dillon truly describes it, is excellently represented in a drawing by Mr. G. E. Fox. (2) Sir Henry Howorth's inaugural address at the Dorchester meeting last year on "Old and New Methods in writing History" follows. (3) Mr. F. G. Hilton-Price describes the "Remains of Carmelite Buildings on the Site of the Marigold at Temple Bar" in the next paper, which is followed by (4) one by Mr. J. R. Mortimer on certain "Pits or Ancient British Settlement at Danby North Moor." From certain letters which passed between Mr. Mortimer and Canon Atkinson (the venerable Vicar of Danby), and which are printed in the course of the paper, we are reminded of the saying that two lions cannot roar in the same field. (5) "Further Notes on the Rose, and Remarks on the Lily," by Mr. J. L. André, follow, and in turn is succeeded by a contribution from Chancellor Ferguson (6) on "More Picture-Board Dummies," in which certain of these "fancies" at Spilsby, Raby Castle, and Dorchester Museum, are described and illustrated. We are glad to meet with a greater variety of matter in this part than in some others recently issued.

* * *

Part I. of the Eighth Volume of the Fifth Series of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries* has reached us. It contains the following papers: (1) "The Dun at Dorsey, Co. Armagh" (with four illustrations), by the Rev. H. W. Lett; (2) "Ballywiheen Church, Co. Kerry" (four illustrations), by Mr. R. A. S. Macalister; (3) "Stillorgan Park and its History," by Mr. F. E. Ball; (4) "Limerick Cathedral: its Plan and Growth," by Mr. T. J. Westropp (five illustrations). This paper (which is to be continued) is the first attempt to describe at all fully and in detail one of the most interesting of the old provincial cathedral churches of Ireland. We hope that Mr. Westropp, in a succeeding portion of his paper, may be able to give a shaded ground-plan of the cathedral, indicating the different periods of its erection. In (5) Mr. W. Frazer describes the discovery of a "Cist at Dunfaghy, Co. Donegal, with Human Remains" (reported by Archdeacon Baillie). (6) "Notes on the Newly-discovered Ogam-Stones in County Meath," by Mr. R. Cochrane, with readings by Professor Rhys, follow, and help to make up an excellent number. In addition there are several useful and interesting shorter notes grouped under the heading of "Miscellanea." The number, as usual, is copiously illustrated.

* * *

The First Part of the Seventh Volume of the *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society* has reached us. It is a very good number, and contains the following papers: (1) "On some Interesting Essex Brasses," by Mr. Miller Christy

and Mr. W. W. Porteous. We have alluded to this paper in the "Notes of the Month," and have quoted from it what the authors say as to a brass at Aveley. The paper, which is continued from previous parts of the *Transactions*, contains some sixteen facsimiles of rubbings of brasses, and is a valuable addition to the literature on the subject. Our main objection is that *all* the brasses do not seem to be included. (2) The second paper is a contribution by Mr. H. C. Malden of some "Ancient Wills," *i.e.*, *circa* 1490-1530, bearing on the subject of the erection (at the end of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries) of the steeple of Chelmsford Church. This paper is followed by (3) an account by Mr. Laver (with an illustration) of the Parish Cage and Whipping-Post at Bradwell-on-Sea. Then come (4) "Some Additions to Newcourt's Repertorium," by Mr. J. C. Chancellor Smith. In the next paper (5) Mr. W. C. Waller contributes the fourth part of his very useful paper on "Essex Field-Names," which we have previously commended. A fine font-cover at Takely Church is illustrated, and described among the "Archæological Notes." The statement that it dates "from the sixteenth or early seventeenth century" is manifestly a mistake. From the photograph we should say that the end of the fifteenth century, or perhaps earlier, is the probable date of the cover. The cover, we are told, was "originally surmounted by a small wooden tabernacle or font-case. This 'cupboard,' as it is popularly called, is now standing in the vestry. It is 6 feet 3 inches high and 2 feet 6 inches square, each side containing eight panels finely carved after the well-known linenfold pattern." [Here comes a description of an ordinary unglazed white ware fontlet, which used to be placed in it and served for baptisms. The account then proceeds to say:] "These font-cases are by no means common, but a fine example, with its pinnacle in position, is to be seen in the neighbouring church of Thaxted."

There is apparently a good deal of confusion (and no little ignorance of the subject) in this note, but we have quoted what it says because we fancy that the so-called "cupboard" or "font-case" is very possibly of far greater interest than the writer seems to suppose, and we hope that the fuller attention of local antiquaries may be drawn to it.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

THE annual meeting of the NAVY RECORDS SOCIETY was held on Thursday, June 16, when it was announced that the Master and Fellows of Magdalene College, Cambridge, have given permission to Mr. J. R. Tanner, of St. John's, to calendar the manuscripts in the Pepysian Library. It is intended that this calendar, which will be on somewhat the same lines as that of the Cecil Papers, drawn up and published for the Historical Manuscripts Commission, will be printed and issued by the Navy Records Society. It is a matter of satisfaction to all historical students that Magdalene College has felt able to relax in some degree the strict seclusion in which these manuscripts have been kept for the last two hundred years.

At the weekly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, on June 16, Chancellor Ferguson exhibited a Danish sword, shield-boss, etc., found in a Westmorland churchyard.—Mr. A. T. Martin read a paper on the identity of the author of *Morte d'Arthur*, with notes on the will of Thomas Malory and on the genealogy of the Malory family. Mr. Martin pointed out that until last year no investigations had revealed the existence of any Malory named Thomas in the year 1469-70, the year in which the author handed over his book *Morte d'Arthur* to Caxton. In September, 1897, however, he was able to communicate to the *Athenæum* an account of a will of a Thomas Malory of Papworth, who must have died in September or October, 1469. Since that time further research had brought to light many additional facts about the author of this will, and had also revealed the existence of one, or perhaps two, other Thomas Malories, who were alive in this year. These last two Malories were respectively Sir Thomas Malory of Winwick, and a Sir Thomas Malory of whom nothing was known, except the facts recorded by an Inquisition post-mortem that he died in 1471, and held no lands in Northamptonshire. There are reasons for believing these two to be identical, and the only ground for identifying either or both of them with the author is the fact that both they and the author appear to have been knights. Of the history of the first-named Thomas, the testator, many facts have come to light, all of which tend to identify him with the author. He was the grandson of Anketin Malory, formerly of Kirby Malory, in Leicestershire, into whose family the manor of Papworth passed by his marriage with Alice, daughter of William Papworth. Anketin's son William, the father of Thomas, the testator, also held lands at or near Morton Corbet, in Shropshire. Here Thomas was born and baptized in the year 1425. His godfather was Thomas Charleton, of Appeley, and his godmother Margery, wife of Thomas Thornes, of Shrewsbury. He proved his age at Shrewsbury in 1451, having been for six years in the King's wardship as a minor. He did not, however, obtain a release from the King of his manor at Papworth till May, 1469, and he died in September or October of the same year. Now, his birthplace corresponds with remarkable closeness with the account of Thomas Malory given in 1548 by Bale, who says that Mailoria was "in finibus Cambriæ regio Devæ flumini vicina," Morton Corbet being close to the Welsh border, and not far from the Dee. Other evidence was adduced as to the existence of a district called Mailoria. The chief obstacle to the identification of this Thomas with the author was the fact that in the documents examined there is no designation of rank, while the author styled himself "Knight." Bale, however, also omits any title. The fact that this Thomas Malory did not obtain a release from the King of his manor at Papworth, moreover, tends to identify him with the Sir Thomas Malory expressly exempted from a pardon by Edward IV. in the year 1468, of which a note was communicated to the *Athenæum* in July, 1896, by Mr. Williams. Mr. Martin also exhibited a deed, kindly lent by Mr. Williams, which was interesting because it bore the seal of John Malory, the father of Thomas

Malory of Winwick. On this seal were the arms of Revell, which had been apparently adopted by his grandfather, who married the daughter and heiress of John Revell, of Newbould Revell.—Mr. Harts-horne communicated some notes on the cross now in the churchyard at Claverley, Salop, and on the characteristics of churchyard crosses generally.

* * *

The annual meeting of the NUMISMATIC SOCIETY was held on June 16, Sir J. Evans, president, in the chair. The medal of the society, which had been awarded to Canon Greenwell, of Durham, for his marked services to ancient numismatics, especially in connection with the coinages of Cyzicus and Lampsacus, was formally presented. In Dr. Greenwell's unavoidable absence, the hon. secretary, Mr. Grueber, received the medal on his behalf.—The President delivered his annual address on the work done by the society during the past year, referring at some length to the various articles published in the society's journal, the *Numismatic Chronicle*. He also mentioned the losses sustained by the society by death or resignation, and gave a summary of the more important numismatic publications which had been issued during the last twelve months at home and abroad.—The ballot for the election of officers and council was then proceeded with, Sir John Evans being re-elected president, and Messrs. Grueber and Rayson secretaries.

* * *

The annual meeting of the General Committee of the PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND was held on July 5 at 38, Conduit Street. The chair was occupied by Mr. James Glaisher, F.R.S. The report of the executive committee having been read and adopted, the meeting was addressed by Dr. Bliss (who is shortly proceeding to Palestine to resume the work of excavation), by Professor Hull, Mr. Henry Harper, Dr. Lowry, Colonel Goldsmid, and Mr. Walter Morrison, the treasurer. It was stated in the report that a letter had been received from the British Consul at Jerusalem, informing the committee that permission to excavate in Palestine had again been granted by the Sultan, and that arrangements have been made for commencing excavations on sites in the neighbourhood of Tell-es-Safi, the supposed site of Gath, about midway between Jerusalem and Ashkelon. The cost of these researches will be about £100 a month, and funds are needed in order that the work may be done quickly and efficiently.

* * *

At the monthly meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, held on May 29, Mr. R. Welford presiding, the chairman moved that a vote of condolence be sent to the family of the late Mr. John Philipson. He mentioned that Mr. Philipson was with them a month ago, apparently in the enjoyment of his usual health, and with the prospect of many years' usefulness before him. The late Mr. John Philipson was a member of a very old and honourable family in the North of England, and had been a sort of connecting-link between the older members and founders of that society and themselves, owing to his marriage with Dr. Bruce's daughter. They would miss his genial face, his dignified bearing, and that old-time sort of

courtesy which made him so excellent a chairman and so agreeable a companion.

Dr. Hodgkin seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

The gift was announced from Mr. Walter Reid of a chemical balance, probably of early eighteenth-century date, formerly belonging to the Goldsmiths' Company of Newcastle, and purchased by the donor at the sale of the effects of the Newcastle Assay Office. In a letter which accompanied the gift, Mr. C. L. Reid, a member of the society and one of the firm, said: "The ex-Assay Master, Mr. James Robson, told me he believed they were purchased at the time of, or shortly after, the restoration of powers of assay to the Goldsmiths' Company by the special Act of 1702; and his statement is corroborated by an entry in the minute books of the company, when, under date of May 2, 1729, there occurs this item amongst the disbursements: 'To a pair of scales for the use of the Company, £4 4s. 0d.' Unfortunately the name of the maker is not stated, but they would probably be made by one of the goldsmiths, James Kirkup possibly, as he is mentioned in a former entry as repairing the scales for 11s. 6d."

On the motion of Mr. Heslop, seconded by Mr. Gibson, special thanks were voted to Mr. Reid by acclamation.

The following objects were exhibited:

By Mr. Hodgkin: A circular bronze plate, originally 3½ inches in diameter, covered on its face with sunk patterns. Mr. Bosanquet thought the design was Greco-Roman rather than Celtic, as there are four or five zones; the outermost is the double-wave pattern of leaves and grapes, followed by a pear-like pattern. The centre is pierced, and around it is another ring of ornamentation. This object was probably used for attachment to harness.

By Lieut.-Colonel Haswell, of Monkseaton: (1) A silver beaker of beautiful workmanship, which is said to have been formerly in use as a communion-cup in a Yorkshire church. It is 5½ inches high by 3½ inches in diameter at mouth, and 2½ inches at base. The hall-marks on the bottom are maker's marks: (i.) H M tied, dot above, spur-rowel below; (ii.) leopard's head crowned; (iii.) lion passant; and (iv.) London year letter, Gothic M for 1609. There is the usual strap, with band crossing three times, enclosing a leaf-scroll of thistle, acorn, etc., a flower ornament extends half-way down the sides where the bands interlace.

(2) An open oval badge of silver, with a loop for suspension, bearing the inscription, "C. HERON SERJ^t AT ARMS LAW HOUSE SOUTH SHIELDS 1795." In the centre is an anchor, round which a rope is twisted. It is 4 inches long (including loop) by 2½ inches wide, and has on loop three hall-marks: leopard's head crowned, lion rampant, and sovereign's head.

This gave rise to some discussion and to various suggestions as to the office mentioned.

Lieut.-Colonel Haswell said that nothing can be authoritatively given in explanation of it. In the new *History of Northumberland*, vol. iv., the genealogy of this family is given, and it is noted he assumed the title of "Sir," but whether rightly or wrongly is not stated. In a book (presented to

Colonel Piliter, C.B., by Captain Linskill) entitled, *List of Volunteers and Yeomanry Corps of the United Kingdom*, published by His Majesty's Secretary of State, dated 1804, under co. Durham, South Shields is shown to have had two corps, the one consisting of 236 volunteers, under the command of "Sir C. Heron, Bart." Many stories are still extant about his doings, but the grandfather of the Dr. Ward of Blyth, who was in Clifford's Fort at the time of a sham fight, has handed down the fact of the South Shields volunteers crossing the Tyne at the narrows on a bridge of keels, on which occasion Sir C. Heron waded over on horseback at the head of his men. Col. Haswell stated that the beaker came into his possession about thirty years ago. As regards the badge, he had not been able to make anything out. The Cuthbert Heron referred to lived in Heron Street, South Shields, and assumed the title of a baronet at the beginning of this century, and was then generally so known and addressed.

Mr. Adamson remarked that "Sir" C. Heron raised a corps of volunteers—the Sea Fencibles—of which he was captain, and in his commission he was designated Sir Cuthbert Heron, Bart. Could the office of Sergeant-at-arms have anything to do with the corps?

The recommendation of the council to hold an additional afternoon country meeting in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, proceeding from the castle by way of Jesmond Chapel, Salter's Bridge, ruins of North Gosforth Old Chapel, to Burradon Tower, and back by Stephenson's cottage, Westmoor, was agreed to.

The council recommended that a sum of £25 be contributed out of the funds of the society towards the excavation of the Roman station of Housesteads (*Borcovicus*) *per lineam valli*.

Mr. Hodgkin said that the committee had been fortunate in securing for a time the valuable services of Mr. Carr-Bosanquet, the son of their fellow-member, Mr. C. B. Bosanquet, of Rock, who had considerable experience of excavation in Greece, in superintending the excavations. At present about a dozen men were employed on the work. They had only been engaged about six or seven days, but already the results were very encouraging. He thought they would be able to trace the general outline of the camp. They found the remains of a large and, he thought, stately building in the centre of the camp. There were some fine bases of pillars, which were very massive. As at *Æsica*, there were traces of successive occupations. They hoped to continue the work for two months, and he thought they would get some interesting results.

Mr. R. C. Clephan said that he had just visited Housesteads, accompanied by Professor de Ceuleneer, of Ghent, an honorary member of the society, and they were pleased to see that great progress had been made in opening out the station. No new light had been shed on the situation, and no objects had then been found beyond some pieces of pottery.

The recommendation of the council for the grant of £25 was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Hodgkin also announced that the council had approved of the draft of an appeal for subscriptions towards the excavation fund. He had already

received and been promised about £330, but two of the larger contributions (of £50 each) were conditional on the sum of £500 being obtained. He hoped, therefore, that members would assist in the carrying out of so desirable a work. Should any funds remain after the exploration of Housesteads the balance would be applied to the clearing out of another camp.

The Rev. C. E. Adamson mentioned that he had recently seen the book of the parish accounts of Monk Heselden, at the commencement of which were the names of the select vestry of "The Twelve of the Parish." There was no date, the nearest stating the amount of "the whole Book of Rates for the parish the Quakers sess deducted" for 1687. The present Vicar found this "Twelve of the Parish" in existence, but he had not thought it advisable to do what was necessary to prolong its existence, and consequently it has now ceased to exist. Mr. Adamson said that he mentioned this because some time ago some of the members had asked questions on the subject of select vestries.

* * *

At the monthly meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, on Wednesday, July 6, Mr. F. G. Hilton Price exhibited and described a fine example of a thirty-hour alarm clock-watch by Thomas Tompion, made about the year 1670. The silver case is beautiful and rich in design, and is considered by Mr. Charles Shapland as English, despite the six French marks that are on it and the lilies. One of the marks is a spider, being an ancient mark of Alençon. But the weight and feel of the case, and the leafy circles and roses, which are also on the brass-work under the dial, suggest its English origin. The movements are original in all parts, and are remarkably well preserved.

Professor Bunnell Lewis, F.S.A., read a paper on "Roman Antiquities in South Germany," in which he noticed the following remains:

1. A mosaic at Rottweil, in the kingdom of Würtemberg, where the principal figure is Orpheus. He is represented, as usual, seated, playing the lyre and wearing the Phrygian cap; but the expression of his countenance is remarkable; he looks upwards to heaven, as if inspired by the Deity.

2. An inscription at Constance, which was formerly at Winterthur in Switzerland. It belongs to the period of Diocletian, and, though only a fragment, is useful for deciphering inscriptions still more imperfect. The date is A.D. 294.

3. Badenweiler, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, is surrounded by the beautiful scenery of the Schwarzwald, a short distance north of Bâle. The Roman baths at this place are the best preserved in Germany. They consist of two equal parts, each containing two large and some smaller apartments, and separated by a thick middle wall. It was formerly supposed that the division was made between the military and the civilians; but as no objects have been found belonging to the former class, it is now generally agreed that this division had reference to the two sexes. No halls are to be seen here as at Pompeii; on the other hand, enough remains of the foundations and walls to enable us to trace the ground-plan distinctly.

4. The Roman boundary wall in Germany has

been the subject of important publications by English and foreign writers. It is now being explored with great care, under the auspices of the Reichs-Limes Commission, by various local savants: the results of their investigations appear in a series of monographs upon the forts (castella). Many important discoveries have been made. One of the most interesting is a Mithras-relief at Osterburken, which ranks first of its class for size, for Mithraic legends, mysterious deities, and the union of Persian, Greek, and Chaldaean elements.

* * *

The first of the outdoor meetings of the HAMPSTEAD ANTIQUARIAN AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY took place on Saturday afternoon, June 25, and included visits to Cannon Hall, Hampstead, and Wildwoods, North End. There was a good attendance of members and friends, including Mr. Talfourd Ely, F.S.A., one of the vice-presidents. Mr. Henry Clarke, a member of the society, in conducting the party over Cannon Hall, pointed out that the oldest part of his residence was the hall and staircase. An old well formerly existed in the courtyard, and the house took its name from the various pieces of old cannon placed at different parts of the lawn and on the walls by a former resident.—The old fire-engine, the dungeon or lock-up, the court-room (now used as a billiard-room) were in turn visited, whilst from the drawing-room the beautiful view was much admired. A hearty vote of thanks having been passed to Mr. Clarke, on the motion of Mr. C. J. Munich (hon. sec.), seconded by Mr. Chandler, the party then proceeded, under the guidance of Mr. George W. Potter, to Wildwoods. On the way Mr. Potter pointed out various objects of interest, and at the Judges' Walk he read some extracts from an old manuscript in corroboration of the general idea that at this spot the courts were held at the time of the Plague. On arriving at Wildwoods, the party visited the small room occupied for nearly two years by William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, and also other parts of the house and the garden. On leaving, the hon. sec. conveyed the thanks of the Society to Mr. Figgis, junr. (in the absence of his father), for the latter's kindness in permitting them to visit Wildwoods.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

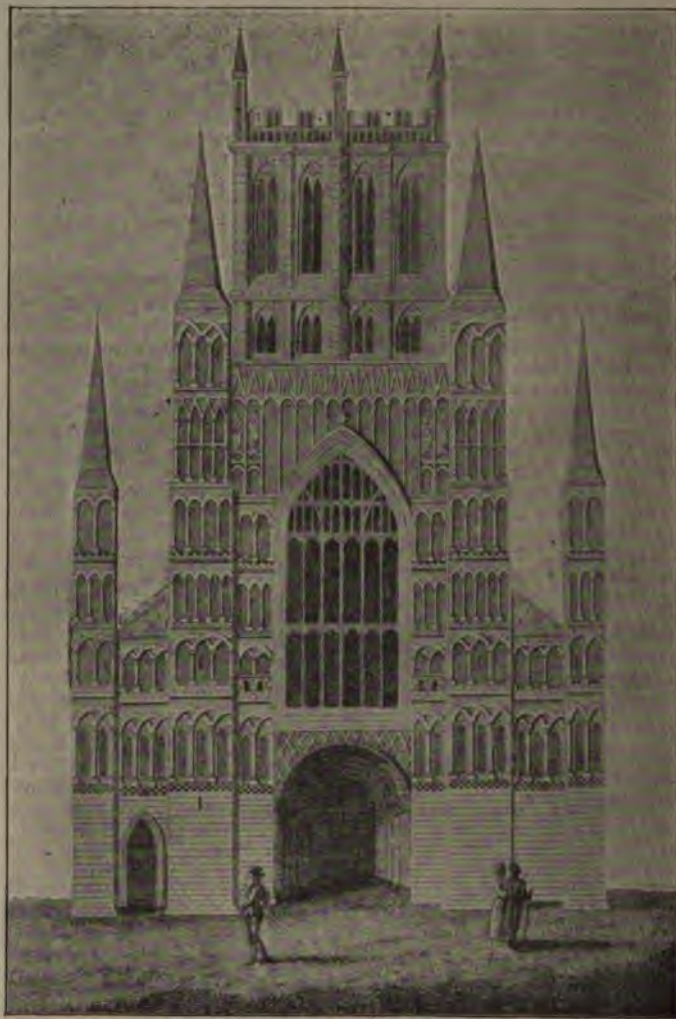
HEREFORD, THE CATHEDRAL AND SEE (Bell's Cathedral Series). By A. Hugh Fisher, with forty illustrations. Crown 8vo., pp. 112. London: George Bell and Sons. Price 1s. 6d.

The cathedral church of Hereford, although one of the smallest of our English minsters, is at the same time one of the most interesting and picturesque. A little more than a hundred years ago it possessed a feature which was unique among the cathedral churches of this country, viz., a single

western tower. Unfortunately this fell in 1786, destroying the west front as well. Mr. Fisher has reproduced opposite page 18 one of the old engravings, showing the western elevation of the church prior to this disaster. He merely describes it as taken "from an old print," and we have not identified the original from which it has been

When the tower fell Wyatt was called in, with the result that he not only wantonly pulled down a whole bay of the nave, thus shortening it by that amount, but he also demolished the nave triforium, substituting a miserable design of his own.

The ground-plan of Hereford Cathedral is that of a double cross. Other of our cathedrals have



HEREFORD CATHEDRAL CHURCH: THE OLD WEST FRONT AND TOWER.

copied, but it gives a very good idea of what the old west front and tower must have been like, only that the figures introduced into the foreground are manifestly out of all proportion and too large, thus seriously dwarfing the church. It will be seen from this picture, which the publishers have kindly lent us, that the Norman front of Hereford bore a general likeness to that of Rochester.

perhaps suffered as severely as, but few more so than, Hereford has from the hand of the "restorer." And what with the disaster of 1786, followed by the vandalisms of Wyatt, and the alterations by Cottingham, and the "thorough restoration" of Sir Gilbert Scott, the once venerable appearance of the building has been almost entirely obliterated, while its internal arrangement has been turned

topsy-turvy. Certainly the hideous disfigurements which Bishop Bisse, with the most excellent and pious intentions, effected at the east end of the choir in the beginning of last century, were such as to justify some rather violent revulsion of feeling, but none the less the present appearance

the west end. Sir Gilbert shortened the choir, and at the same time parochialized the arrangement of the church by placing a light open screen of metal work at the eastern arch of the tower, abolishing the returned stalls, and providing the church generally with fittings of the most approved



HEREFORD CATHEDRAL CHURCH: THE EAST END OF THE CHOIR, WITH BISHOP BISSE'S ALTAR-PIECE.

of the interior is now little better than a show place for the abominations of the ecclesiastical tailor of a quarter of a century ago. Prior to Sir Gilbert Scott's "restoration" the choir extended to the western piers of the tower arch, and was arranged with four returned stalls on either side at

"Gothic" pattern of the period. It is only fair to say that the "restored" building was re-opened in 1863, and that the work done in it was therefore effected at about the very worst period of the so-called "Gothic revival."

Mr. Fisher is, perhaps, scarcely as much alive to

the modern mischief as we might wish that he were, but he has compiled a very useful and appreciative handbook to the cathedral. The book is arranged in four chapters. The first of these deals with the history of the building, the second with its exterior, the third with the interior, and the fourth with the history of the see. Occasionally there is a little confusion, as, for instance, on pages 6 and 7, where the late Mr. Mackenzie Walcott's summary of the duties of the Treasurer of Hereford Cathedral Church are introduced immediately after an allusion to the foundation of the secular chapter in the beginning of the twelfth century. We have referred to Mr. Walcott's book, *Cathedrality*, which is cited by Mr. Fisher, but as usual no reference or authority is given by Mr. Walcott for his statements, so that it is impossible to assign a definite date to the document he drew his information from. It is, however, we think, quite clear that it must have been of a very much later date than Mr. Fisher's reference to it would lead the reader to suppose.

We are glad to welcome this addition to the series. As usual, it is freely illustrated, and forms a very convenient guide-book to the highly interesting building with which it deals. The books of the series would be none the worse if each contained, at least, a brief index. The table of contents at the beginning, though full, scarcely makes up for the want of an index. This is the only fault we have to find with this very useful series of handbooks.



THE HILL OF THE GRACES. A Record and Investigation among the Trilithons and Megalithic Sites of Tripoli. By H. S. Cowper, with ninety-eight illustrations and a map. Cloth, 8vo., pp. xvi., 312. London: Methuen and Co. Price 10s. 6d.

Our readers will remember the series of papers contributed by Mr. Cowper to the pages of the *Antiquary* at the beginning of 1897, dealing with the remarkable stone monuments, bearing so marked a resemblance to Stonehenge, which are to be found in considerable number near Tripoli. Unfortunately, the Turkish Government has refused since 1880 to allow any foreigner to travel inland, so that Mr. Cowper's investigations have had to be made by stealth, and under the guise of sporting expeditions. Considering this difficulty which thwarted his investigations, it is certainly remarkable that Mr. Cowper should have succeeded in gathering so much information as he has been able to do regarding the ancient "Senams" as they are called. The word "Senam" is the Arabic for "idol," and it seems to convey a rude inkling of the object of these stone structures, of which a number of photographs are given by Mr. Cowper. For a detailed description of these objects themselves we must refer to Mr. Cowper's book, and to the articles in the *Antiquary*, which are really all that is at present to be learnt about them. Not until the Turkish Government can be prevailed upon to withdraw its edict forbidding travellers to enter the interior, can we hope to learn more about structures which seem to bear a very marked likeness to the rude stone structures of Stonehenge and elsewhere, and which, perhaps, may in time

be made to reveal to us the story of those structures. Mr. Cowper's patient investigation of the Tripoli Senams under very difficult circumstances is deserving of all possible praise, and he will some day have the satisfaction of being acknowledged as the first person to draw serious and intelligible attention to them.

It must not be supposed, however, from what we have said, that this book (which, by the way, ought to have been noticed in these columns before now) deals only with the Senams of Tripoli. Although, perhaps, the most curious and valuable information which the book contains is that which relates to them, this forms only a comparatively small portion of the whole. In the first section into which the book is divided we have an interesting and graphic account of the town of Tripoli at the present day. The second section treats of two journeys in the hill range—the first, taken in 1895, being a ride in Tarhuna and Gharian; the second, a ride in the following year in Tarhuna, Jafara, and M'salata. In the third section of the book Mr. Cowper deals with the modern and ancient geography of the Hill Range, while in the fourth section we have brought more directly before us the Senams and their story. The fifth section deals with Khoms and Lebda, the sixth describes the sites visited, and the seventh deals with the future of Tripoli. In two appendixes are (1) a list of works relating to the Tripoli coast, and (2) aneroid and thermometer readings. The book is anything but a dry book of archæology; it abounds with information of various kinds, and is really a very valuable contribution to a part of the north of Africa which is little known to most persons, and which it is not unlikely may eventually help to unlock some of our own prehistoric problems. The book is fully illustrated, and contains several maps and plans. One of these—that of the town of Tripoli—Mr. Cowper paced and measured by stealth, and he is naturally not a little proud of the performance. When will the stupid Turkish Government remove the restriction which now hampers an intelligent survey of the district and its remains?

We congratulate Mr. Cowper very heartily on his labours and on the production of this book.

(Several Reviews are unavoidably held over for want of space.)

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.



The Antiquary.



SEPTEMBER, 1898.

Notes of the Month.

THE recent annual meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute, at Lancaster, appears to have been a very successful one, the fine weather which prevailed throughout adding in no small degree to the comfort and pleasure of the members who attended it. As a special account appears on another page, there is no need for us to say more about it here. The meeting of the British Archæological Association seems also to have been a satisfactory one. Peterborough was its centre, and the neighbourhood including Stamford, Burleigh House, Crowland, and other places, were visited. We learn with great regret that the members found that the ancient and very fine tithe barn near Peterborough, so well known to antiquaries, had recently been demolished. Stamford naturally afforded (with Burleigh House) a number of points of interest. Perhaps, too, the fact that the main line of railway misses Stamford has helped it to preserve, more than most other towns of its size, the old-world character which it still possesses, and which, independently of its antiquities, strikes most visitors. At St. Mary's Church the members met with some amount of rebuff, but as we do not know all the particulars we forbear to comment on the occurrence. Altogether the meeting is pronounced to have been a very successful one.

As we observed last month, a good deal of curiosity was felt as to how the Association would hit it off with the Dean of Peterborough who had undertaken to show the members round his cathedral. According to the ac-

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counts in the newspapers, the Dean was reported to have described the opponents of the so-called "restoration" as "ignorant persons." This drew from the *Athenæum* a short but pithy paragraph, whereupon Mr. H. J. Dukinfield Astley, one of the secretaries, wrote in reply :

As one who was present, and heard the remarks made by the Dean of Peterborough before the members of the British Archæological Association . . . I should like to point out that the Dean's reference to "ignorant persons" was not in any way understood to be of general application, but only as implying that many of those who had criticised his action and that of the late Mr. Pearson, then architect of the cathedral, were ignorant of the special features which made the plan proposed by Mr. Pearson, and carried out as regards the north-west gable and arch by the Dean and Chapter, the only feasible one for dealing with the west front. As the Dean explained it, the west wall consisted of some 2 feet of solid stone facing, and some 14 inches of solid stone backing, the intermediate space, originally filled with rubble and concrete, having become mere dust. This he proved by ocular demonstration. The remaining stonework was totally unable to support the weight of the roof and walls, and was fast falling outwards.

What was to be done? The idea of driving a tunnel between the facing and backing stones and building up the interior could not possibly have been carried out. It only remained to do what had been done with the north gable, and what it is hoped to do, when funds permit, with the whole west front—viz., pull down and re-erect. Out of 2,006 stones taken down, only 116 were found unfit to be re-used, and only 7 stones in the face of the actual north arch are new. It is the same gable, but strong instead of weak, and this is what it is hoped the whole west front will be in time.

Without expressing any opinion as to the relative merits of the rival plans, several members of the Association, architects, and more than one an F.S.A., felt bound to say that Mr. Pearson's plan seemed "justified by results."

On the whole it seems to us that the Dean distinctly scored off the Association. As for ourselves, we entirely demur to the statement that the new gable "is the same gable." It is nothing of the kind. It is a modern building, although composed of most of the stones of the old one.

Burnswark, or Birrenswark, in Dumfriesshire, is being explored, and the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland has made a commencement. Burnswark is a well-known hill, about 900 feet high, whose characteristic and bold

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outline is recognisable from great distances, not only in Scotland but in Cumberland and Northumberland. From it the unlucky James V. watched his army passing into England in that invasion which was so effectually checkmated by the rout of Sollom—afterwards misnamed Solway—Moss. It is one of the claimants to the honours of the site of the great tenth-century battle of Brunanburh which one ancient authority styles Brunsewerce. Doubts have been rather faintly urged on the Roman character of the two large earthen camps, one on each side of the hill. The spade is a fair umpire, and its decisions beyond appeal. A result different from that of Birrens would, however, be a great surprise. Alleged tradition, and that not of yesterday, has gone so far as to manufacture an "Agricola's well" within the entrenchment of the better preserved or south-eastern camp.

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We alluded recently to the formation of the new "London Topographical Society." We have since received from Mr. Bernard Gomme, the assistant secretary of the society, a copy of a volume entitled *Illustrated Topographical Record of London*. Mr. Bernard Gomme, in sending the volume, points out that the subject has greatly widened since the late Topographical Society of London ceased its work some years ago. He adds that the publication now issued has been furnished from material got together by the defunct society, and that the newly-founded society has sufficient material in hand for another such issue. The drawings published in the *Illustrated Topographical Record* are exceedingly useful. They are clearly and accurately drawn, and place on permanent record, for all time, many picturesque bits of old London which have already passed, and are so rapidly passing out of existence at the present time. We can conceive of few pieces of work more useful than that of the society, and we have much pleasure in again drawing attention to it, and inviting antiquaries to assist with their support, and by becoming members. As we printed the prospectus of the society in the *Antiquary* for July, we need only add that the address of the hon. secretary is Warwick House, 8, Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, W.C.

Mr. Alex. Napier, of Wishaw, has lately found some sculptured stones of no little interest in the old churchyard at Cambusnethan. While searching in and around the churchyard for botanical specimens, he observed several carved stones, and lying half buried was one which specially attracted his attention. The stone is 27 inches high, 16½ inches broad at the base and 14½ inches at the top. In the centre there is a carving of four legs, and these are arranged so as to form a square. Underneath this, and standing 9½ inches from the ground, is a group of four figures, which Mr. Napier took to represent the Crucifixion, the fourth figure presumably being a sitting soldier. At the top is some interlacing knot-work. Both sides of the stone seem to be similar in design, but it is broken and somewhat defaced. Mr. Napier had the stones cleaned and then photographed. These photographs, together with several drawings of other old gravestones, on which are carved swords and other symbolic figures, he sent to Mr. Romilly Allen, who replied: "The cross shaft at Cambusnethan is quite new to me, and is, as far as I am aware, an unpublished example. It is certainly pre-Norman, and from the similarity of the key pattern to those on some of the Welsh crosses—i.e., at Margam, Glamorgan-shire—it is possibly of early date, when Strathclyde was Welsh. The figure-subject is not the Crucifixion, and it is not intended for the three children in the fiery furnace. I am unable to suggest any explanation."

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The Bishop of Bristol held a conference on August 8 with the vicar and churchwardens of Malmesbury and the mayor of the borough on the subject of the abbey church. The unanimous opinion was that the ancient fabric must be taken in hand without delay. The work naturally divides itself into three heads: (1) To make quite sound the fabric of the six bays of the nave which form the parish church; (2) to make the interior more dignified as a place of worship; and (3) to protect the ruined part as far as possible from further decay. The first and third of these may be regarded as of national interest and importance; the second is more of the nature of local work.

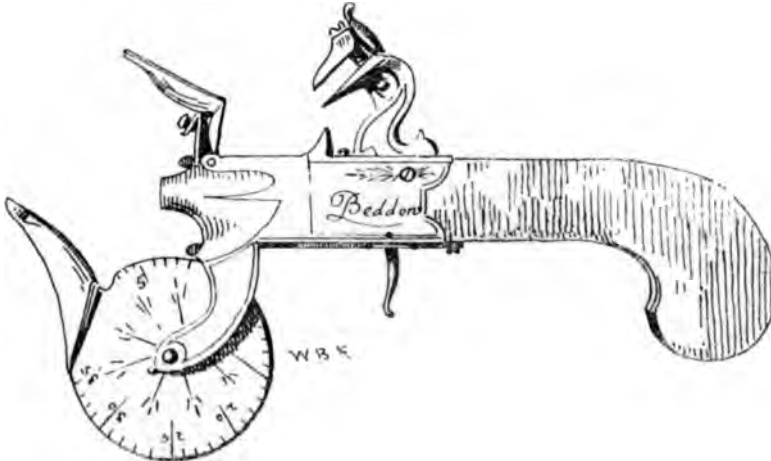
The ruins are the result of accident before

the Reformation. The central tower fell in consequence of a very lofty and heavy spire being placed upon it in the later Middle Ages, and only the west and north arches of the tower and a small part of the transept walls are now left. At the west end the north half of the great western façade, and the north side of the three western bays of the nave, fell long ago. The southern half of the façade and the south walls of the three western bays remain fairly complete; but decay has, it is believed, set in to such an extent that the ruins will not long remain as they are if they are not attended to. We are glad to learn that there was an agreement of opinion at the conference against proposing

accompanying illustration has been made. He says:

"I send a sketch of a pistol powder-tester (for such I have always believed it to be) which I have in my collection of antiquities. Unlike the one illustrated and described in the *Antiquary* of this month (August), mine has a hammer and trigger, as well as a more perfect flash-pan. The lock and dial are of nicely-finished brass, and the lock-plate bears the name of 'Beddow.' This little instrument, which I have sketched as though just fired, measures exactly 6 inches."

Mrs. H. Lewes-Gibbs, of Elm Hurst, Stratford-on-Avon, also sends a sketch of one in her possession. She says:



POWDER-TESTER PISTOL IN THE POSSESSION OF MR. W. B. REDFERN.

to undertake two other works which have often been suggested, namely (4) to build out a chancel to the east; and (5) to rebuild the three western bays of the nave.

The Bishop, who is a vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries, has undertaken to obtain a preliminary survey of the fabric from an antiquarian point of view, to be followed eventually by a complete report.



The note in the *Antiquary* for August as to Mr. Wallis's pistol with dial has brought us several letters and sketches of three others, together with, in each case, an explanation of the use of these articles. Mr. W. B. Redfern, of Cambridge, has kindly sent us a drawing of one in his possession, from which the

"I have in my collection of curiosities a 'flint-lock powder éprouvette,' the name given to me for it by the late Sir Vivian Majendie. He told me that mine was the first he had ever seen, and until the one, a sketch of which you give in this month's *Antiquary*, I have never heard of another."

Mr. H. F. Napper, of Lakers Lodge, Loxwood, near Billingshurst, Sussex, gives still further information on the subject. He says:

"For the information of Mr. Wallis, the 'singular instrument' of which he sends you a sketch is a gunpowder tester, and I send you a rough sketch of another of my own, but more complete, with a flint-and-steel lock; and this, when I was a boy, was in use to try

the strength of powder then obtained from the mills in small barrels. But about the time when I began to shoot at young rooks with a flint-and-steel gun—say 1828—a better sort of sporting powder was introduced, contained in canisters, and after this the testers were not much used. On my instrument the dial is on the other side of the disk, and is marked 5, 10, 15, 20."

Mr. Thomas Seymour, of Oxford, also writes, while these Notes are passing through the press: "I have recently acquired a pistol with dial similar to that sketched in the *Antiquary* this month. I believe these instruments were used for testing the strength of gunpowder. I am, however, unable to assign the date of use, but presume they were made circa 1720."

The interesting communication from Mr. Napper actually fixes the fact of such powder-testers having been in use within the recollection of persons still living. We are grateful to all our correspondents for their information. A little time longer and the use of these powder-testers might have entirely passed out of memory. At so rapid a pace have things changed during the century now drawing to its close, that objects acquire a quasi-antiquarian character almost within the lifetime of those who made them.

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The Cardiff Museum is, under the fostering care of its curator, Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., gradually acquiring an important position as the National Museum of Wales. Mr. Ward has sent us the seventh number of *The (Cardiff) Public Library Journal* for July. We learn from it that the museum has lately received several additions of local importance. Among the recent donations are a number of flint implements, potsherds, etc., from a grave-mound at Ystradfellte, South Breconshire, presented by Mr. T. Crosbee Cantrell, of the Geological Survey, and Mr. James Mathews, of Plas-y-darren, jointly. This mound, which was a bowl-shaped heap of stones, was opened by the former gentleman last year, and its investigation proved that the pyre had been erected on the spot, and that so thoroughly had the fire done its work that only the most meagre traces of burnt bone remained. The flint implements have also passed through the fire, but whether

they were worn or used by the deceased, or were thrown on the pyre by the mourners, is not clear. There are, however, good reasons for thinking that many of the accompaniments of these ancient burials were specially made for funeral purposes and not for use. One of these implements is a dagger-like knife of beautiful shape, almost exactly like the one illustrated in Sir John Evans's *Stone Implements* (first edition), Fig. 266. It is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and nowhere thicker than about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. It is a wonderful example of prehistoric chipping. The interesting feature is that the carbonized discolorations of the bindings of the handle remain. The potsherds appear to belong to a "food-vessel" of the type frequently associated with Neolithic and Bronze Age burials.

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Of similar local importance are several donations of flint implements (mostly arrow-points and scrapers) and flakes, collected from Merthyr-Mawr Warren, between Newton Nottage and Ogmore Castle, Glamorgan, by the donors, Mr. W. Riley of Brigend, Mr. Nicholl of Merthyr Mawr, and Captain E. P. Brooker, R.E. The "warren" is a tract of blown sand from the Bristol Channel, about three square miles in extent. The implements were found upon the original surface where denuded of the sand, and thus appear to be older than the sand-dunes. Mr. Tiddiman (H.M. Geological Survey) seems to have been the first to call attention to the prevalency of these implements in the region, and other gentlemen besides those named above have been investigating and collecting them. It may, therefore, be confidently expected that the museum collection of these local "finds" will be thoroughly representative.

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Among a large number of fossils, flint implements, etc., presented by Mrs. David of Llandaff, is a bronze axe which bears a label to the effect that it was found during quarrying operations in the Great Wood at St. Fagans, near Cardiff. In the museum are several similar axes found at Coed Mawr (Anglice "Great Wood"), St. Fagans, in 1850; while Sir John Evans describes another in his *Ancient Bronze Implements* as

having been found in Great Wood, St. Fagans, during the construction of the Great Western Railway in 1849. As all these axes appear to have never been used, it is probable they relate to the same hoard, and were part of the stock-in-trade of some prehistoric trader.



While the salmon fishermen were hauling a shot on the "Reekit Lady" station, situated between Mugdrum Island and Newburgh, in Scotland, they caught in their net a sword of bronze in a good state of preservation. It is supposed to belong to the later Bronze Age, the blade being leaf-shaped. The extreme end of the hilt plate has been broken or worn off, and its extreme length is $24\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The bronze rivets in the handle are still intact. The blade, which measures 2 inches in breadth at the hilt, gradually tapers to $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch, and then spreads out to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches, then tapering towards the point. This is the second sword which has been found during the past ten years, the other having been found on the north side of Mugdrum Island. It was of a different shape, and measured over 30 inches in length.



Mr. Thomas Seymour, of Oxford, writes to say, with reference to the steelyard weight found at Oxford, and figured in the *Antiquary* for April from a photograph sent by him that he has received several letters on the subject. Mr. Albert Hartshorne has written to him to say that the weight is a thirteenth-century weight for wool, and bears the arms of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, King of the Romans, who is said to have had some sort of an impost granted to him on wool. Mr. Hartshorne is of opinion that it has nothing in common with weights of the fifteenth century, which are of a different shape. Mr. Seymour adds: "I am collecting and making notes with reference to these objects, and hope at some future time to print the same." Perhaps some of our readers can help him in his researches.



The *Times* of July 29, under the heading of "An Ancient Custom," states that in accordance with annual custom at this time of year, the First Commissioner of Works has issued to the Lord Mayor, warrants addressed to the Keeper of Bushey Park for the killing and

delivery of a number of fat bucks of this season. To the Sheriffs three bucks will be delivered, and to the Recorder, Chamberlain, Town Clerk, Common Serjeant, and Remembrancer one buck each. In December of each year warrants for does of similar number are presented to the same functionaries. The custom dates from the times of the ancient civic hunts, and the first charter extant, under date of 1101, refers to the privileges which the ancestors of the then citizens enjoyed. So that the practice was of a still earlier period. A venison warrant dated 1428, and preserved in the British Museum, bears the signatures of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and six other members of the Privy Council.



As we have observed on former occasions, one of the lesser of the local societies, the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society, sets an excellent example of energetic zeal in the pursuits of the objects for which it was founded which might well be copied by other of the larger and more influential societies. At the end of July it visited Richmond, where the castle, the parish church, and Easby Abbey were inspected by some seventy of its members, and a couple of papers read on matters relating to the West Riding. Not content with this, the August Bank Holiday was utilized for a four days' visit to Furness Abbey, Cartmel, etc., the hydropathic establishment at Grange-over-Sands forming the headquarters of the members. Even the Sunday was made use of, the Vicar of Cartmel showing the members round his church at the conclusion of the morning service. The society is really deserving of all possible praise for the energy it displays. We hope, however, that as its members are led to appreciate more thoroughly the study of the past, they may, perhaps, be induced to abandon a little of the picnic element, which is rather to the fore in their outings, and produce a larger amount of solid work of standard value in the field of archæology.



The *Athenæum* complains that "the ecclesiastical authorities of Wakefield are again pushing forward the scheme for adding an anomalous eastern appendage to the interesting old parish church, which, if they have

their way, will owe its destruction to its having been raised to cathedral dignity. If the people of the West Riding want a better cathedral, by all means let them build one. What we protest against is the destruction of the present church to make way for it. There are many other sites as good. But surely, if anything is to be done, the first step should be the endowment of a Chapter. Architecturally the distinction between a cathedral and a parish church is the choir provided for the use of the Chapter. There is no Chapter at Wakefield; but the excuse for the proposed work is to make a choir. The result of the present design will be to render the building unfit either for parochial or caputular use. It will be neither a chancel nor a choir. But perhaps the Archdeacon-Vicar of Wakefield and those who are working with him do not know the difference. We have met men of higher ecclesiastical rank in the same state of ignorance."



The volume of the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* for the session 1895-96 (volume xxx.) has reached us, and affords, as usual, much solid food for digestion. The most important portion of the volume is that which deals with the excavations at Birrens, and the inscriptions found there. This occupies about 120 pages of the 426 which compose the volume, and it is freely illustrated with plans and plates, as well as figures in the letterpress. Besides it, there are several other papers of no little value on various matters. The following is a complete list of all the papers contained in the volume:

1. "Notice of Four Contracts or Bonds of Fosterage," by Mr. Alex. O. Curle.
2. "Notes on Ancient Structures in the Islands of Seil and Luìng, and in the Garbh Island," by Mr. W. I. Macadam.
3. "Notice of a Casket of Amenhotep II. (xviii. Dynasty, *circa* 1430 B.C.) in the Scottish National Museum of Antiquities," by Professor Flinders Petrie.
4. "Some Notes on Sir William de Aldeburgh," by Mr. Joseph Bain. [This paper raises some curious questions for Yorkshire antiquaries to settle.]
5. "Notice of a Burial Cist found on the Farm of Magdalen's, Kirkton, on the Estate of Balmuir near Dundee," by Mr. R. N. Kerr.

6. "Notice of an Early Inscribed Mural Monument and of an Undescribed Sculptured Stone Preserved in the Parish Church of Tealing, Forfarshire," by Mr. A. Hutcheson.

7. "The Masters of Work to the Crown of Scotland, with Writs of Appointment," by Rev. R. S. Mylne.

8. "Traces of River Worship in Scottish Folk-lore," by Mr. J. M. Mackinlay.

9. "Account of the Excavation of Birrens."

10. "Notice of Remarkable Groups of Archaic Sculpturings in Dumbartonshire and Stirlingshire," by Mr. John Bruce.

11. "Note on the Proclamation for Disarming of the Highlands in 1746," by Mr. A. H. Millar.

12. "Note as to the Recovery (and Contents) of Three Volumes of the MS. Collections of Scottish Antiquities of the late Robert Riddell," by Mr. A. G. Reid.

13. "Notes on St. Anthony's Chapel, near Edinburgh, with Views and Plans," by Mr. F. R. Coles.

14. "Preliminary Notice of the Seals of the Royal Burghs of Scotland," by Mr. J. Urquhart.

15. "Note on 'Chesters,' a Fort near Drem," by Mr. J. H. Cunningham.

16. "Notes on the Fortified Site on Kaimes Hill," by Mr. F. R. Coles.

17. "Notes on the Record Room of the City of Perth," by Mr. David Marshall.

18. "Notes on the Discovery and Exploration of a Circular Fort on Dunbuie Hill, near Dumbarton," by Mr. A. Millar.

19. "Notes on a Helmet Found on Ancrum Moor, on Helmets, and on a Stone Axe from New Guinea," by Professor Duns.

20. "An Examination of Original Documents on the Question of the Form of the Celtic Tonsure," by Bishop Dowden.

21. "'The Prayer Bell' in the Parish Church of Elgin," by Mr. A. H. Dunbar.

22. "Rude Bone Pins of Red-deer Horn, from County Sligo," by Colonel Wood-Martin and Mr. E. C. Rotheram.

23. "Note on a Deposit of Flints Worked into Leaf-shape found at Bulwark, Old Deer, Aberdeenshire," by Dr. Joseph Anderson.

24. "Note on a Bronze Sword found at Inverbroom, Ross-shire," by Dr. Joseph Anderson.

25. "An Archæologist's Study of the Admiralty Islanders," by Sir A. Mitchell ; and

26. "The Fall of Iron-age Man into the Stone Age," by Sir A. Mitchell.



Ramblings of an Antiquary.

BY GEORGE BAILEY.

IRCHESTER AND MEARS-ASHBY.

THE Day of Doom was a very favourite subject for wall-painting, and the remains of such pictures were to be seen in more than a hundred churches. The two we here submit were taken from All Saints' Church, Mears-

below it a kneeling figure with a nimbus to the head, holding something like a book pressed against his breast. Next we saw a female in a brown dress with wide sleeves ; two other persons, partly nude, were clasping her round the neck, and below at her feet there was a person in grave-clothes, who appeared to have come out of a grave close by, the stone of which stood at its edge, and there were two or three lines which probably were what remained of outlines of other stones belonging to the grave. Then in the corner below was one of those large boats with curious-headed prows, such as are often seen in illuminated Norman and Saxon manuscripts ; a nude figure of a man was at the helm, and the boat was full of people being conveyed across the dark river to perdition. Nothing more could be made out on that side except remains of a grassy background. On the right-hand side, just



FIG 1.

Ashby, and Irchester, in Northamptonshire. The latter, Fig. 1, is the most perfect ; our drawing was made in 1895, and shows what we could then see by the aid of a good glass. In the centre there had been the figure of the Almighty, then in a fragmentary condition, but indicating a large central figure. Seen on the left was the stem of a tree, and

above the head of the large figure, there was seen the outlines of a scroll and part of a figure ; below these were two persons coming up out of graves, several gravestones, and a person seated on a throne, which we took to represent the second person of the Trinity. Then below these a number of people being received into a large church, and they are wel-

comed by a person (St. Peter, no doubt, but his keys are obliterated) standing within the door, who extends a hand to one of them.—The painting over the chancel arch in the Guild Chapel at Stratford-on-Avon had also a large building, into which the blessed were being received by St. Peter, which appears to have been very similar to that here represented, but it was much more perfect when Mr. Fisher copied it in 1804 than this is.—Some windows and part of an arcade of statues could be seen above, and below these a person was seen in a coffin, and a person rising from a grave and seen coming out of one of the cloths in which people were formerly buried, which was tied at the head and feet, giving much the appearance of a large fish ready for boiling. There are some very perfect representations of these carved in marble and lying on a tomb in Fenny-Bentley Church in Derbyshire.

It is strange how differently the same objects appear to different minds, for we suspect it is more owing to the mind than the eye that they arise. For instance, Mr. R. Ram, writing in the *Builder* in 1891, describes this painting in very different terms to what it appears to be in our drawing; and, what makes it more remarkable, he assisted in uncovering the picture. Writing of what he saw on the right of the spectator, he says there "were several figures with a rope dragging a sort of truck, this truck being full of male figures: their destination was plainly in sight and well alight." Now nothing of this can be seen; true, there are two or three lines beside an open grave, but the tramcar and its occupants have vanished. There is a large boat full of people, but no tramcar full of "male figures" that we could discover. "Angels with trumpets" are also said to have been visible near the central figure. Angels were adjuncts to such pictures, and in the very remarkable Doom at Lutterworth in Leicestershire they might be seen blowing trumpets; and another curious feature of that picture was that a number of bones were seen flying through the air as if to adjust themselves to their own special frames, in which it differs from those we have met with up to this time. There are certainly no angels with trumpets to be seen now in the painting under notice. We have

noticed, when making the drawings for these articles, that it would be quite easy to be deceived by stains and broken places in the plaster to fancy them to be a variety of objects, and so produce something purely imaginary; and in writing descriptions of such paintings, one who has seen a number of them in different places is apt to trust to the memory, and thus may introduce bits seen elsewhere. To avoid this we have all along found it necessary to make written notes on the spot, and have perhaps erred on the side of leaving out doubtful stony patches in our drawings rather than give any play to the imagination, because we have found how soon that faculty runs away with us, and lands us in dreamland. That seems to have been the case with the writer above named, for he says the central figure "seemed to have been seated upon a rainbow." That was a usual feature, but it does not appear in this; but in our next illustration, Fig. 2, the rainbow is visible enough. The fragment was taken from above the chancel arch of the church at Mears-Ashby; nothing but the skirts of the central figure remains, and there are traces of a second rainbow, which we think is part of a former painting of the same subject. There was quite a crowd of nude persons on the left of the central figure, and above them portions of several other figures, and in the extreme corner there was a queer open-mouthed animal, probably a dragon, of which the bowed and curved lines seen in the corner may be the outlines of wings, and the convolutions of a long tail. This, however, was not very clear, and it might be a boat with such a head for a prow, especially as there is a curious-headed figure with a staff, who appears to stand in it, and beckons to the crowd, whose faces are all turned beseechingly towards the central figure. From the small remains of this picture now left, we take it to have been when complete a very good example, as the crowd of people left appear fairly well drawn. It was painted on a thick coating of plaster, which accounts for the small portion left. Those painted on a thin ground have survived best.

We may mention here that this church contains a most beautiful ancient font; it is of a very uncommon type. The patterns are not in relief, but are sunk into the stone,

and so, presenting a number of faces to the light, have a most pleasing effect. Each side of the font has a different design. The centres are squares, and the space left on each side the squares is filled with knot-work patterns, like those on the ancient Celtic crosses, the squares being filled in with geometric and diaper patterns. We are not aware of any similar font, and the method of carving is perhaps peculiar to Northamptonshire, as we noticed a similar mode of working the patterns on a piscina in St. Mary's Church at Weekly. There are numerous fragments of ancient carved stones preserved in the church at Mears-Ashby,

the first chapter of the Revelation, where He is called the "first and the last." St. John, in describing the vision in verse 13, says he "saw one like unto the Son of Man, clothed with a garment down to the feet, and girt about the paps with a golden girdle. His head and His hairs were like wool, as white as snow; and His eyes were like a flame of fire." The artist did his best to represent what we have just read; and fairly well too, when it was perfect. The dress, as we saw it, looked to be a dark reddish-brown ochre, with darker coloured bands upon it; and from each side projected "sharp-pointed swords," or rays. The hand that is seen

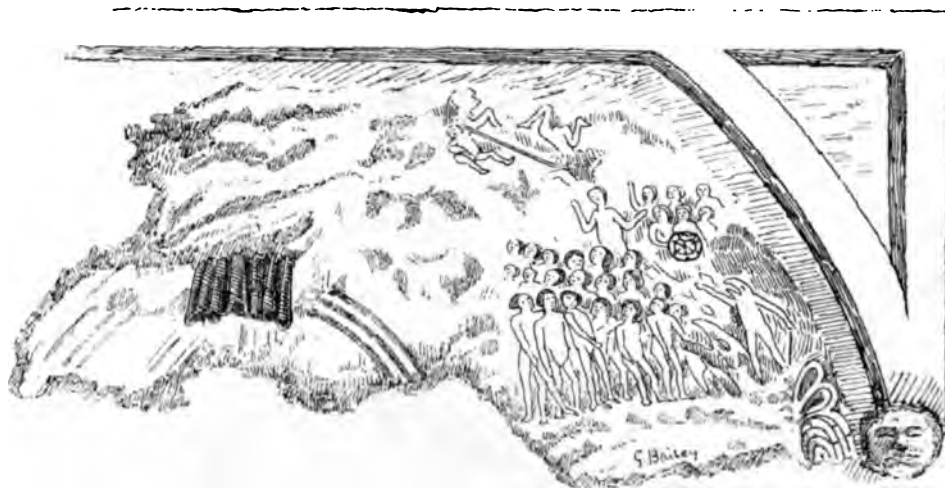


FIG. 2.

and in the nave some curious corbel heads. The font at Irchester is very ancient and curious, but not on the same lines as that noticed above. That church has also remains of a painted screen, and many ancient fragments of carvings in stone as well as architectural features of interest.

Besides Dooms there were frequent representations of Christ seated in judgment, as well as in majesty; and there is over the chancel arch of All Saints' Church, Hastings, the picture of which Fig. 3 is a careful copy. It is called a fragment of the "Last Judgment" in the South Kensington list, but it is certainly not that. It is evidently intended for the Almighty, or "the Ancient of Days," and the idea has been taken from

holds what appears to have been a scroll; and there is a nimbus to the head, now black, but originally gold, no doubt. He is seated on a throne, and below it there are two scrolls; and above them is part of a rainbow, and kneeling upon it, on each side, are two figures in dark purple robes, also having each a nimbus to the head. The background has been seeded with stars, and there is a bit of ornament, a triangle with rays below it, and some fragments of an architectural character. To the left of the principal figure there are three curious red signs, to which we can give no meaning. They most likely do not belong to the present subject, but are part of an older painting. This picture appears to be executed upon the rough stonework. The

MM

roughness not being perceptible from below, and in spite of the coarseness of the execution, it has still a certain dignity about it, even in its faded and broken condition.

From the tower of this church we copied the following lines, which are painted on a

leading to his grave. The churchyard is left in its simplicity, with its erect gravestones marking the last resting-places of so many of Hastings' departed citizens. Unlike so many others in these upstart, proud days, when it has become the fashion either to sell them



FIG. 3.

neat panel, with a border of coloured scrolls and flowers :

IHS

This is a belfry that is free
For all those that civil be
And if you please to chimeorring
There is no music played or sung
Like unto bells when they rwell rung
Then ring your bells well if you can
Silence is best for every man.

But if you ring in spuror hat
Sixpence you pay be sure of that
And if a bell you overthrow
Pray pay a groat before you go

1756.

All Saints' has also the unenviable notoriety of having had for its minister Titus Oates, in the time of Charles II. The remains of a very worthy man lie in the churchyard, George Mogridge, best known as "Old Humphry." There the old man lies surrounded by all that is beautiful in nature, which he so fully appreciated, and his memory is cherished, as is attested by the well-worn track of many feet

for money or else turn them into playgrounds or pleasaunces, although so much has been said about the unhealthiness of such places, whereas if they had been properly kept, as they ought to have been, they would always have suggested salutary thoughts to passers-by, as do Bunhill Fields and some others which have so far escaped the rapacity of greed of gain on the one hand, and the frivolous, shallow, fashionable spirit which seeks to get rid of "sentiment," as they sneeringly say, and the sceptical spirit which tries to ignore all serious thought, on the other, forgetting, as they do, that to them also will come "the inevitable hour" which comes alike to all.

In our next paper we hope to give some drawings from Stratford-on-Avon, Guildhall and Church, which will conclude this series, though we have by no means exhausted the subject, which covers a wide field of pictorial art. It must be remembered also that besides wall-paintings proper, a great number of paintings

were made on the oak panels of screens and roofs, as well as in memorial chapels, as at Windsor, and on fragments at Winchelsea, many having been removed and destroyed, or are now in the hands of private owners. Painted panels were taken away from Peterborough Cathedral; one of these the writer saw in a second-hand dealer's shop. It was a picture of St. John with the cup and serpent, few at that time having any idea of the value of such pictures as records of English decorative art.



Occurrences at Saintes—1781 to 1791.

FROM THE DIARY OF THE ABBÉ LEGRIX.

TRANSLATED (WITH NOTES) BY T. M. FALLOW,
M.A., F.S.A.

THE journal which was kept by the Abbé Legrix, Canon of Saintes, during the eventful decade from 1781 to 1791 offers a valuable commentary on the earlier stages of the French Revolution, as seen in progress in a comparatively small provincial town in the west of the country. From the study of local details such as these, we gain a clearer conception of the motive power which first set the Revolution on its headlong career, than is to be obtained from a study of its after-history as a whole. We see in it the clergy and law-abiding citizens taking a willing part in a movement which wrought, before its course was ended, such dire and unheard-of disaster upon themselves and their country. It is impossible, in reading the journal, not to be struck with the strange inability to decipher the signs of the times which prevailed on all sides. On almost the same page we read of the clergy taking part in the revolutionary meetings, and passing resolutions in Chapter on some ecclesiastical matter of the utmost insignificance to safeguard themselves against forming precedents for the future, all heedless of the fact that within five or six years the Revolution they were speeding on its course would have

swept away their ancient Chapter for ever, and sent all of them either into exile, to the galley ships, or the scaffold.

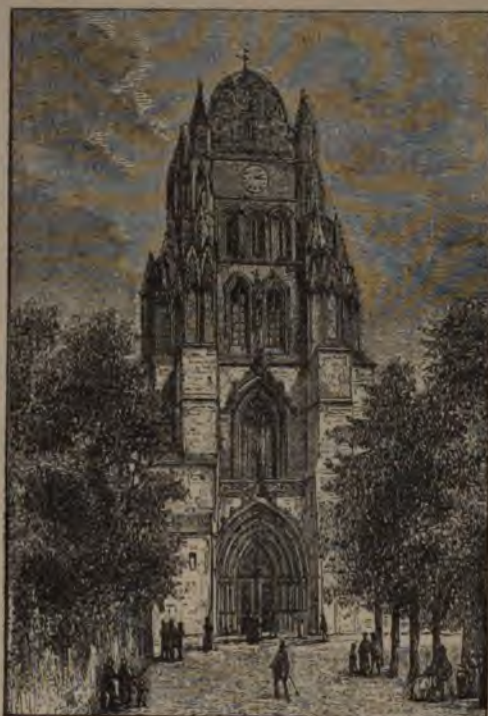
The Abbé Legrix begins by simply registering the personal changes in the cathedral to which he belonged, and the trivial everyday matters connected with it which engrossed his attention as one of its Canons. They are matters many of them trivial enough in themselves, but which are not, indeed, without an ecclesiological value now that the customs and practices described have become for ever things of the past. From the record of these simple matters, the good Abbé's pen glides imperceptibly into a record of the first symptoms of that great upheaval which was destined so soon to overthrow, in convulsions of blood and fire, the whole of the ancient régime of the country, and lay the Church of France in the dust. There are, indeed, many points on which it would be tempting to ponder in these introductory notes, but space forbids.

The diarist himself, Claude-Furcy-André Legrix, is said to have come of an old Irish family which settled in La Rochelle in the seventeenth century. There he was born in 1745, and after his ordination he became *vicaire* of St. Sauveur in that town, where he remained till 1781, when he was appointed to a canonry in the cathedral church of Saintes. Upon his refusal, in 1791, to take the oath required by the *Constitution Civile du Clergé*, he went into exile, and suffered much privation in Spain, Germany, and England. Upon the re-establishment of the Christian religion in France, by virtue of the Concordat of 1801, he returned to La Rochelle as Dean of the Cathedral Chapter of that city, and there he died in 1818.

The diary was printed at St. Jean d'Angely, a small town near Saintes, in 1867, by the Abbé Lecurie, Honorary Canon of La Rochelle, from the original manuscript preserved in a family connected with the diarist. From its having been printed where it was, may probably be ascribed the fact that it has hitherto escaped attention in this country.

With regard to the town of Saintes a few words may be desirable, but as its antiquities have been very fully described by Mr. Bunnell Lewis in the *Archæological Journal* (vol. xliv.), it is not necessary to say much. Originally

a Roman city known as Mediolanum Santonum, it afterwards became the chief town of the province of Saintonge. It is now comprised within the department of Charente Inferieure, of which La Rochelle is the capital. Its population, according to the last census, was 18,461. It is picturesquely situated on the banks of the Charente, and it contains some very notable vestiges of its Roman occupation, especially the Arc de Triomphe and the Amphitheatre. There are



SAINTES CATHEDRAL.—THE TOWER.

three churches of importance—the Cathedral, St. Eutrope, and Nôtre Dame, the latter being the most interesting of the three. The Cathedral suffered much from the Huguenots, but, built in the form of a cross, in the Byzantine style of Angoulême and Périgueux, it still retains the two cupolas over the transepts. Its detached bell-tower was formerly surmounted by a lofty spire, and even without it, is a noble structure. The portal, with its rich flamboyant decoration, is even yet, in spite of its mutilation, a

very beautiful piece of work. Those, however, who desire to know more as to the antiquities of Saintes cannot do better than consult Mr. Bunnell Lewis's exhaustive papers in the *Archæological Journal*.

It should be explained as to the footnotes, that those within square brackets have been added, the rest are those of the Abbé Lecurie in the French edition. Some of the latter, however, have been abbreviated and others wholly omitted, as they relate to purely local matters, and are of no interest or use to the English reader.

1781.

January 4.—After High Mass the blessing of a bell weighing about 6 cwt. took place. M. Delaage,* Dean, performed the ceremony, at which all the canons and the under choir assisted. M. the Marquis de Monconseil† and Mme. the Comtesse de la Tour du Pin‡ were godfather and godmother.

September 6.—The repair of the vaulted roof of the Cathedral was finished. The next day the church was reoccupied for High Mass.

September 29.—Died Mgr. de Chataigner de la Chataigneraye,§ Count of Lyons, Lord Bishop of Saintes. The two following days he lay in state in the Synod Hall. The fourth day, October 2, the funeral was celebrated, at which the Dean officiated, assisted by the whole body of clergy, both secular and regular. He was buried in the choir of the Cathedral. The same day, after vespers, the Chapter met and nominated four Vicars-general, viz., Messieurs Delaage, Dean; Deluchet, Canon and Archdeacon of Aunis; Croisier, Canon-theologal and Master of the Schools; and M. Delord, Canon, to take

* Pierre-Léonard de Laage, D.D. (Paris), Seigneur of Douhet, Abbot-Commendatory of Our Lady of Bellefontaine, died as an *émigré* in Spain.

† Etienne, Marquis Guinot de Monconseil.

‡ Marguerite-Seraphine-Charlotte-Cécile Guinot de Monconseil married Jean Frédéric Comte de la Tour du Pin, Lieut.-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Provinces of Poitou, Saintonge and Aunis, who died on the scaffold in 1794. The present [1867] head of the family lives in Italy.

§ Germain du Chataigner de la Chataigneraye, formerly King's Chaplain, Canon or Count of Lyons, second son of Gaspard-Joseph du Chataigner, Seigneur of Sainte Foy and Marquis du Chateigner.

charge of the diocese *sede vacante*. At the same meeting the Chapter nominated M. Delord official; M. Pichon, Canon, promoter; and the Sieur Fauché, his clerk, secretary of the diocese, in place of the Sieur Abbé Augier.

October 12.—Died M. Delaage de Vibrac,* priest, and canon of this church. He was an ecclesiastic commendable for his piety, his virtues, and his assiduous attention to his duty, which procured for him the regrets of the company of which he had been a member, and which regarded him as its model. The abundant alms which he dispensed caused him also to be lamented by a number of poor and obscure families whom he had assisted. The next day, the 13th of the same month, his funeral took place, at which M. Pichon, Canon, officiated. He was buried in the Cathedral, in St. Catherine's Chapel. The 14th, after High Mass, the Chapter met to nominate a successor to the late Abbé Delaage de Vibrac, and nearly all the votes were recorded in favour of M. Déguillon, priest, *vicaire* of the parish of Chaniers in this diocese, a Peculiar of the Chapter, in regard to his degrees. The same day, after vespers, M. Déguillon took possession of the canonical prebend.

November 9.—A solemn service was celebrated in the Cathedral church for the repose of the soul of the late M. de la Chataignerie, as is customary at the end of forty days. The magistracy and town council were present, at the invitation of the relatives of the said Lord Bishop.

1782.

March 20.—Mgr. Pierre-Louis de la Rouchefoucault,† nominated Bishop of

* Brother of the Dean.

[† The history of this Bishop and that of his brother Louis-Joseph, Bishop of Beauvais, is a very pathetic one. Born of noble parentage, it was said that their father was so poor that he worked as a village carpenter. This, however, has been shown by M. Louis Audiat, in a work published last year—*Deux Victimes des Septembriseurs*—not to have been the case. The two brothers took holy orders, and the one became Bishop of Saintes, and the other Bishop of Beauvais. Both were barbarously massacred, together with Mgr. Dulau, the Archbishop of Arles, and a hundred and fifteen priests, in the Carmelite monastery in the Rue Vaurigard at Paris, in 1792. The account of the massacre reads, it has been truly said, more like a page out of the history of

Saintes in the month of October, 1781, consecrated at Paris in the month of January, 1782, arrived at the château of Douet,* two

the early Church than of a time so near our own, the venerable Archbishop, in response to the summons of the vagabonds who had come to murder him, stepping forward and thanking God that he was deemed worthy to lay down his life for the truth. A Protestant writer thus describes the occurrence: "The premeditated massacre commenced on Sunday, the 2nd of September; when twenty-three priests, who had been confined at the Mairie under pretence of providing them with passports to leave the country, were transferred by order of the Commune to the prison of the Abbaye, and there barbarously slaughtered. The ruffians next hurried to the church of the Carmelite Convent in the Rue Vaurigard, which served as a prison for about 180 of the destined victims. Among them were the saintly Archbishop Dulau, of Arles; the two brothers De la Rochefoucauld, Bishops of Beauvais and Saintes; Hébert, Superior of the Eudistes and Confessor to Louis XVI.; Father Lenfant, the celebrated ex-Jesuit preacher; and Després, Vicar-general of Paris. The sufferers met death with admirable fortitude and heroism. Nothing short of profound faith in their principles, and in the paramount claims of the cause which they represented, could have sustained them under this appalling ordeal. In most cases life was offered them on condition of accepting the constitutional oath; but they resolutely refused. . . . The *ci-devant* Carmelite Convent remains at this date (1880) in much the same state externally as it did at the time of the massacre. An important institution has been founded there under the title of 'École des hautes études ecclésiastiques,' which is directed by the congregation of St. Sulpice. The garden has been partially demolished by the works of the new Rue de Rennes. A very large collection has been formed of the remains of the bishops and clergy murdered here in September, 1792; these are deposited in the crypt beneath the sanctuary of the church. The altar in the crypt and the pavement in front of it were removed from the 'Chapelle des Martyrs,' a small oratory which stood in the garden on the spot where many of the priests met their death. Stains of blood may still be plainly traced upon the stones. Around the walls are arranged large panels of black marble, upon which the names of all the victims are recorded alphabetically in gilt letters, a separate space being reserved for those of the three prelates—Archbishop Dulau and the Bishops of Beauvais and Saintes. Below is the text, 'Beati estis cum maledixerint vobis, et persecuti vos fuerint, et dixerint omne malum adversum vos mentientes propter me; gaudete et exultate, quoniam merces vestra copiosa est in cœlis; sic enim persecuti sunt prophetas qui fuerunt ante vos.'"—JERVIS, *The Gallican Church and the Revolution*, p. 201.]

[* C. Le Douhet, a village to the north of Saintes, where, besides the castle, there is a fine church of the twelfth century.]

leagues from this town. The next day Messieurs Croisier, Dhérison, and Pichon, canons, were deputed on behalf of the Chapter to go to the château of Douet before named, and salute the said Lord Bishop, and present the duty of the company to him. The same day, the 21st, at half-past five in the evening, the Lord Bishop arrived before the great door of the Cathedral, where the entire Chapter met him outside, the door of the church being closed. There M. Delaage, the Dean, made him a complimentary address, to which he replied; and after he had taken the accustomed oath to preserve and maintain the immunities and privileges of the Cathedral church, he was presented with two silver keys, which were tied together cross-wise with a purple riband. This being done, the doors of the church were opened, and the Lord Bishop having been vested at the entrance of the church in a cope, with mitre and crosier, was conducted in procession to the choir, where he preceded the *Te Deum*, which was continued by the musicians. This being finished, all the canons went *ad osculum pacis*, after which the prelate, having given his solemn benediction, was conducted in procession to the Synod Hall of the episcopal palace.

June 20.—Died at Paris M. l'Abbé Duchosat, at the age of thirty years, priest, and Canon of this church. The Chapter, who received the news on the 26th from Mgr. the Bishop (who was then at Angoulême), met immediately after Mass, and unanimously nominated, on his recommendation and injunction, M. l'Abbé Ducheron du Pavillon, Canon of the church of Périgueux, and Vicar-general of this diocese. The 1st of July following, after vespers, M. l'Abbé du Pavillon took possession of the canonical prebend.

July 9.—After matins a solemn service was performed in this church for the repose of the soul of the late M. l'Abbé Duchosat. The Mass was celebrated by M. l'Abbé Pichaye, Canon, nominated for this purpose at a Chapter meeting.

October 9.—Died M. l'Abbé des Romans, priest of the diocese of Angers, Archdeacon of Saintonge, and Canon of this church. He was an ecclesiastic who for nearly twenty-five years had been confined to his room by an

illness which he suffered with much resignation to the will of God. The ceremony of his funeral was performed on the eleventh of the same month, immediately after matins. His body was buried in this church in St. Thomas's Chapel. M. Dudon, Canon, celebrated the High Mass. Immediately after the ceremony the Chapter met to make a nomination to the vacant prebend. The majority of the votes was recorded in favour of M. l'Abbé Renaldi, priest of the diocese of Rhodéz, and *vicaire* in that of Bordeaux, in virtue of his degrees, notified to the Chapter four days previously.

October 12.—M. l'Abbé de Luchet, Archdeacon of Aunis and Canon of this church, took possession after High Mass of the archdeaconry of Saintonge, vacant by the death of M. l'Abbé des Romans, which he received by virtue of his indult from Mgr. the Bishop.

October 17.—M. l'Abbé de Renaldi, nominated the 11th of the present month to the canonical prebend vacant by the death of M. l'Abbé des Romans, took possession of the same at the conclusion of Vespers.

1783.

August 19.—Died M. l'Abbé Guenet de St. André, priest, Canon of this church. The same day at six o'clock he was buried in the Cathedral, in St. James's Chapel. M. l'Abbé Pichon, Canon, performed the funeral ceremony, at which Mgr. the Bishop assisted. After the interment the Chapter met in the accustomed manner, and nominated M. l'Abbé Paroche Dufresne, *cure* of St. Michel in this town, to the vacant canonical prebend. The following day, August 20, after High Mass, M. l'Abbé Dufresne took possession of the prebend. A few days after the demission which M. Dufresne made of his cure of St. Michel, M. Delaage, Dean (to whom alone belonged the nomination and collation to this cure), nominated to it M. l'Abbé Daubonneau, priest of this diocese, and *vicaire* of the parish of St. Quantin.

December 26.—In consequence of the letter of the King, and of a mandate of Mgr. the Bishop, there was chanted, on the Sunday following in the Cathedral church at the conclusion of vespers, a *Te Deum*

for the proclamation of peace.* All the municipal and military bodies were invited to it. The Chapter had resolved that M. le Comte de la Tour du Pin, Second Commander of the Province, should have the stall of honour, adorned with a carpet and cushion, assigned to him, which is the first stall on the left side (M. le Baron de Montmorenci, commander-in-chief, being absent). In addition, that on the arrival of M. le Comte at the choir, the two senior Canons should descend from their stalls, and receive him at the choir door. However M. le Comte did not come.

1784.

February 8.—The Chapter received intelligence of the death of M. l'Abbé Mondauphin, priest, Canon of this church, and Vicar-general of this diocese, who died at Bordeaux the 5th of the same month, aged sixty-one years. He was an ecclesiastic whose regularity of life, learning, and solid piety had justly merited for him the attachment and confidence of the whole of this diocese and of that of Bordeaux, of which he was also Vicar-general and Official Metropolitan for many years. M. the Prince de Rhoads, formerly Archbishop of Bordeaux, and at present Archbishop-Duke of Cambrai, and M. de Cice, the present Archbishop of Bordeaux, reposed entire confidence in him. He was the soul and light of that vast diocese on account of his learning, and his assiduous labours, which did much to shorten his days. His charities caused him to be lamented by the poor, and particularly by many indigent and obscure families of whom he was the support and resource. At his death a will was produced, in which he devised to the Chapter of Saintes all his books, as the nucleus of a Library for the use of the Chapter, besides several other bequests which caused him to be accounted a Benefactor. The same day, February 8, at the conclusion of Vespers, the Chapter met in the accustomed manner to appoint to the vacant canonical prebend. After some discussion a majority of votes were cast in favour of M. l'Abbé Marchal, priest of the diocese of Verdun, and *curé* of the parish of St. Pierre in this town, whose virtues and

talents justified the choice of the company. The next day, February 9, M. l'Abbé Marchal took possession of the canonical prebend, to which he was appointed on the previous day.

On the demission which M. Marchal made to the Chapter, on March 1, of the cure of St. Pierre, the company nominated M. Godreau, priest of the diocese of La Rochelle and *curé* of the parish of Migron in this diocese.

April 23.—Arrived in this town M. Louis Joseph de la Rochefoucault, Bishop, Count, and Peer of Beauvais, and brother of our prelate. The next day, after matins, the Chapter met and decided that although the custom of the company had never been to send a deputation to the Lord Bishops or Archbishops, who might pass through, or stop at this town, yet, without causing a precedent for the future, they would send a deputation of four members to the Lord Bishop of Beauvais—M. Delaage, Dean, Dudon, Pichon, and D'Herison—to present their respects and compliments, and to offer him, in their behalf, the position of honorary canon. This the Lord Bishop accepted with pleasure and gratitude.

May 12.—Before Mass, being the day selected by M. the Bishop of Beauvais to be installed, Messieurs de la Gontrie, d'Aiguères, Croisier, and Pichon, nominated by the company, went to receive him at the door of the church. M. de la Gontrie made him a complimentary speech, to which he replied. Then they conducted him to the choir, and installed him in the first stall on the left-hand side. He began the Mass, and gave the ordinary benedictions, except the benediction at the end of Mass, which he did not give. At the offertory the incense was offered to him before the sub-chanters (the Dean being absent that day). To make the ceremony more imposing, the altar was decorated, and the Mass sung *ritu solenni*, although it was only a *semi-double*. The same day, May 12, Mgr. the Bishop of Beauvais gave a dinner to the whole of the Chapter.

During the session of the general Chapter it was decided, at the request of Mgr. the Bishop, that for the future vespers should be chanted at three o'clock instead of at two. At the same meeting it was debated and

* The peace concluded with England.

decided that with the consent of Mgr. the Bishop, matins should for the future be sung at six o'clock throughout the year, and Mass at ten instead of at nine. Further it was decided that during Lent the sermon should be at nine instead of at eight o'clock, and during Advent at nine instead of ten.

June 30.—The Chapter gave a *repas de cours* to MM. the Bishop of Saintes and the Bishop of Beauvais, to which M. the Comte de la Tour du Pin, Second Commander of the Province, and M. de Reverseaux, *Intendant* of this *Generalité*, were invited. M. de la Tour du Pin excused himself for not being present.

1785.

April 24.—After vespers, at the request of the Town Council, and in virtue of an order of Mgr. the Bishop, and with the consent of the Chapter, a solemn procession took place, in which was borne the relic of the head of St. Eutrope, and in which the whole body of the clergy, secular and regular, took part—that is to say, those of the parishes and the communities of the town and its suburbs—also the magistracy and municipality, in order to implore God for rain. The procession started from the Cathedral to go and seek the relic at the Porte de St. Louis, where it had been taken and deposited. Four seminarians in dalmatics bore it during the procession (which took the same route as that on Corpus Christi day). In passing before the great door of the Cathedral it was incensed by the Archdeacon of Saintonge (*dignior chori absente decano*). The Chapter conducted the relic back as far as the Porte de St. Louis, whence they returned in procession to the Cathedral. The monks of St. Eutrope then received back the relic, to take it to their church, where it is preserved. Note, that since the middle of March this year, up to the twenty-fourth of April, no rain had fallen, and the drought was general throughout the kingdom, and in this province we had no rain till the end of the month of July following; further, the failure of crops and fodder was general.

August 14.—Died M. l'Abbé Binet, priest, Canon semi-prebendary of this church. The interment took place the next day after prime; all the Chapter assisted at it. There were no

hangings in the church, nor in the choir (such is not customary except for canons capitulant). He was buried in the vault which is behind the choir. M. Simpé, Canon semi-prebendary, performed the service, and sang the High Mass.

August 16.—After the return of the procession from the Jacobins, where the Chapter had gone, according to custom, to sing the High Mass, there was a general meeting in order to make a nomination to the semi-prebend, vacant by the death of M. l'Abbé Binet. M. l'Abbé Chevalier, the senior Vicar-choral, was nominated to the said semi-prebend *unâ voce*.

August 20.—At the conclusion of High Mass the Chapter met for the installation of M. Chevalier, which is the same as regards ceremonial as that of the canons capitulant, except that the semi-prebendary does not pay the *droit de chappe, rachat de gros fruit*, etc.

1786.

January 11, 1786.—Mgr. the Bishop received intelligence of the death of the Comte de la Rochefoucault, his brother. The next day M. l'Abbé de Bourdeille, clerk, summoned the Chapter after vespers to inquire of the company whether they desired to send a deputation to the Lord Bishop to express their sympathy in the loss he had sustained. The company deliberated as to this, and decided to send two deputies to Mgr. the Bishop for this purpose, but not to make any record of the discussion in their register, so that it should not form a precedent for the future.

January 13.—M. l'Abbé de Bourdeille, clerk, summoned the Chapter after Mass to convey, on the part of Mgr. the Bishop, his acknowledgment of their sympathy in his grief at the loss of his brother, and at the same time to request the Chapter to hold a service for the repose of the soul of his brother. The Chapter, having taken this into consideration, decided to hold such a service as that requested by the Lord Bishop, with all the solemnity suitable for such an occasion; that Mr. Dean, assisted by two Canons, should perform the ceremony, that all the nobility should be invited in the name of the Chapter, that Mgr. the Bishop should be asked what day he considered appropriate for the service, and that the nave and choir

should be hung with black as at the interment of a Canon.

January 20, 1786, was celebrated in the Cathedral church, the solemn service for the repose of the soul of the late M. le Comte de la Rochefoucault, decided on in the Chapter of the thirteenth of the same month. M. the Bishop officiated himself.

May 16, 1786, died M. Godreau, priest of the diocese of La Rochelle, and *curé* of the parish of St. Pierre in this town. He was an ecclesiastic who, during the brief period that he had been *curé*, had gained the esteem of his parishioners, who lamented him. The next day, after vespers, the interment took place. According to custom he was buried by the priests and other members of the under choir (in the parish church of St. Pierre).^{*} Messieurs the *curés* of the town and suburbs were invited; M. the *curé* of St. Eutrope performed the funeral.

May 19, 1786.—After the Canon's Mass the Chapter met to nominate a successor to M. Godreau. The majority of votes was in favour of M. Delacroix de St. Cyprien, of this diocese, at the request which the Bishop of Saintes made to that effect to the Chapter.

May 27, 1786.—Died M. Guillaume Garripui, priest, canon semi-prebendary of this church. The next day, after matins, his funeral took place, at which all the Chapter assisted according to custom. M. Simpé, Canon semi-prebendary, performed the ceremony of his obsequies and celebrated the High Mass. There were no hangings used either in the choir or the nave, the custom being not to use them except for canons capitulant.

May 30, 1786.—After Mass the Chapter met to nominate to the semi-prebend, vacant by the death of M. Garripui. M. Maurin, the senior Vicar-choral, received the majority of votes, and took possession the day following after Mass.

June 1, 1786.—M. l'Abbé de la Croix de St. Cyprien took possession of the cure of St. Pierre, and was installed in the choir as first Vicar-choral.

1787.

June 9, 1787.—Died M. d'Hérisson, canon of this church, and Abbot commandatory of

^{*} [The parish church of St. Pierre was a building distinct from the Cathedral. It is now secularized, part of it forming an ordinary dwelling-house.]

Madion in this diocese. His burial took place the day following, after compline. His body was buried in the chapel of St. Sébastien. After the ceremony of his obsequies the Chapter met in the accustomed manner and unanimously nominated to the aforementioned vacant prebend M. l'Abbé Taillet, Archdeacon of Aunis. The same day, immediately after his nomination, M. l'Abbé Taillet was installed, and received *ad osculum pacis*.

June 18, 1787.—After Matins a solemn service was celebrated in the Cathedral church for the repose of the soul of the late M. d'Hérisson. M. Dudon, Canon, sang the High Mass.

1788.

July 15, 1788.—After Matins a solemn service was celebrated in the Cathedral church for the repose of the soul of the late Mgr. de Grave, Bishop of Valence, formerly Canon in this Cathedral church of Saintes. M. Croisier, Canon-theological and Master of the School, and Vicar-general of the said Lord Bishop, sang the High Mass.

In the month of September, 1788, M. Daubonneau, *curé* of St. Michel in this town, and nominated the same month in the preceding year to the charge of Nieul le Viron in this diocese, by M. de St. Leger, Canon of this church, resigned his charge of St. Michel in favour of M. Chasserieux du Charon, priest of the diocese of La Rochelle, who took possession of it in the month of November following.

December 31, 1788.—At three o'clock in the afternoon, without the authority of M. le Comte de la Tour du Pin, Commander-in-Chief of the province, there was held, at the Hôtel de Ville, a general meeting of the three orders of the town only, at which M. Delaage, Dean, presided, in order to consult as to establishing the States Provincial. It was decided that the formation of the different provinces in States Provincial would be of much utility, that the *Régime des Intendants* and the elections were open to much abuse, and that arbitrariness and favouritism were causing day by day the most crying injustice. The result was that the three orders thus met together voted in favour of requesting of

the King the formation of Saintonge into States Provincial wholly separate from Guyenne, that the Bas Angoumois and Aunis should be invited to join Saintonge in forming one and the same province under the name of the States Provincial of Saintonge.

The assembly, recognising that it was not sufficiently representative of the entire province, decided that without the authority of M. le Comte de la Tour du Pin a general meeting of the three orders of the province should be summoned for February 5 following, at which Mgr. the Bishop and M. le Comte de la Tour du Pin should be invited to be present. At the same meeting each order appointed commissaries for summoning the members of its order; M. Delaage, Dean of the Cathedral, and M. l'Abbé de la Magdaleine, were nominated for the clergy; M. de Turpin and M. Brémond d'Ars for the nobility, MM. de Rochecuste, formerly Assessor at the Court of Justice; Garnier,* King's Advocate, Gregoireau, Doctor of Medicine, and Charrier, merchant, for the Tiers Etat. It was decided that the record of the deliberations and the minutes of the meetings should be deposited at the office of the Seneschal, in order that reference might be made to them if needed, after which the assembly separated.

The eight commissaries nominated met a few days afterwards at the house of M. Delaage, Dean, in order to determine among themselves the manner in which they would summon the members who were to form the assembly appointed for February 5 following. It was decided that the commissaries of each order should summon the members of their own order. The *curés* were summoned, two for each rural deanery, which did not exceed the number of fifteen, and four besides the fifteen, including the incumbents of sinecures, who were within the limits of each rural deanery. All the other incumbents were invited individually. The communities of men and women were also invited, viz., those of men by a deputy from each community; those of women by an appointed Proctor. The nobility were all individually invited; as to the gentlemen of the Tiers Etat, it is not known in what manner they were summoned.

* Son of a proctor at Saintes, Deputy to the Convention, voted for the King's death.

February 5, 1789.—In consequence of the decision of the assembly of December 30 last, and the summons from the commissaries, the three orders of the province assembled in the great hall of the Palace. M. le Comte de la Tour du Pin, although he had arrived in the town on the third of the present month, took no part. Mgr. the Bishop, detained in Paris by private business, wrote to the order of the Clergy, excusing himself for not being able to attend. At the day aforesaid M. Delaage, Dean of the Cathedral, opened the assembly, which was composed of about 500 persons, by explaining the object of the meeting. After a number of speeches on the same topic, made by MM. Garnier, King's advocate; Lemercier, lieutenant-criminal of this Court of Justice; and Bonneau de Mongaugé, advocate, the three orders, profoundly convinced of the great advantage of the establishment of the States Provincial, unanimously voted for asking of the King the formation of Saintonge into a State Provincial.

After having voted unanimously, each order retired to the place assigned to it; viz., the gentlemen of the Tiers Etat remained in the great hall of the Palace, those of the order of the clergy retired to the Council Hall, and the gentlemen of the nobility to the Audience Hall. Each order, thus separated for deliberation, nominated respectively a president and commissaries. The president of the clergy was Mr. Delaage, Dean of the Chapter. The commissaries were MM. de la Magdaleine and Delord, Canons; Bonnerot, *Curé* of St. Maur in this town; and Beauregard, of the order of the Chancelade,* *Prior-Curé* of Champagnoles, in this diocese.

The president of the nobility was M. the Marquis d'Aiguères; the commissaries were MM. Turpin de Fiefgallet, de Brémond d'Ars, the Comte de Mornac, and the Comte de Livenne. The president of the Tiers Etat was M. Garnier, advocate of the King at the Court of Justice. The commissaries were MM. Fonrémis (senior), councillor; Duchesne, advocate; Grégoireau, doctor; Charrier, merchant; Rochecoute, formerly assessor; Gueron, advocate; Lemercier, lieutenant-criminal.

* A local branch of Augustinians at Chancelade in Dordogne. A subordinate house of the order was just outside Saintes.

The Sieur Gaudriau, mayor and sub-delegate, was present at the assembly of the Tiers Etat, but in consequence of being sub-delegate, which rendered him "suspect," was obliged to retire.

The meetings of Thursday and Friday were passed in conferences and deputations between the respective orders, without anything being definitely agreed or decided upon, except that at the last meeting on Friday it was decided that each order should separately draw up its memorandum and request to the King relating to the matter for which they had met. Finally, on Saturday morning, the seventh of the said month, spirits revived, and, in consequence of the deputation of the Tiers Etat to the two other orders, the three orders met together in the Great Hall of the Palace, and the five articles following were definitely adopted, with the almost unanimous agreement of the assembly: (1) That a most humble appeal should be made to the King in the name of the three orders, asking of him the formation of Saintonge into States Provincial; (2) that the order of the Tiers Etat should have in it a number of representatives equal to those of the two first orders; (3) that the clergy and the assembly should renounce all pecuniary privileges; (4) that it should be left to the decision of the King or of the States Provincial (to be immediately assembled) whether the voting should be by orders or collectively; (5) that the clergy and the nobility should be bound not to veto a matter directly or indirectly in any manner, but that it be decided *for or against*. These five articles being definitely decided, rejoicing spread through the entire assembly. Mutual congratulations were made, and complete minutes were drawn up, which were signed by all the members of the assembly.

(To be continued.)

With the Institute at Lancaster.



THE fifty-sixth meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute was held this summer at Lancaster, extending from July 19 to July 26. Once more it is a pleasure to be able to

congratulate the members and friends of the Institute on the signal success of their annual excursions and sessions. The programme was not quite so varied and extensive as at Dorchester in 1897, but there was no falling off in numbers or in well-sustained interest, whilst the weather was perfect.

About the only drawback was the absence of some of those who usually brighten these meetings with their presence. Amongst those notably missed were:—Viscount Dillon, P.S.A. (who was prevented from attending at the last moment through a family engagement), Sir Stuart Knill, Chancellor Ferguson, Mr. G. E. Fox, and Rev. W. S. Calverley, who were all detained through illness. Nevertheless, the attendance was good, the number at the excursions averaging somewhat over a hundred.

Sir Henry Howorth, M.P., made an excellent successor to Lord Dillon as president of the Institute. He was assiduous in his attendance at meetings and excursions, overflowing with quaint humour and old-world courtesy, happy in his graceful compliments to all kind Lancashire hosts, and invaluable in his serious contributions to almost every subject under discussion.

Among the new members of the Institute present on this occasion, none was more welcome, nor added more to the intellectual power of the society, than Dr. Munro, hon. sec. of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and the well-known author of *The Lake Dwellings of Europe*, *Prehistoric Problems*, etc. Dr. Munro's address, as president of the antiquarian section, was on "The Relation between Archæology, Chronology, and Land Oscillations in Post-glacial Times." It was a stiff subject, and most ably treated; any attempt at a brief summary would be futile. The paper is sure to be closely studied, when it appears in the *Archæological Journal*, by all deep antiquaries. In many respects this paper formed an apt sequel to that of Professor Boyd Dawkins last year at Dorchester, both dealing inferentially with the gap between palæolithic and neolithic man.

Mr. Micklethwaite, who presided over the architectural section, gave a supplement to the valuable paper on the different types of

Saxon churches which he delivered two years ago at Canterbury. The most noteworthy feature of his address was the record of the discovery last autumn of another Saxon church of an early type, contained amongst the later mediæval work of the church of Lydd, on Romney Marsh. Mr. Micklethwaite received many congratulations on his appointment as architect of Westminster Abbey. It was generally acknowledged that the appointment of Mr. Micklethwaite to the charge of Westminster, of Mr. Somers Clark to St. Paul's, and of Mr. Bodley to Peterborough, marked a most noteworthy change within the past twelve-months, which abundantly justified the stringent protest of the Society of Antiquaries and the Archæological Institute against the general action of Deans and Chapters during the present reign.

Sir Henry Howorth and Mr. J. H. Nicholson (in their respective addresses) dealt cursorily, but after an interesting fashion, with the history and general antiquities of Lancashire. Mr. W. O. Roper, F.S.A., as local secretary, proved himself to be as capable and pleasant a guide as Mr. Moule was at the Dorchester meetings. His graphic and occasionally eloquent descriptions of the church and castle of Lancaster, of Borwick Hall, and of Hornby Castle were much appreciated. The wrath of the less-informed local worthies of Lancaster was somewhat kindled upon being assured pretty generally by the Institute that their castle (notwithstanding "Hadrian's Tower") had not a scrap of Roman work about it, and that the tower which bears the name of John of Gaunt (as proved by the heraldry) was of far later date. Some indeed went so far as to say that there was no evidence that John of Gaunt had ever even visited Lancaster!

Although there were no great ramparts or camps or entrenchments to visit during these meetings, this part of Lancashire did not prove destitute of earthworks of interest. At Halton, Melling, and Gressingham there were noteworthy mounds, near to the churches, which seem undoubtedly to have been Saxon burhs. When the Anglo-Saxons were Christianized, the first preaching-cross, and subsequently the first church (originally

of timber), would naturally be erected as near as possible to the centre of life of the settlement.

But the most remarkable evidence of pre-Norman civilization throughout this district is to be found in the abundant remains of Christian crosses and other sepulchral fragments, sculptured for the most part with knotwork. There are several fragments of these early crosses built into the outer wall of the north aisle of Lancaster church. Two lofty examples were noted at Halton, one in the church, and the other in the churchyard. At Melling there are some fragments carefully preserved in the vestry. Dr. Cox pointed out in the churchyard of Hornby a massive monolith arcaded on each side, of early Saxon date, which has been undoubtedly the great base-stone of a cross of remarkably fine proportions. In Whalley churchyard there are several upstanding but imperfect shafts of differing pre-Norman dates. Heysham churchyard has another fine cross, of perhaps eighth-century date; whilst in the same place is the remarkable "hog-back" tomb, so rich in carving. This last stone is now generally admitted by students of this kind of work to be a striking example of the pagan-Christian overlap, in which the stories from the Sagas were blended with those of Christ as the Conqueror and Christ as the Redeemer. Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A., was the first to apply this method of interpretation to the remarkable pre-Norman sculptures of the north of England, and much regret was felt and expressed that he was unable through illness to be with the Institute at Heysham, Halton, and other places where the members were looking forward to his expositions. Mr. Nicholson, however, made an admirable substitute. It may here be mentioned that Mr. Wilson, of Kendal, will shortly publish by subscription (10s.) Mr. Calverley's illustrated *Notes on the Early Sculptural Crosses, Shrines, and Monuments of the Diocese of Carlisle*.

Parts of Heysham church are undoubtedly Saxon, but to the immediate west of the church, and on high ground overlooking the sea, stand the ruins of a very early little church, dedicated to St. Patrick. Sir Henry Howorth contended that the remarkably

good character of the masonry and its details, as well as the dedication and historic evidence, all pointed to a Celtic or Irish origin for this intensely interesting building. The six stone coffins hewn out of the solid rock, with sockets at the heads for crosses, to the west of the little church, were considered to be of later date.

The devastating work of church "restoration" in its worst form has to a great extent spared this district, mainly owing to the conservative and artistic tastes of Messrs. Austin and Paley, the leading church architects of this part of Lancashire. The Institute had the advantage of the company and brief explanations of Mr. Austin in their visits to several churches. Everyone was charmed with the tasteful and gentle way in which the interesting church of Melling has been preserved, repaired, and, in the best sense of the word, "beautified" by the universally respected Vicar, Rev. W. B. Grenside, mainly under the guidance of Mr. Austin.

Mr. Micklethwaite was happy in his description of the delightful woodwork in the parish church of Whalley, with its early fourteenth-century stall-work from the abbey, and its much later chantry screens or parcloes, locally termed "cages," of which three examples remain in the nave. Dr. Cox described the churches of Hornby and Mytton. In the latter church he seemed happy in the opportunity of once more demolishing the silly "leper" theory, and still more foolish and absolutely impossible "confessional" theory for "low-side" windows. He begged any present who knew anything whatever about confession, either as priests or penitents, to test the possibility of such a use for the Mytton double window, and to carry out their experiments elsewhere in cases where such windows occurred. He was then confident that this notion would utterly collapse among folk of any pretensions to thoughtfulness. The chapel of St. Nicholas, on the north side of Mytton chancel, is crowded with monuments of the once important family of Shireburne, of Stonyhurst. Of this family Dr. Cox gave a long account the night before Mytton was visited, the facts being in the main original and drawn from the Duchy of Lancaster

records. It was pointed out that three of the Shireburne recumbent effigies of seventeenth-century date had their legs crossed, and, as Dr. Cox dryly remarked, "it was generally supposed that they did not go to the Crusades!"

The abbeys visited were those of Furness and Whalley, both Cistercian, and, in addition, the very noble priory church of Cartmel (Austin Canons) was closely inspected. Mr. St. John Hope was the lucid and vivid expounder of their plans, uses, and architectural details. We have heard Mr. Hope give monastic talks on the sites of England's old religious houses for over twenty years, but it was generally admitted that he was never heard to greater advantage than during this Lancaster meeting.

One of the pleasantest days was a delightful drive to the old halls of Borwick and Levens. The former is a somewhat bleak and uninhabited example of a good country house, of moderate size, mainly of Elizabethan date. It was for several generations the property and residence of the Bindloss family. The lodge was built in 1650; the hall was visited by Charles II. in the following year. Levens Hall, which is in Westmoreland, contains work in its peel-tower of the fourteenth century, but is mainly Elizabethan. It has been continuously occupied, and consequently has a true homely aspect; but successive residents have sadly altered it both without and within. The gardens, with their fantastically clipped yews and other trees, are much as they were laid out by Monsieur Beaumont (the designer of Hampton Court gardens) in 1689.

Dr. Munro and others were very much interested in finding in one of the rooms of the Storey Institute a remarkable "dug-out" or early rude canoe, of the coracle or spoon shape, and entirely dissimilar to any previous find in the British Isles. It was understood to have been found at Blea Tarn, six miles from Lancaster, during some recent reservoir excavations. Lancaster, strange to say, is wholly without an antiquarian museum. Possibly the visit of the Institute may stir up the good townsfolk and their neighbours to supply this curious omission. If so, this canoe would form a unique trophy of the past. Here, too, it may be mentioned how

highly desirable it is that the known fragments of Saxon crosses should be carefully withdrawn from the north wall of Lancaster church, so as to save the exposed surfaces from a speedy obliteration, and to discover and preserve the now hidden parts of the carving.

It seems likely that Ipswich will be the centre for next year's meetings, whilst Dublin is talked of for 1900. If not looking forward too far, Northampton may very likely be visited in 1901.

The pleasant social feeling amongst all the excursionists of the Institute and their friends was never more marked than at the Lancaster meetings. Friendliness and consideration for all were the common characteristics of the honorary officials, both of the Institute and of the Lancaster local committee. Once again, though it may be somewhat invidious to make special mention, everyone felt personally indebted to Mr. Mill Stephenson for his hard work and excellent arrangements as Meeting Secretary, and for his continuous good-nature and infectious *bonhomie*. Even the startling and unheeded feat that he accomplished, with a Grossmith-like agility, at the annual business meeting seemed only to move him, as well as the audience, to a laughing hilarity. May he long be spared to marshal antiquaries with the success that he achieved at Lancaster!




Church Notes.

BY THE LATE SIR STEPHEN GLYNNE, BART.

(Continued from p. 204.)

IV. LINCOLNSHIRE.—II. THORNTON.

“PRIL 22nd [1825].—The day unfortunately turned out very rainy. We took the road to Thornton Abbey over country which, though flat, must be rather pleasing when the trees are in full leaf.

“Thornton Abbey consists principally of a noble gateway with spacious chambers over it, and some other rooms adjoining to it. The Church is nearly entirely destroyed.

A small portion, however, remains at a great distance from the gateway, mostly Early English. The gateway appears to be of Decorated character. Its arch is very elegantly feathered, and over it are three niches with extremely rich Decorated canopies wrought with crockets and finials. Within each niche is a statue. The ceiling within the gateway is also Decorated, and finely groined with stone. The rooms above are mostly Perpendicular, having elegant doorways and fireplaces, with Tudor arch and windows of the same period. The rooms, passages, staircases, etc., remain pretty entire, and one of the staircases is finished with a beautiful groined roof. A great portion of the buildings of the Abbey is built with brick. The gateway is certainly a most magnificent object.

“[There is also part of the Chapter House to be traced, a small polygon, also a groined room in the Abbot's house, now incorporated in a farmhouse.

“The spacious hall over the gateway, with bedchambers and oratory, was probably used by the Abbot's guests.]”

“We next went to the village of Thornton Curteis, which contains a handsome Church, having an Early English tower, with a window resembling that in the tower of St. Mary's at Barton. The Church has a nave, with side aisles and a Chancel. On the South side of the nave is a porch, which exhibits remains of good Early English work, but much defaced. Its interior doorway is good Early English, has the toothed ornament, and foliated capitals to the shafts [of* two orders, with bands of toothed ornament]. The Nave of this Church presents a beautiful specimen of rather late Early English work. It is divided from either aisle by four pointed arches springing from piers formed by clustered columns, but the columns in each pier are of very different proportions. On the south side there is one very rich pier formed by four clustered slender shafts, having very rich foliated capitals, but with the toothed ornament running between the shafts. The shafts on the north side† have all plain rounded capitals. The windows

* See footnote at end.

† There is an illegible interlineation here of six words of the later date referred to elsewhere.

of the nave are very elegant, and yet simple Decorated. The Font is at the west end of the nave, and is remarkable for its size and beauty. It is made of Petworth marble, and consists of a large square curiously carved, with figures of dragons, leopards, etc., supported on a circular pillar, round which are set at long intervals four slender shafts. The Clerestory of the Church is now formed of abominable modern windows. The dripstone of each arch ends in a foliated boss. The Chancel of the Church is of a date somewhat earlier than the Nave, [and has two Norman windows on the North, and two others—lancets—on the South].* Externally the Chancel has the cornice of heads so common in Early English buildings, [and flat buttresses]. On the North Side is a plain semicircular Norman doorway, [slightly projecting],* supported on shafts with plain Norman capitals. The East window, [of four lights, is ugly and unfoliated].* On the South side of the Altar is a Norman [piscina]* niche, a thing not very common. It consists of a semicircular arch [with cylinder moulding],* resting on shafts with plain capitals, [and west of it another piscina of Early English character. There is an aumbrye in the East wall].*

"Upon a pew in Thornton Church is the following inscription cut in black letter upon oak :

"In the yer yat all the stalles
in thys chyrch wā mayd
Thomas Kijrkbe ihōn skre
bye hew resten ihon smyth
Kyrkmasters in the yer of
owre Lorde God mcccc xxxii."

"[Thornton Curtis. The tower is Early English, has bold buttresses of that character and . . . (?) projection the belfrey windows have two lancet lights under a pointed arch with shafts, and are unusually long. There is a corbel table under the parapet, and unfinished pinnacles.

"The outer doorway of the porch has one shaft, with a capital of foliage; the door has some good iron work. The stone of the porch is coarse and bad; there are corbels for an intended groining. The Tower arch has clustered Early English

shafts, with capitals foliated. There is a single lancet in the west wall of the tower.

"The nave is of remarkable width, and the north aisle wider than the south. The Clerestory is bad.

"The windows of the North aisle, plain Decorated of three lights without foliation, the East and West reticulated. The South aisle has flat arched Decorated windows also of three lights. The roof of the North aisle has arched timbers; the other roofs are flat and ordinary.

"The Chancel walls internally have been cleared of paint, and now present bare stone; its South-East window of two plain lights. One pillar on the South has toothed ornament in the capital; the rood screen has an ogee arch. In the South aisle is a piscina; the pulpit Jacobean].*



Archæological News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES

Volume XLI. of *Sussex Archaeological Collections* has reached us, and it well maintains the reputation of the Sussex Society for thorough and scholarly work. It contains the following papers: (1) "On the Discovery of a Roman Cemetery at Chichester" (illustrated), by the Rev. F. H. Arnold. This records the finding in 1895, during some drainage operations at a house in Alexandra Terrace, of a very remarkable collection of objects—no less than sixty fictile vessels besides other things—in the limited area of 10 feet square; (2) "On the Discovery of a 'Kitchen Midden,' Refuse Pits, and Urn, at Eastbourne," by Mr. H. M. Whitley; (3) "Sompting Church" (illustrated), by Mr. J. L. André; (4) "An Old Churchwarden's Account-Book of Rotherfield," by the Rev. Canon Goodwyn; (5) "West Tarring Church" (illustrated), by Mr. J. L. André; (6) "Durrington Chapel," by the Rev. Dr. Springett; (7) "The Manor of Cuckfield from the Fourteenth to the Nineteenth Centuries," by the Rev. Canon J. H. Cooper; (8) "Itchingfield" (illustrated), by Mr. P. S. Godman; (9) "The

* The portions within square brackets incorporated in the text are interlineations, and the concluding paragraphs at the end in square brackets are additions written on the opposite page. All are in darker ink and in the later handwriting, elsewhere dated 1867.

* See footnote at end.

Low Side-windows of Sussex Churches" (illustrated), by Mr. P. M. Johnston. In this paper Mr. Johnston, as might be expected, advocates the confessional theory of the use of these windows. (10) "Old Cuckfield Families," by Canon J. H. Cooper; (11) "Inscriptions in the Churchyard of All Saints, Hastings," by Mr. A. R. Bax; (12) "An Epitaph for the Tomb of Lady Gundreda," by Mr. C. L. Prince. In addition there is the usual allowance of "Notes and Queries." The volume is a very good one, and is usefully illustrated. The volume also contains a "Subject Index" for Volumes XXVI.-XL.

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The Second Part of Volume VIII. (Fifth Series) of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* has reached us. It contains the following papers: (1) "Knockmany" (with two plates and twelve illustrations), by Mr. George Coffey. This paper deals with some very noteworthy remains of pre-historic date in County Tyrone. (2) "St. Mary's Cathedral, Limerick: its Plan and Growth" (Part II., with five illustrations), by Mr. T. J. Westropp. In this concluding portion of his paper, Mr. Westropp has given, as we ventured to express a hope that he would, a shaded and dated plan of this very interesting building. (3) "A Notice of some County Wexford and other Chalices" (one plate and one illustration), by the Rev. J. F. M. French. In this paper the writer describes and figures some interesting Irish chalices, mostly dating about the period of the Reformation—just before and after; but Mr. French seems scarcely to have studied the literature on the subject which has been published in England, notably so in the *Archæological Journal* and elsewhere, our own pages included. (4) "The Instruments of the Passion" (one plate and two illustrations), by Miss Margaret Stokes; (5) "Notes from the Diary of a Dublin Lady in the Reign of George II.," contributed by Mr. H. F. Berry; (6) "Site of Raymond's Fort, Dundunolf, Baginbun," by Mr. G. H. Orpen; (7) "Kill-Ma-Huddrick, near Clondalkin, co. Dublin," by Mr. E. R. M. Dix. In addition there are the usual shorter notes under the general heading of "Miscellanea."

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Volume XIII., Part III. for 1897, of the *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall* has been issued. The chief contributions of antiquarian interest which it contains are the following: (1) "Notes on the Parliamentary History of Truro, 1295-1467," by Mr. P. Jennings; (2) The Supposed Priests' Hiding-Places at Golden, Probus" (illustrated), by Mr. H. M. Whitley; (3) "Letter of Elizabeth Trelawney [circa 1640]," contributed by the Right Hon. L. H. Courtney; (4) "The Adventures and Misfortunes of a Cornishman One Hundred Years Ago," contributed by Mr. F. J. Stephens; (5) "Cornubiana" (second part, with an illustration of the Cross at Helegan), by the Rev. S. Rundle.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

At the monthly meeting of the ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, on July 6, Mr. F. G. Hilton Price exhibited and described a fine example of a thirty-

hour alarum clock-watch, by Thomas Tompion, made about the year 1670. The silver case is beautiful and rich in design, and is considered by Mr. Charles Shapland as English, despite the six French marks that are on it, and the lilies. One of the marks is a spider, being an ancient mark of Alençon. But the weight and feel of the case and the leafy circles and roses, which are also on the brass-work under the dials, suggest its English origin. The movements are original in all parts (except the springs), and are remarkably well preserved.—Professor Bunnell Lewis read a paper on "Roman Antiquities in South Germany," in which he noticed the following remains: (1) A mosaic at Rottweil, in the kingdom of Württemberg, where the principal figure is Orpheus. He is represented, as usual, seated, playing the lyre, and wearing the Phrygian cap; but the expression of his countenance is remarkable: he looks upwards to heaven, as if inspired by the Deity. (2) An inscription at Constance, which was formerly at Winterthur, in Switzerland. It belongs to the period of Diocletian, and, though only a fragment, is useful for deciphering inscriptions still more imperfect. The date is A.D. 294. (3) Badenweiler, in the grand duchy of Baden. The Roman baths here are the best preserved in Germany. They consist of two equal parts, each containing two large and some smaller apartments, and separated by a thick middle wall. It was formerly supposed that the division was made between the military and the civilians; but as no objects have been found belonging to the former class, it is now generally agreed that this division had reference to the two sexes. No halls are to be seen, as at Pompeii; on the other hand, enough remains of the foundations and walls to enable us to trace the ground plan distinctly. (4) The Roman boundary wall in Germany, which has been much discussed, is now being explored with great care, under the auspices of the Reichs-Limes Commission, by various local savants, who are producing a series of monographs upon the forts (*castella*). Many important discoveries have been made. One of the most interesting is a Mithras-relief at Osterburken, which ranks first of its class for size, for Mithraic legends, mysterious deities, and the union of Persian, Greek, and Chaldean elements.

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THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE held its first "country meeting" at Raby Castle and Staindrop on July 4. The members assembled at Bishop Auckland in the morning, whence they drove in carriages through interesting country to Raby Castle, the chief seat of the Nevilles, and now the seat of Lord Barnard.

The Rev. J. F. Hodgson, standing in front of the high embattled wall of Clifford's Tower, first made a few descriptive historical comments on the ancient pile. He said that though the present was of a much later date than the original building, it had been a fortified dwelling-house from about 1130. Uchtred, son of Gospatric, a descendant of the old kings and earls of Northumberland, was the first lord of Raby, and his descendant, Robert Fitz-Maldred, founded the house of Neville by his marriage with Isabel, a descendant of the admiral

of the Norman conqueror's fleet, Gilbert de Neville. Geoffrey, the son of Robert and Isabel, took his mother's maiden name. From 1130 until the present day Raby Castle has only been in the occupation of two families—the Nevilles, who lost it to the Crown during a revolution in Queen Elizabeth's time, and the Vanes—the first of that line being Sir Henry Vane, cofferer to Charles, Prince of Wales. The curiously interesting and pleasing thing to observe now, said Mr. Hodgson, was that the present owner, Lord Barnard and his wife, represent these two families, Lord Barnard being the present head of the house of Vane, and his wife a Neville, and a lineal descendant of the victor of Neville's Cross battle outside of Durham city. The only alteration ever made to the main fabric was by the man who originally built it, but the octagon tower on the south side is quite modern, having been built in Duke Henry's time, on the site of an old tower which had been burnt down something like two hundred years ago, through, it was said, the insane dislike of the then Lady Barnard to her eldest son and heir at law. An attempt was made to tone the colour of this new part down, and amongst many experiments tried was the revolting one of splashing bullock's blood and soot over the whole face of the walls.

Mr. Hodgson proceeded to descant with singularly apt and familiar knowledge on the many points of historical and architectural interest in the castle, and on the peculiar characteristics of some of its owners and their wives. The interior of the castle was then inspected, the housekeeper accompanying the party. The lower hall has a carriage way running through it and passing out to the east front through the adjoining chapel tower. "It is surely," writes the Duchess of Cleveland, "a nefarious idea of Lord Darlington's to drive his coach and six right through the castle, destroying the barban, several fine windows, and the outer flight of steps that led to the Baron's hall. Yet I am bound to confess that this entrance—unique in England—is what most attracts visitors; and it is no doubt a novel and startling experience on a cold wet night to see the great gates fly open, and to drive into a hall blazing with light between two roaring fires."

The fourteenth century kitchen is thirty feet square, and is similar to that at Glastonbury and to the "Prior's kitchen" at Durham. There are three very large fireplaces in it, the smoke escaping from a louvre in the centre of the roof; an unbarked tree-trunk of large size is placed across each corner. The stairs that led up to the great hall remain in the south side.

Leland says "there is a tower in the castle having the mark of two capitale b's for Bertram Bulmer." According to Mr. Longstaffe, they also "occur on seals, and bordered the glass in a window above the Nevil tombs in Durham Cathedral. Glass and tracery alike disappeared when the windows were reduced to the Norman style a few years ago."

In the octagon room is Hiram Power's celebrated marble statue of the "Greek Slave," purchased in 1859. Among the pictures is a fine early drawing by Turner of the castle from the north pasture,

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with the Raby hounds, of which the first Duke of Cleveland was master, in full cry in the foreground. There are some fine pieces of Oriental china and old Chelsea in the large drawing-room, and two porcelain pagodas 8 feet high. Amongst the old Sèvres "some of the jewelled pieces, especially a very large basin and ewer, are of quite exceptional value, and there are a few Capo di Monte pieces that belonged to Mrs. Siddons. In the large hall, which is 132 feet long by 60 feet wide, there is a large collection of family portraits, and also some interesting pieces of old Nankin and Delft ware. On the chimney-pieces are five large birds of white Dresden porcelain, said to have been stolen from the "Grüne Gewölbe" in 1848, and bought at Christie's by Henry Duke of Cleveland. On a table an old crimson velvet casket mounted in gold, which holds Queen Elizabeth's looking-glass, and also an old brass candlestick, which is likewise said to have belonged to her, were pointed out.

On the landing of the principal stairs the four picture-board dummies described by Chancellor Ferguson, of Carlisle, in a paper read recently before the society, were observed. When the notes were prepared the two military figures *temp.* George II. were so black that the details of their uniform could scarcely be made out, but Lord Barnard has lately had all four cleaned.

In the chapel of the castle there is some ancient painted glass, portions of it of the twelfth or thirteenth century, others of Flemish manufacture, and some roundels said to be from Whitby Abbey. On January 13, 1411-12, a dispensation was granted to enable Alianor, daughter of Ralph, Earl of Westmerland, to marry Richard, Lord le Despencer, though related in the third degree, and license granted to Richard, Abbot of Jervaux, and others to marry them, and also John, Earl Marshal, and Catherine, another daughter of the same Earl, in the chapel of Raby Castle.

At Raby Castle Ambrose Barnes fell in company with that noted Quaker, William Penn, the lord proprietor of Pennsylvania, with whom he had some debate touching the universality and sufficiency of the light within, urging for proof the words from heaven to Paul; but Penn, growing weary, ended the dispute at once by replying, "Thou knowest, Ambrose, now that Paul is dead, he can neither tell thee nor me what his meaning was."

In 1645, during the Civil War, the castle was besieged for the first time in its history by the Parliament, and after holding out for about a month (until August 1) it was "yielded up, the officers to march away with arms, and the common soldiers with their arms upon their legs; they may put their hands into their pockets if they will. They left 300 good arms behind them: powder and ammunition, good store." It was again besieged, this time by the Royalists; as the Staindrop parish register informs us, "August 27th, 1648, William Jopling, a souldier slaine at the seidge of Raby Castle, was buried in this church. Many soldiers slaine before Raby Castle were buried in the parke and not registered."

Amongst the State Papers is the following curious

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letter from Dean Carleton to Jas. Williamson, esquire, relating to the castle :

"SIR,—I beleive you wonder that we have been so backward in our informacion what success the King's Commission hath mett with in this country, as to Sir Henry Vane's estate at Barnard Castle and Raby. The truth is the progress hath bene slow, and retarded by such measures as I cannot give you a full account of, unless I first begg leave to lay before you the Lord Bishop of Durham's carriage in the whole transaction of this businesse, *ab ovo usque ad malum* hitherto, which follows thus,

"1. The first publike act that he did for the country to take notice of, after he came down Bishop of Durham, was an usurpation upon his Majestie's rights, by seizing upon the forfeitures due upon the attainder of Sir Henry Vane, and not only receiveing of rents which weer in arrear, but suing the poore tenants, compelling them to answear upon oath what monie any man had remaining in his hands, and obtained a decree in his own Court to the great costs of the poore tenants, which sute being meerely vexatious (for the balif that collected those rents had, before the sute was commenced, given in upon oath to the Bishop what was due for every particular tenant and what was in arrear). This made such a noise among the common, especially the disaffected people, that the eccho reflected (though unjustly) from the person to the scandal of his holy and innocent function.

"2. Secondly, when he heard that some were coming (by the King's authority) to seaze upon that estate for his Royall heighnesse, the Bishop put souldiars into Raby Castle to keep it against the King and the Duke, haveing first sett ladders to the walls and gone over, broke open the gates, took away all the goods with eightene wild beasts out of the parke and a horse out of the stable, all this in open contempt of his Majesty's authority."

Amongst the items in Bishop Cosin's accounts are these :

"May 1666 *Extraordinaries* 22°. . . . Given M^r Cox man of Raby that brought a present of rabbits and sparra grasse 2s. 6d."

"July 1666 27° Given to M^r Cox man Keeper of Raby parke that brought a side of venison 5s."

Later in the day the members assembled at Staindorp Church, which was also described by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, who pointed out the chief objects of interest in it. Mr. Hodgson said that the church was originally a Saxon cruciform building, built by King Canute, and it has been uninterruptedly used as a place of worship since before the Norman Conquest. About the middle of the thirteenth century the church was enlarged. It contains some thirteenth-century effigies, and others are those of Ralph Neville, the first Earl of Westmerland, and his two wives in alabaster. This, which some sixty years ago was removed from the chancel to the west end of the south aisle, has now been railed round to prevent vandalism, of which the tomb and figures bear signs. This doughty scion of the Nevilles was a devoted supporter of Henry IV., and defeated the Percys at the battle of

Shrewsbury, where Hotspur's career was brought to a close. It was he again whom Shakespeare makes to wish before the battle of Agincourt :

"Oh, that we now had here
But one ten thousand of those men in England
That do no work to-day."

Other effigies there were, but none more interesting. Attention was drawn to an early sundial built into the chancel arch, the squint, and other objects of like antiquity.

The octagonal font is of local marble. On the east side of it is affixed a brass shield bearing "1 and 4 [*gu.*] a saltire [*ar.*], a rose for difference, for Neville; 2 and 3 quarterly 1 and 4 [*gu.*] a fesse between six crosses crosslet, [*or*] a crescent on fesse for difference, for Beauchamp; 2 and 3 chequy for Warren." According to the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, this shield was once in one of the angles of a slab, on which is the matrix of a brass, now at the west end of the north aisle, but removed some time since from the Neville Chapel in the south aisle. In the bottom left-hand angle of this stone is another shield bearing quarterly "1 and 4 a cross saltire for Neville, a rose for difference, 2 and 3 a fesse between 6 crosses crosslet for Beauchamp, a crescent for difference, over all a label of three points for difference." This shield was restored to the slab some time ago by the Rev. J. T. Fowler, of Durham. A third shield exactly like the last is now in the museum of the society at the Black Gate, Newcastle. Leland says, "In the South Isle, as I hard, was buried the Grandfather and Granddam of *Rafe Raby* and they made a Cantuarie there. . . . Ther is a flat Tumbe also with a playunte Image of Brasse and a Scripture, wher is buried *Richard Sun* and Heire to *Edward Lord of Bergevenny*, this Edward was the fift Sun of *Daraby*. *Johanna Beufort* was his mother."

In Hutchinson's time (*Durham*, iii. 317) much of the brasswork had gone from the tombstone, but two of the escutcheons remained. Near to this grave is a large slab of Frosterley marble.

Leland says that "Stanthorp a Smaul Market Toun is about a Mile from *Raby*. Here is a Collegiate Chirch, having now a body and 2 Isles. . . . *Rafe Neville* the first Erl of Westmerland of that Name is buried yn a right stately Tumbe of Alabaster yn the Quire of *Stanthorp* College, and *Margarete* his first wife on the lift Hond of hym; and on the right Hond lyith the Image of *Johan* his 2 Wife, but she is buried at *Lincoln* by her mother *Catarine Swinesford* Duchess of *Lancaster*. This *Johan* erectid the very House self of the College of *Stanthorp*, it is set on the North side of the Collegiate Chirch is strongly buildid al of Stone."

In Mr. Hutchinson's time the large alabaster monument and also the wooden one were in the chancel, the former nearest to the altar. This is the finest monument in the counties of Durham or Northumberland.

The pre-Reformation chancel screen of simple design is in its original place. A large oak chest almost covered with bands of iron stands against the wall at the west end of the north aisle.

The ancient painted glass, with the exception of

some fragments including the arms of Greystock, Percy, and Clifford, now in the east window, has been destroyed.

The college of Staindrop was "founded in 1412 by Ralph earl of Westmerland and marshal of England, and Joan his illustrious consort to support a chaplain who was to be called master or warden, 8 chaplains, 4 secular clerks, 6 esquires, 6 valets, and six poor persons. There is very little known about this foundation, which did not survive the destruction of the monasteries. On Jan. 5, 1537-8, Edmund Nattrace, S.T.P. warden, and his brethren, made a grant of 4d. a day to Roger Gower for his life. An oval seal is attached, and there is probably no other impression of it in existence. This seal represents the Virgin and Child sitting in a tabernacle, an old man is on his knees before them . . . below the tabernacle are the arms of Neville supported by two greyhounds." The skeleton of a greyhound was found at the feet of a Neville's bones at Staindrop. The *Clavis Ecclesiastica* of Bishop Barnes gives: "Diocesse of Dunelm.—Stainedroppe Colledge—Magistratus Collegii lxxxi. Six presbiteri. Six chorawles. Octo choristæ. Summa redditus annualis cccvijl. [307l.]. erle of Westmerlands patronaige, but now dissolved and in the Quene's hands."

On March 6, 1312-13, Archbishop Bowet gave leave to Ralph, Earl of Westmerland, to appropriate the living of "Lethim" (i.e., Kirkleatham, in Yorkshire), of which he was patron, to his college of Staindrop. By his will, Thomas Witham, of Cornburgh, senior, gave "to the fabric of the church of Staindrop, for forgotten tenths, vis. viii*d*. and x*l*. for the souls of Ralph 1st earl of Westmerland & Johanna his wife." By her will of May 10, 1440, Johanna, Countess of Westmerland, left to the college of Staindrop as a mortuary her best palfrey. On May 23, 1480, William Lambert, vicar of Gainford and master of the college of Staindrop, left to the college one great "Portiforium" called "j coucher," and one vestment "de blodio worsset" with flowers, for the altar in the parish church of Staindrop called "lorde's alter"; "to the chaplain of the said college at my funeral and mass 3*s*. 4*d*., to 2 deacons i*s*., and to the others 12*d*., and to 2 chints and the others viij*d*., to the vicar x*l*., and to the parish clerk xij*d*., to the gilds of the Holy Trinity and St. Mary in the parish church of Staindrop xii*s*. iv*d*. . . . cs. to distribute among the poor of Staindrop at the discretion of Thomas Hedon."

Sir William Bulmer the elder, knight, by his will of October 6, 1531, left "to the Colledge of Staindrop & the priests there x*s*. for the soules of my father and mother and for my wyfs Saull, & for all the Saulls I am bound to pray for."

At a synod held in the Galilee, at Durham, on October 4, 1507, amongst those present were the Master of the College of Staindrop and the Vicar of the same. Amongst the sums due to the Bishop of Durham *sede plena* and to the Chapter of Durham *sede vacante* was "de Magistro colegii de Standrop x*s*."

On October 13, 1567, Christopher Todd by his will directed his body to be buried within the church of St. Gregory at the Trinity altar of "the sayd church of Stayndropp."

According to the "Inventorie of the 16 August, 6 Edward VI.," there were at "Staindrope one challice, weying viij ounces, thre bells in the stepell, and a sance bell and one hand bell."

There is a curious story of Humphrey Keene, who in 1635 cast the church bells. It appears he ran short of metal, and entered the house of Cuthbert Cartington, of Durham, whose wife, Cecilia, deposed that she knew the said Keene, "who about 4 yeares agoe did cast bells att Durham and amongst the rest two bells for the church of Staindropp," and took away certain articles weighing about two hundredweight, including a brass pot, a brazen mortar, two great chargers, etc., and promised to "pay her in money soe much as the same was." Keene had to have £25 from Toby Ewbank for casting the bells. The bailiff of the Dean and Chapter of Durham "did distryne certayne bell metall and worke geare then remayneing in a chist in the guest hall att Durham."

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The annual meeting of the WILTSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY was held at Swindon on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, July 5, 6 and 7. The general meeting was held on the evening of July 5, Mr. C. H. Talbot, the president, being in the chair. After the annual dinner had taken place, the report for the past year was read by Mr. H. S. Medlicott, hon. sec. This stated that the society has at present 354 subscribing members—a decrease of three on last year—and that considerable progress had been made towards the production of a second part of the illustrated catalogue of the antiquities in the society's museum, the first part, comprising the Stourhead collection, having already been published. Considerable additions have been made to the library during the year by the gift of a large number of MSS. by Mr. John Mullings, and the catalogue of the collections of drawings and prints will soon be ready for issue. The work of compiling a catalogue of the portraits existing in the county has been started, some 800 of the forms having been issued to picture-owners and others, a certain proportion of which have already been returned filled up. The report having been carried and the officers re-elected, Mr. A. Cole read a paper on "The Registers of Swindon." This concluded the evening's proceedings.

On Wednesday, July 6, the members left by train for Uffington, where they were met by the carriages, in which they proceeded to Uffington Church, Mr. Doran Webb, F.S.A., acting as guide throughout the day. This church is a very remarkable thirteenth-century building, with many curious and unusual features about it, and except that the lancet-windows of the nave have lost their tops, owing to the ruined condition in which the nave remained for some time, the original work has been singularly little altered or spoiled. The octagonal tower, the two piscinæ, one on each side of the sedilia, the transept chapels, the south transept porch and door, and the numerous consecration crosses on the outside, as well as the fine old iron-work of the south doors, were all commented on and admired.—The next stop was Woolstone

Church, where the principal object of interest is the leaden font, apparently of the fourteenth century. From this point the members walked up the steep sides of the downs to the White Horse and the camp above, and as the day was a perfect one, the view from the top was very fine. Proceeding thence along the ancient ridgeway, the chambered tumulus known as Weyland Smith's Cave was visited. There are many of this class of chambered barrow in Brittany and the Channel Islands, but very few in the South of England. From this point the breaks took the party past Ashdown Park, with its multitudes of sarsen stones, still lying in sites half buried in the ground, to Lambourn. Here, after lunch, the fine church and the newly-restored fifteenth-century cross, with part of its ancient head embedded in the new work, were inspected. The church has a nave, with arcades and clerestory of twelfth-century work; a fine central tower, and a number of brasses and other objects of interest.—Leaving Lambourn, the carriages drove back past Ashdown, and entering Wiltshire (the places hitherto seen are in Berkshire), set down the members at Bishopstone Church. Here there is a fine Norman doorway, built into the north wall of the Perpendicular chancel, a fragment of a Norman font, embedded in a wooden one made to match it, and a few pieces of stained glass in one of the windows.—Little Hinton Church, in the adjoining parish, has Norman arcades of two types, and a font that was originally a very remarkable specimen of Norman work. Unhappily, however, some years ago it was ruthlessly re-cut, and one cannot be at all sure that either the knot-work on the lower part of the bowl, or the arcading at the top, represents the original form or appearance of sculpture.—A short halt at Wanborough Church, remarkable for its western tower and small central spirelet, completed this day's excursion.—At the evening meeting papers by Mr. A. D. Passmore on "A Roman Building lately discovered at Swindon," and by Mr. A. S. Maskelyne on "Cricklade" were read, and the attention of members was drawn to the remarkable collection of antiquities, etc., admirably arranged round the large room in which the meeting was held by Mr. A. D. Passmore. The objects were almost entirely of local origin, and have been collected by their owner during the last four or five years. They include a large number of celts, arrow-heads, and scrapers, nearly all of flint, but in the case of one or two celts of a hard green stone foreign to the county.

Thursday, July 7, was devoted to the inspection of a number of churches and houses in the north-eastern corner of the county, the boundary only being passed at Coleshill, which lies in Berkshire.—Stanton Fitzwarren Church was the first to be visited. The highly ornate Norman font, with figures of the Virtues trampling on the Vices, is well known for its being figured in Paley's "Fonts," but the very interesting early features of the building itself do not seem to have attracted notice hitherto. Before the quite recent addition at the west end the proportions of the aisleless nave with its high narrow north and south doorways, and its small original window high up in the wall, were singularly

Saxon in appearance.—Hannington Church, which came next, is less interesting, though it has certain points about it which are difficult to explain. Here special notice was drawn to an effigy now lying exposed in the churchyard, and the Vicar promised that it should be taken into the church for better preservation.—Castle Eaton Church, lying some four miles to the north, and close to the Thames, has several interesting features, notably what seems to have been a bone-hole, the windows of which remain, but the chamber itself has been filled up. There are also curious rough wooden posts instead of pillars in the fifteenth-century north aisle, a sanctus cot of the type of Leigh Delamere and Acton Turville, and the remains of some wall-painting where the altar at the end of the north aisle stood.—After lunch Highworth Church was visited—a large much restored building, chiefly fifteenth century, with twelfth and thirteenth century work in parts. The most interesting thing, however, is the magnificent silver gilt pre-reformation chalice bearing the date letter for 1534. Wiltshire is fortunate in possessing two—Wylve and Highworth—of the four or five known chalices of this type and date, both of them still in use in the churches to which they belong.—Coleshill, the residence of the Hon. Duncombe Bouverie, which was the next item on the programme, is a wholly unaltered Inigo Jones house, with a magnificent hall and staircase of the usual carved and painted deal, characteristic of the period—a fine example of the style.—Leaving Coleshill, which is just over the Berkshire border, and returning once more to Wilts, Warneford Place, the seat of one of the oldest Wiltshire families, with its picturesque grounds, was reached. The house itself shows but few evidences of an antiquity greater than Jacobean times, and is quaint rather than interesting, the greater part of the existing building being apparently of eighteenth-century date.—A few miles drive from this point brought the party back to Swindon, from which point they dispersed, after a very pleasant two days' meeting.—Throughout the second day's excursion, Mr. C. E. Ponting, F.S.A., who has so often laid the society under a like obligation before, acted as an architectural guide to the members.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

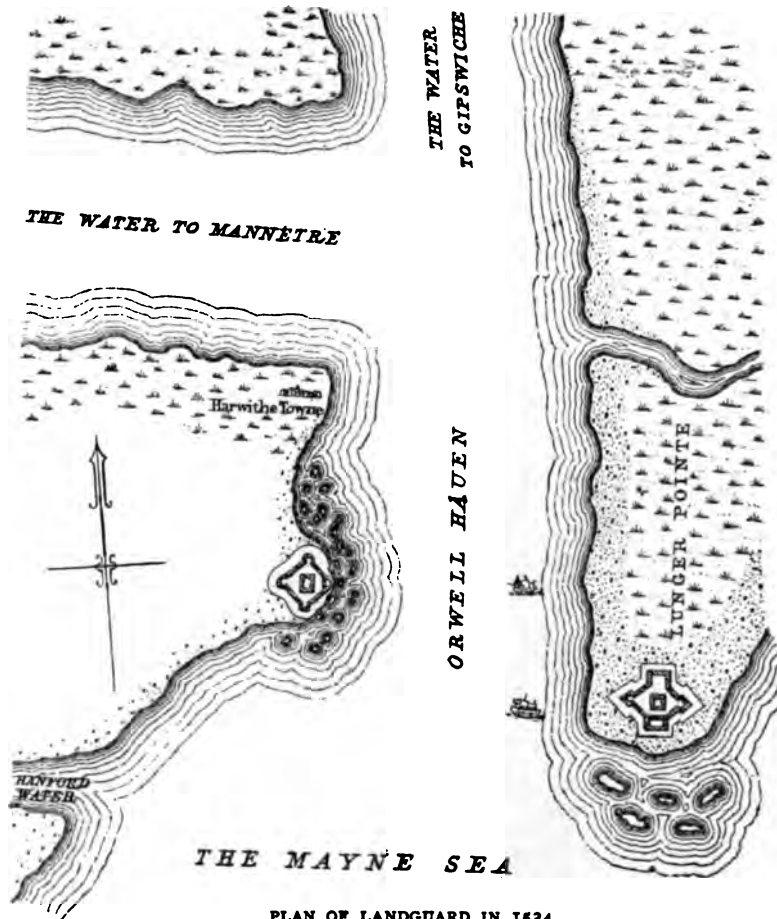
THE HISTORY OF LANDGUARD FORT IN SUFFOLK.
By Major J. H. Leslie. Published with the sanction of the Secretary of State for War. Cloth, 4to., pp. 141. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode. Price 12s.

A good many people will probably ask where Landguard Fort is. It will scarcely help them to discover its exact position if they are told that it is described in some documents as being in Suffolk

and in others as in Essex. Its position is more exactly identified when it is explained that Landguard Fort guards the port of Harwich, and that, being on the opposite side of the water, it is geographically in Suffolk, although from its connection with Harwich it is very frequently (but quite erroneously) described in legal papers as in Essex. Major Leslie seems fully conscious of the obscurity of Landguard Fort, and he begins the

Shoeburyness, then under orders to remove to Landguard Fort in the October of that year. The result has been the production of a very thorough and careful piece of historical topography, showing as it incidentally does, how very much there is of really stirring history to be told (and, it may be said, rediscovered), relating to many forgotten and outlying corners of the country.

Landguard Fort, as a fort, dates from the reign



preface to this excellent piece of topographical history by observing that: "Very few people, probably, except soldiers who have had the good fortune, or the misfortune, to be quartered at Landguard Fort, have ever heard of the place; still fewer know where it is, and scarcely anyone is aware that it possesses a history." Like some other excellent archaeological work, Major Leslie's seems to have received its inception from an accident, in his appointment in 1896 to the command of a company of Garrison Artillery at

of Charles I., but there is ample evidence to show that there was some sort of fortification there long before 1627-28, when the fort as such was first completed. Indeed, it is very probable, we think, that some sort of earthwork existed at the spot even long before the earlier fortification, which Major Leslie has traced back to the reign of Henry VIII. It was during the seventeenth century that Landguard Fort played its most important part, when England was at war with the Dutch. In 1667 the Dutch made a determined attack on it.

A thousand men were landed by one o'clock on July 2, and their number was, later in the day, increased to two or three thousand with "a very great stand of pikes." Detailed accounts of the landing, the assault on the fort, and the subsequent

of the day rested, as he points out, with Captain Nathaniel Darell, the Governor of the Fort, and an interesting relic of the repulse of the Dutch is still preserved in the family of his descendant, Mr. J. Darell-Blount, in a Dutch scaling-ladder.



THE FORT OF 1716.

retreat of the Dutch, are given by contemporary witnesses, who are quoted by Major Leslie in detail. We are sorry that we have not space to cite their description of the fight, and must refer our readers to Major Leslie's book. The honours

Speaking of this attack by the Dutch on Land-guard, Major Leslie observes that it is an event "which is, I regret to say, almost forgotten by most of us to-day. More than 230 years have elapsed, yet nothing has ever been done to commemorate

the victory won on that July 2, 1667. Surely some part of the existing fort might be called after Darell, so that the name, at least, of a fine soldier shall not be entirely lost to recollection. A

which, coming as it did at a very critical period of the history of our country, was of more far-reaching effect than we are now probably able to realize. This is, we venture to say, a very proper sugges-



DUTCH SCALING-LADDER CAPTURED AT LANDGUARD JULY 2, 1667.

'Darell' Battery, with a suitable inscription on one of the fort bastions, would be a fitting tribute to the memory of a distinguished and brave man, as also a simple manner of recording the victory

tion, and we trust that Major Leslie's book, which is sure to attract attention, may be the means of bringing about something of the kind.

Although further attacks on Landguard Fort by

the Dutch were expected, none took place, and at the end of the month the treaty of peace between England and Holland was signed at Breda.

In 1768 orders were given by the council to the officers of the Ordnance to prepare and lay before Parliament an estimate for "enlarging the fortifications at Landguard Fort and fortifying Harwich," and in the following year an estimate amounting to over £10,000 was presented to Parliament, but nothing was done in the way of building for the next few years. In the estimates for 1717 a sum of about £3,000 was included for the erection of a new fort, which was at once begun, when the fort of 1625 disappeared. The site chosen was not exactly identical with that of the old fort, being rather closer to the shore. The new fort was what is called in technical language "a closed lunette" (with a bastion at each angle), being a fortified work of more than four sides, with parapet and ditch all round. The fort and buildings seem to have remained very much the same till 1854, when some changes were introduced. In 1871 the fort was dismantled and rebuilt more in accordance with the needs of modern warfare, owing to the war between France and Prussia. These alterations and bringing of materials for the erection of the new buildings led to an absurd encounter between the lord of the manor and the Crown, which gave birth to a very clever and amusing *jeu d'esprit* in the *Ipswich Journal* of December 5, 1874, which is generally ascribed to the pen of the late Colonel Henry Jarvis-White-Jervis, R.A., who was at the time M.P. for Harwich. Major Leslie has printed it *in extenso*. This brings us to the modern fort which was completed in 1875, and concerning which Major Leslie has to maintain silence, being precluded by the Officials' Secrets Act of 1889 from giving any detailed description of it. Our very brief summary of the fortunes of Landguard Fort is but a bare outline of the very thorough and scholarly account which Major Leslie has given of it in the book under notice. We have said nothing as to the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, of each of whom a short memoir is given, accompanied in most cases by excellent portraits. Some of these have been copied from published prints, and others taken from unpublished miniatures, etc., preserved in the different families.

The book is almost lavishly supplied with pictures and plans, and the author must, we suspect, have spent no little time and trouble in hunting many of them up. He has produced a really admirable book, for which the gratitude of all antiquaries is due. Landguard Fort has been rescued from the undue oblivion which enveloped it, and a very attractive and interesting volume has been placed in the reader's hands. For precision, thoroughness, and painstaking care, this volume should take high rank amid current topographical works. We need hardly add that it is well printed, and is nicely got up. The numerous illustrations we have already commended.

Several reviews are again, unfortunately, held over for lack of space.

We have received a long letter from a resident at Northampton, signed "K.," complaining that in

the review of *The Records of the Borough of Northampton* we have misunderstood Dr. Cox's reference in the second volume, and have done Mr. Markham an injustice in saying that he has not given an account of the documents printed in the first volume of the work. We presume that we may take it on the authority of our correspondent (1) that the documents printed in the first volume are not the office copies obtained in 1831, as Dr. Cox's remarks led us to suppose; (2) that we should have said that Mr. Markham had not accurately described the documents, as certain very brief notes are appended to each. Our critic, however, has here misunderstood us. To take an example at random, there is on pages 64 and 65 a modern English version of the "Letters Patent of 3rd Edward III." This Mr. Markham heads with the word "Translation," and at the end says: "These letters patent are not with the muniments of the borough. The preceding transcript (*sic*) has been made from the copy now in the Public Record Office, where it is referred to as: *Originals of 3rd Edward III. in the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office*." Are we to understand that this modern English version of these Letters Patent is at the Record Office, whence the "transcript" has been derived, or what? As other of the documents are printed in abbreviated Latin, why without a word of explanation is this one, for example, given in modern English? It is this sort of thing that we complain of. It is, however, only a minor fault compared with the mistakes in most of the printed documents themselves, which the "Glossary" at the end forbids our entertaining the charitable thought were only due to hurry or carelessness.

Mr. Markham has done good service in other branches of archæology, and we are very sorry to pass an adverse verdict on his work in this instance, but we cannot in honest fairness do otherwise. There is a common idea prevailing with the public that anyone well versed in one branch of archæology knows everything about archæology in general, and is equal to undertaking any sort of antiquarian work on the spot. Every antiquary experiences this repeatedly, but no true student of antiquities ought to yield to it for a moment. If he does, he may be pretty sure to make a mess of the matter. This, we fear, is the explanation in the present instance. Ancient documents, including municipal documents and manuscripts, can only be properly dealt with by a person having a special knowledge of the subject.]

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.



The Antiquary.



OCTOBER, 1898.

Notes of the Month.

THE excavations which have been in progress at Furness Abbey under the supervision and direction of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope for some time past, and which excited much attention and interest on the part of the members of the Royal Archæological Institute, who visited Furness Abbey from Lancaster this summer, are, we understand, to be continued during the present autumn. Most of the points concerning which there was some doubt as to the plan and arrangements of the buildings have now been cleared up, but a few questions have still to be solved as to the connection between the abbot's lodging and the other buildings, and as to the original extent of the church and chapter-house. Mr. Hope has promised to contribute a paper on the architectural history of the abbey, illustrated by a new series of plans, to the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological Society, under whose auspices these important excavations have been carried out.

The question of the so-called "restoration" of ancient churches is a very pressing one, and the absolute farce which the issuing of a Faculty has in most cases become, has led to many suggestions for the amendment of the law. We have received from Mr. J. W. Watson, of Bessborough House, Ravenscourt Park Square, London, the manuscript draft of a suggested Bill to be introduced into Parliament with the view of tightening the law as to the issue of a Faculty. We had hoped to have found room for the gist

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of Mr. Watson's suggestions before now, but have been unable to do so. With many of them we are in hearty accord; others seem to us of doubtful usefulness, and those for abolishing the bishop's veto a mistake, as they introduce into the restoration question the additional burning question of "ritualism," which is extraneous to the subject itself. A provision in Mr. Watson's suggested Bill that the details of the proposed alterations to be granted by the Faculty shall be submitted to the County Council and to the Society of Antiquaries strikes us as an exceedingly useful provision. We hope we may be able to return to the subject again before long, and indicate rather more fully what Mr. Watson's proposals are.

While speaking of County Councils in reference to archæology, we may note in passing that the Hertfordshire County Council, of which Sir John Evans is chairman, has undertaken the examination of all secular parochial documents in the county. The Shropshire County Council has followed suit, and some very curious and interesting information is, in each case, already to hand.

A great amount of interest has been excited both in England and in Scotland by the discovery of a tidal crannog on the banks of the Clyde, a little to the east of Dumbarton Castle. That it is such there can now be no doubt; indeed, Dr. Munro declares the find to be one of first importance. Its associations and structure are, in his opinion, unique, and he advises the immediate excavation and investigation of the place. At an extraordinary meeting of the excavation committee of the Helensburgh Naturalist and Antiquarian Society, it was resolved to proceed with a thorough exploration, and operations are in progress. Already a further discovery of an interesting character has been made, Mr. John Bruce having found a canoe 37 feet long by 48 inches beam. The canoe has been hollowed out of the trunk of a tree.

On another page of the present number of the *Antiquary* will be found a notice by the Rev. Dr. Cox of the late Dr. Johnston's book, *The Finding of St. Augustine's Chair*,

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published by Messrs. Cornish Brothers of Birmingham. The Editor wishes to add his opinion to that expressed by Dr. Cox in behalf of the good case for the age of the chair and its connection with St. Augustine, which Dr. Johnston seems to have made out. By the kindness of the publishers we are enabled to reproduce the illustration of the chair, and our readers will be able to recognise its general likeness to the well-known chair



ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHAIR.

of the Venerable Bede at Jarrow. Our reason for drawing attention to the matter in these Notes is that Dr. Johnston, whose book Dr. Cox notices, is dead, and as he had become the possessor of the chair, steps ought to be taken, if possible, to rescue the chair (which Dr. Johnston himself had saved) from possibly falling again into unsympathetic hands. If there is a general consensus of opinion among antiquaries that its traditional history is true, it might not unfittingly find a home at Canterbury. Antiquaries will feel grateful to Dr. Cox for drawing attention to Dr. Johnston's book, and to the latter for his rescue of so interesting an object as that which this chair would seem to be.



Mr. C. W. Dymond writes: "The *Antiquary* for August gives the substance of a brief report which I made last year to the presi-

dent of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society on the state of the ancient village near Threlkeld. This notice concludes thus: 'The place is called "Settrah," and he (Mr. Dymond) asked if this is a corrupt form of the word "Saeter," a Norwegian upland dwelling.' At the date of the report I had not been able to find where rested the authority for the said name, which, if well established as ancient, might, it was thought, have been given to the inclosures by Scandinavian settlers, even though these might not have built or even used them. And so the matter stood until a few days ago, when I received a letter on the Threlkeld village from a former vicar of the parish, mentioning, among other things, that after reading *Feats on the Fiord*, he was so impressed with the apparent similarity of these remains to the Saeters therein described by Miss Martineau, that he 'had some success in giving the town a name,' implying that this was the one in question. It turns out, then, that Settrah, or Setterah, is only a fancy name given to the ruins within the last few years, and thus of no evidential value."

This reminds us of another fancy name given to a prehistoric mound and stone in the Isle of Man—"King Orry's Grave." This name was in a fair way of becoming accepted as the traditional name of the mound, when some official in the island wrote to say that he and a few friends had originated it at a picnic on the spot. It is quite possible that a good many strange local place-names may have originated in this manner.



The Surtees Society has just issued, as one of its volumes for 1897, the *Chapter Act Book of Beverley Minster* (1286 to 1347), which has been edited by Mr. A. F. Leach from the original manuscript volume in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries. The work has been prepared with Mr. Leach's usual accuracy and skill, and is a welcome addition to the society's volumes. The remarks (pp. lv to lix of the Introduction) are unfortunately vitiated from the fact that Mr. Leach appears to have been ignorant of the distinction between an "office" and a "dignity" in a secular chapter. He confuses the two, both in that portion of the

Introduction, and also when dealing with the position of the provost of Beverley. At Beverley, chancellor, precentor, provost, and treasurer were "officers" and not "dignitaries." Nor is the designation of provost a foreign one, as stated on p. xl. It was certainly not usual in England as the designation of a "dignitary" (Eton being the only instance we recall at the moment), but as the designation of an "officer" it was not uncommon, and, as at Lincoln, was sometimes found among the clerks of the second form. Abroad, the name is more common, both as applied to a "dignity" and an "office." At Chartres, down to the suppression of the ancient chapter at the Revolution, there were four provosts, all of them dignitaries, but three only canons. In some churches where the provost was a dignitary he ranked above the dean, and was head of the chapter; in others he ranked below the dean. Much may be learnt as to these matters, and the distinction between a "dignity" and an "office," in Van Espen, D'Hericourt, Bordenave, Frances *De Ecclesiis Cathedralibus*, and other standard works of that class. It seems strange that Mr. Leach should have made this slip, and that he should not have been cognizant of the distinction between a dignity and an office in a secular chapter. Independently of this, however (and it is only a small portion of the whole), antiquaries will be grateful to him for the painstaking manner in which he has edited the Beverley Chapter Acts for the Surtees Society.

Perhaps it may be convenient to point out here what the distinction between an office and a dignity is.

An "office," like a "dignity," involves certain obligations and duties, but it confers no pre-eminence or prerogative on its holder either in choir or chapter, and is not unfrequently held only for a specified period, although this is not of its essence, and it may be a permanent appointment.

A "dignity" is of two kinds: the one interior and the other exterior. An interior dignity confers pre-eminence (and certain statutory prerogatives with it) both in choir and chapter. An exterior dignity, on the other hand, confers no pre-eminence or prerogatives in choir or chapter, but the holder

of an exterior dignity exercises episcopal jurisdiction in certain places where the corps of his prebend lies. In England before modern changes—and abroad, too, although not so often as in this country—an interior dignity was frequently an exterior dignity as well, either by virtue of the exterior prerogatives attached to his dignity as dean, precentor, etc., or because of those of some separate prebend held with it. Thus, to take one example from many, the precentor of York was an interior dignity by virtue of his precentorship, and an exterior dignity by virtue of the prebend of Driffield annexed to the precentorship.

Lack of familiarity with these matters has puzzled Mr. Leach not only in the Beverley book, but also in that relating to Southwell which he edited a few years ago for the Camden Society, and has led him rather far astray in some of his remarks in the Introductions to both volumes.

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The Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society has suffered severely in the recent fire at the Norfolk and Norwich Library. Mr. Leonard G. Bolingbroke, the honorary secretary, writes to us: "On the 1st of this month (August) the society lost the greater part of its stock of *Transactions* in the disastrous fire which destroyed the Norfolk and Norwich Library, whilst the society's own library and manuscripts have suffered considerably from water." Mr. Bolingbroke adds: "May I ask whether you could in the *Antiquary* draw attention to our misfortunes, and thus induce both authors and publishers to show their practical sympathy with us by presenting us with works of an archæological character?" We have much pleasure in making known this request, and we shall be glad to learn that one of the oldest and most important of the provincial societies in the country, has received that practical assurance of sympathy in its misfortune which it solicits.

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From the Wilts Record Society we have received a copy of the Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Thomas and St. Edmund's Churches at Salisbury. In sending it Mr. Straton, the secretary, writes: "The next volume, now well advanced, is one of very

great interest. It is by the Sarum Chapter clerk, Mr. Arthur Russell Malden, and will be called 'The Canonization of St. Osmund.' It will include (1) the official record compiled at Rome of the legal proceedings preliminary to canonization. This takes up nearly half the volume, and besides mere formal proceedings it contains quotations from ancient records, and full particulars of about seventy miracles, with a notarial attestation of the whole at the end. It also includes (2) documents, some original, others fifteenth-century copies, but chiefly correspondence passing between the bishop, dean, and chapter, and their agents and emissaries at Rome, concerning the business of the canonization; some are in Latin, others in English, and they often contain references to current topics, such as the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, and give many curious peeps behind the scenes of the Papal Court in the fifteenth century. (3) Accounts of money, showing how the costs of the canonization were raised and spent. (4) The text of the Bull of canonization. (5) Mr. Malden will contribute a critical introduction and an index. The Extenta or survey of an important religious house owning land in Wilts will next be published."

We are sorry to learn that the Somerset Record Society, which has issued so many excellent volumes, is not in a flourishing condition financially. This ought not to be. Somerset is a large county, and its Record Society (especially after the good work it has done) ought to be generously supported. The value of the work of local record societies is, however, of much wider range than the immediate district they cover. We hope, therefore, that the Somerset Record Society will be able to secure more recruits from other parts of the country, so that it may be able to continue its work without being cramped by a dwindling balance at the bank. Last year a volume of Somerset Pleas for the year 1199 (41 Henry III.) was issued. This year the society is busy with a volume of Feet of Fines, which come down to the middle of the reign of Edward III. The society is also searching for a lost chartulary of

Muchelney, which is known to have been in existence last century. Perhaps some reader of the *Antiquary* can help by saying where it now is.

At the recent meeting of the Devonshire Association, held during August, Mr. R. Hansford Worth presented the seventeenth report of the Barrow Committee, which contained a description by Mr. R. Burnard of the exploration of a small kistvaen on Lake Head-hill, Postbridge. The kist stood like a box, with about half its height showing above the surface of the ground. Its extreme depth was 2 feet. The cover-stone had been removed. No trace of a surrounding circle was visible, but there were slight remains of the once-existing barrow. The result of cleaning out the kist, and subjecting the interior to a close search, was very gratifying, for no less than three flint knives and three scrapers of the same material were found packed in, close against the south-south-east end stone of the kist. The scrapers were apparently quite unused, and were very fine specimens. One of the knives, by its shape, suggested the idea of a spear-head, but it might be safer to include it in the knife class. In addition to these implements, about thirty small potsherds were found, representing two vessels, one evidently being a large urn and the other a small food vase. The pottery was of the usual type, and the vessels were hand-made. The small specimen was considerably ornamented. The large urn evidently held the cremated remains, and the small example the offering of food. The interment indicated the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age.

Mr. Thomas May, of Warrington, has recently found several Roman remains of more or less interest at Wilderspool. Among the objects unearthed is that of a mason's foot-rule of bronze, which was found on September 10. Mr. May describes it as measuring $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches when folded (or doubled), or $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches when expanded. It has, he states, inch-marks, stop, and notches, and is quite perfect, except that a small piece of the stop is broken off. A piece of a tile, stamped with letters, has also been found. There is not sufficient of it to make

it easy to say what the legend was, but it is the only inscription that has as yet been met with on the site.



The Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, following the lead of other local societies, has been holding an exhibition of ancient plate existing in Cornwall. The D'Amboise chalice at St. Kea, with its paten, and the various maces and pieces of corporation plate from different Cornish towns, appear to have been the objects which attracted most attention. Colonel Tremayne, of Carclew; the Earl of St. Germans; Mr. Chichester, of Grenofen, all lent articles of domestic plate of considerable beauty and interest. Among the more unusual pieces exhibited was a silver figure of our Lord, the property of Major-General Sterling, and a Cornish "hurling ball," dated 1783, sent by Mrs. Peters, of Chyverton. On the whole, the collection was an exceptionally interesting one, although many of the objects exhibited were of foreign make.



In these notes last month we commented on the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society in a manner which has been taken to imply that it was not doing any serious and solid work. Our comments would certainly have been very much modified if we had seen the last number of the publication of the society, entitled the *Bradford Antiquary*, which contains several useful papers. We think it only fair to say this, in order to correct any false impression which our remarks may have made. We would specially mention papers on the "Roman Road from Manchester to Aldborough," by Mr. J. Norton Dickons, and one on "Baildon Moor and its Antiquities," by Mr. W. Cudworth, as well as another on "Bramhope Chapel" (a Puritan foundation and structure), all of which are fully illustrated, as being specially worthy of notice. As regards our picnic criticism, we have nothing to retract, but it is well that we should say that the Bradford Society is by no means the only one that errs in this respect.



Ramblings of an Antiquary.

BY GEORGE BAILEY.

TRINITY CHURCH AND THE GUILD CHAPEL,
STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

IV.



HERE is but little wall-painting left in the old church at Stratford-on-Avon where lie the remains of that most remarkable man and extraordinary genius, William Shakespeare, but the little that we can still see is certainly worth preserving. From an artistic point of view, it is highly suggestive for its admirable decorative character. We give here the drawings we made there last year, 1897, during the time we were engaged making the sketches for our series of etchings of Shakespearian subjects, now nearly complete. Both these fragments are painted on the south pier of the tower; they have, when complete, occupied the whole space from the spring of the arch down to the base of the pier. The most important is that which is on the broadest face of the column (Fig. 1). It represents the dedication of a church, or monastic establishment, perhaps both, as may be inferred from the outlines of a large building seen in the upper part of the picture, where the ceremony is taking place. There are the assembled clergy, who, we may suppose, are engaged in some part of the ceremony outside, in the pleasant grounds in which the establishment has been built, with its alcoves and bowery walks. Though only very fragmentary portions of the outlines of the procession survive, there is quite sufficient to fill in the scene without drawing very greatly on the imagination. The person in the front who carries the casket and holds up his other hand in the attitude of benediction is evidently bearing the relics of some saint to deposit them on the altar of the new church. The scene may represent the opening of the original church, of which these pieces no doubt formed a part, though the church in the picture does not agree in style with the present one; yet there are certain to be some remains of it embodied in it, because



FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.

we know well enough that the custom of totally destroying and obliterating all traces of old churches is only quite a modern

phase of vandalism, common to the century in which we have the honour to live.

The other piece (Fig. 2) of painting is on

the more curved portions of the pillar, which more directly carries the present tower arch of the nave. There are no figures upon it, but it conveys a charming idea of trees and remains of architecture, and we can quite

ruined arches and windows now, whatever they were originally. This painting is not recorded in the South Kensington list.

The ancient Guildhall at Stratford contains numerous fragments of wall-painting. The



FIG. 3.

imagine the pleasant shady walks among the ruins at the back. True, they may be only fragments of former paintings that have worked up again into their present picturesque form, but they certainly look very much like

most important is that here figured, No. 3. The Crucifixion has been often found; what remains of this one was discovered about 1895 behind some woodwork which was then removed. The date appears to be

early fifteenth century. It may be noted that the picture is divided into three parts, through having been painted on the plaster between the upright beams which form part of the wall. It is now carefully preserved under plate-glass. A much more perfect, small Crucifixion, which forms the back of a piscina at Lichfield Cathedral, was represented in the *Antiquary*, vol. xxxi., p. 71. Above the figures of the Virgin and St. John there are mutilated coats-of-arms. The most perfect has been the arms of England, and may be of Edward I.'s time, as it was he who first introduced the three leopards in 1329 and the fleur-de lis in 1337. The date of building the Guildhall is not known, but it is mentioned in records as far back as 1353, at which time it was said to be very ancient. It may be stated here that the place underwent considerable repairs in the reign of Henry V., about 1417. If this went so far as the rebuilding of the Hall, then the dates of the paintings must be of his time also. The arms on the other shield—those on the spectator's right—are so far a puzzle. We cannot find that they agree with the arms of any benefactor to the Guild, neither have we been able to allocate them to any family of the time. This difficulty in appropriating them may arise from the very imperfect condition in which they are found, and also from the probability that some former heraldic device had been painted upon, and has come up again, so producing confusion. Our sketch shows as nearly as we could make it out what it looks to be. The field appears to have been gules, upon which are portions of sable frets, and there are also quatrefoils of the same colour, one being placed above the shield in the position of a crest, which appears to have been surrounded by a border of frets. These charges appear black now, but may originally have been gold. In the centre there appears to have been of pretence two shields, one over the other, the lower one being red. Upon the upper one there is a fret, but it may be only what has belonged to a former painting of fretty shield; and the other arms upon which it was superposed may have been powdered with the quatrefoils, and upon the latter was also an inescutcheon. Whether this suggestion will lead to any

other and better way of removing the difficulty we cannot divine, but we hope it may lead some longer head than ours to disentangle it, and give us its true explanation. It is quite evident that the frets have formed part of one shield, and the quatrefoils of another; and it is this mixture of the two which causes the muddle.



FIG. 4.

Not the least interesting memory connected with this old "Rode Hall," as it used to be called, is that in it the players used to perform when they visited the town, and there is no reason to doubt that in that hall young William Shakespeare saw his first play, which may have led to the development of his poetic faculty by which the world's literature has been so wonderfully enriched. Leaving the Guildhall by a door that leads to a room called the "Armoury," we noticed above it a much-defaced inscription apparently of Elizabethan date, but not readable, and in the armoury over the fireplace is a large Royal Arms, which commemorates the restoration of the Stuarts in 1660; and on entering the room above this, we saw two large roses painted at one end, one red with a white centre for Lancaster, and the other white with a red

centre for York. These symbolize the union of the rival Houses by the marriage of Henry VII. with his cousin Elizabeth in 1485, thus ending the Wars of the Roses, the first battle between them having been fought at St. Albans in 1455.

Adjoining the Guildhall is the Chapel of the Guild, which once contained a fine series of paintings representing the "Legend of the Cross." They were most curious and interesting. They were found under the numerous coatings of whitewash with which the walls had been covered. In the summer of 1804 this whitewash was cleaned off, and careful coloured drawings were made and etched by Thomas Fisher, F.S.A., but, strange to say, after this had been done, they were the same year again whitewashed over. Fancy if you can the amazing stupidity of the act! Nothing can now be seen of them. But the faint traces of two female saints under canopies in the nave—Modwena and Ursula—may still be seen, but very dim and misty.

The folio volume of Mr. Fisher's beautifully executed coloured etchings remains to show what all these paintings were like when he saw them, and we owe him a good deal for his careful preservation of them in his invaluable book. A copy of this accurate and unique work may be seen in the Memorial Library at Stratford.

It is curious that this series of paintings of the "Legend of the Cross" appears to have been the only one in England. But there is a series—the only one, we believe—represented on the stained glass of an old window in Morley Church in Derbyshire. The subjects are not identical in these two series, but how much they differ will be best understood from the lists we give. The Stratford ones are as follows: (1) Visit of the Queen of Sheba to King Solomon; (2) the victory of Constantine over Maxentius; (3) the departure of St. Helena to Jerusalem to seek the Holy Cross; (4) Julius Cyriacus confesses where the Cross is hidden; (5) the Holy Cross is discovered by laying it upon a corpse, which it brought to life again; (6) Heraclius and the son of Chosroes fighting on a bridge; (7) Heraclius cutting off Chosroes's head; (8) Heraclius brings the Cross to Jerusalem with great

pomp, but the gate is closed as a protest against their pride; (9) the gate opens to them when they go humbly on foot. The subjects on the glass at Morley now follow: (1) The Holy Cross is being made; (2) Jesus Christ is nailed to the Cross; (3) the Holy Cross buried in the earth; (4) the Holy Cross shown to St. Helena in a vision; (5) the Holy Cross discovered; (6) the Holy Cross laid upon a corpse; (7) Heraclius cutting off Chosroes's head; (8) the son of Chosroes baptized by Heraclius; (9) the Holy Cross taken to Jerusalem; (10) the Holy Cross set up. There were originally twelve of this series, but two are lost.

It will be seen on comparing these lists that the subjects differ somewhat in both, and it would also be seen, if the work of the two artists were compared, that the style of each differs also, though they must both have been executed very nearly at the same period. The *History of Morley Church, Derbyshire*, by Rev. S. Fox, gives a coloured plate of this window by the author of these Ramblings, but neither this nor Mr. Fisher's book are very accessible now, having become scarce. Mr. Fisher's book gives illustrations of all the paintings that were formerly to be seen in the Guild Chapel, of which there were twenty. Some of them were very curious. Those who are interested in the Holy Cross legend may refer to a small quarto by Mr. Ashton, published at the office of the *Antiquary*, in which are given drawings taken from Fisher's book, also *History of the Holy Cross*, by J. Veldener, 1483. This is a block book, and begins the story in the time of Adam. There is a translation of this book, with facsimiles of the blocks, by J. Ph. Berjeau; Stewart, London, 1863, and in the British Museum there are two MSS. of the thirteenth century written on vellum. We are not aware that, on walls or glass, this subject exists now in any church in England except in St. Matthew's, Morley, Derbyshire, where it may be seen in one of the windows of the north aisle. It was purchased by Francis Pole at the dissolution of Dale Abbey, 1539, and, together with some other curious and interesting glass, placed where it now is. It appears to be of fifteenth-century date, most likely of Henry VI.'s time, which is about the date of the Stratford series.

We have now given examples of nearly every kind of subject found on the walls of our old churches. Many others might have been given, but we think enough has been written here to show how deeply interesting is the subject. Our illustrations have given a fairly general idea of the art of wall-painting as it has been found in England from the thirteenth century down to the sixteenth. We know nothing of the men who did these pictures, but their work shows that they were men of no inconsiderable ability.

(Concluded.)



Occurrences at Saintes—1781 to 1791.

FROM THE DIARY OF THE ABBÉ LEGRIX.

TRANSLATED (WITH NOTES) BY T. M. FALLOW,
M.A., F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 275.)

March 4, 1789.—In conformity with the letter of the King, dated January 24 preceding, and of the Regulation annexed to it for summoning the States General of the Kingdom at Versailles on April 27 of the same year, the Chapter met extraordinarily after Compline, and nominated (in accordance with Article 10 of the Regulation) three Canons, who were Messieurs Delaage the Dean, d'Aiguières, and Dudon, to assist in its name, and to represent it at the general meeting appointed by M. le Berthon, Lieutenant-General of the Stewartry,* at the Great Hall of the Palace for the 16th of the same month, in order to draw up papers† of requests, grievances, remonstrances, and for the nomination and election of Deputies to the States General.

At the preceding Chapter-meeting on March 3, it was decided that the Canons semi-prebendaries, not being Canons capitulant, should not be summoned to the Chapter to concur in the deputation of the three members aforesaid, and that all four of them being provided with sinecure benefices, they were (by the terms of the said Regulation)

* Sénéchaussée.

† Cahiers.

entitled to take part individually at the general meeting on the 16th. The Priest-vicars of the choir deputed M. Girard, priest, to represent them, and to take part in their name at the aforesaid meeting.

Independently of the three Deputies before-mentioned nominated by the Chapter, several other of the Canons also took part in the general meeting on the 16th by virtue of their dignities, chaplaincies, priories, or other benefices of which they were incumbents.

March 9, 1789.—The Marquis de Nieül, Grand Seneschal of Saintonge, who arrived at this town in the preceding week, was admitted and installed in that position at the seat of the Stewartry.‡ On the 12th of the same month he went to St. Jean d'Angély in order to be admitted there, and installed in the same position in that Stewartry. He returned on the day following to Saintes.

March 11, 1789.—M. Deluchet, Canon, Archdeacon of Saintonge, Vicar-General and Abbot-Commendatory of the Abbey of Madion in this diocese, was nominated by the Chapter to represent it at the general meeting of the Stewartry of St. Jean d'Angély appointed for March 16 in that town, in consequence of an assignment made to the Chapter for the property it possessed in that district. It was recommended to the said Sieur Deluchet by the Chapter that if the order of clergy obstinately refused to recognise him as president of the clergy, he should make his protest, and withdraw from the meeting. As this was refused, he withdrew according to his instructions.

March 16, 1789.—The general meeting of the three orders of the Stewartry of Saintonge was opened, having been summoned by the ordinance of the Lieutenant-General of the said Stewartry, dated February 16 preceding, in conformity with the letter of the King, dated January 24 of the same year, and of the Regulation annexed to it for summoning the States General of the Kingdom on April 27 of the same year at Versailles.

On the before-mentioned day the three orders met, at eight o'clock in the morning, in the church of the Rev. Frères Jacobins. The clergy were seated on the right hand in the choir, the nobility on the left hand, and the Tiers Etat in the nave.

‡ Sénéchaussée.

Mgr. the Bishop intoned the hymn *Veni Creator*, and then celebrated Mass of the Holy Ghost. The Mass ended, the three orders met in the Great Hall of the Palace; the clergy occupied the right side, the nobility the left, and the Tiers Etat the lower part of the Hall opposite the Grand Seneschal, who was seated at the upper end of the Hall. The Marquis de Nieül, Grand Seneschal, opened the meeting with a speech bearing on the circumstances. The discourse ended, the roll was called of all the members who were to compose the meeting, whether in person, or by proctors appointed as their attorneys. The roll-call ended, the Grand Seneschal informed the meeting that, in order to comply with the King's letter, each of the members present should take the required oath to proceed faithfully with drawing up of the papers of requests, etc., and with the election of Deputies of each order to the States General. Then each and all of the members rising up took the required oath—namely, the clergy with the hand *ad pectus*, and the two other orders with the hand raised. The oath having been taken, the Grand Seneschal indicated the places where each order was to assemble for its meetings, so that it might proceed with drawing up its papers, and the election of Deputies—viz., the clergy in the Synod Hall of the Évêché, the nobility in the Hall of Exercises at the College, and the Tiers Etat in the Great Hall of the Palace, after which the meeting separated.

The same day, at four o'clock in the evening, the order of clergy held its first meeting at the place appointed. Mgr. the Bishop opened it with a short speech, reminding each of the members of the object of the meeting, and exhorting all to guard against party spirit, and to have nothing else in view than the general good of the State, the Province, and Religion. Seventeen commissaries were thereupon nominated to draft the papers of grievances, etc. It was also decided that the several private papers of grievances which individual members might make or advance should not be read out, as they would be too numerous, and would unduly prolong the meetings, but that they should all be placed in the hands of the seventeen commissaries before mentioned, so that they

might be arranged and formed into a single general paper, which might then be submitted to the meeting, when everybody would be able to make comments on it. This having been decided, commissaries were nominated to proceed with the verification of the proxies. This occupied the remainder of the meeting, and the two meetings of the day following—Tuesday, the 17th.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the 18th and 19th, the seventeen commissaries retired to a private room to work at the reduction of the separate papers into a single one. There was only one meeting during the day, at which what they had so far drafted was read. Upon the observations of several members of the meeting, certain changes and modifications were made, after which the gentlemen were requested to continue their work, and to report upon it when they had finished. On Friday and Saturday, the 20th and 21st, the commissaries continued the work they had begun. At the meeting on Friday evening M. Dufresne, Canon, one of the editorial commissaries, read to the meeting a number of articles mentioned in the separate private papers, which the commissaries did not think it desirable to enter in the general paper. After the remarks which he made, and the reasons which he adduced, the meeting decided that mention should not be made of these articles in the general paper. At the meeting on Saturday evening the revised paper was read, and, after remarks which were made by several members of the meeting, certain changes and modifications were introduced, and after this the paper was closed, and was definitely adopted, with the approval and consent of the meeting. At the same meeting four commissaries were appointed to deal with the subject of the powers and instructions which were to be given to the Deputies to the States General. The intervals during these two days were spent in dealing with the general and private affairs of the diocese and province.

Monday, 23rd.—At the morning meeting the four commissaries appointed to deal with the powers to be given to the Deputies presented their report to the meeting. With a few slight modifications it was approved and adopted, and was at once taken by a deputa-

tion of four members to the orders of the nobility and the Tiers Etat in order to be communicated to them.

The two orders having read it returned it by a deputation, and thanked the meeting. At the same meeting it was decided that, on the evening which preceded the election of scrutators, each of the members should place in the urn as many tickets as he had votes, either for himself, or for the proxies of which he was the bearer, and that he should inscribe as many different names as there were tickets to place in the urn. At the evening meeting the election of the scrutators was proceeded with. The three oldest, according to age, and the secretary, being placed at the desk, the roll of all the electors was called; each responding *Adsum* proceeded to cast into the urn one, two, or three tickets, according as he possessed more or fewer votes. All the tickets having been placed in the urn, the three oldest members before mentioned checked the number, which they found to agree with the number of voters, and, after having counted the votes, they declared that Mgr. the Bishop, M. d'Aiguillon, Canon, and M. Laroche, *curé* of Cherac, had received most votes, and they were immediately declared scrutators. It was then and there decided that on the next day the election of two Deputies to the States General should be proceeded with.

Tuesday, 24th.—In accordance with the decision arrived at the evening before, the election of the Deputies was proceeded with. Each of the electors, on being summoned by name, responded *Adsum*, and proceeded to cast openly in the urn (which was placed on the desk in front of the secretary and three scrutators named the evening before) as many tickets as he possessed votes. All the tickets having been deposited in the urn, the three scrutators proceeded to collect and count them. On their being found to correspond with the number of electors, they opened the tickets, counted the votes, and declared before the whole meeting that M. Beauregard,*

* Bernard Labrousse de Beauregard, born in 1735, professor of philosophy in the Abbey of Chancelade, and the incumbent of the living of the value of 4,000 *livres* in the diocese of Saintes, was a clergyman of considerable local influence. He took much pains to get himself elected, but beyond

of the order of Chancelade,† and *prior-curé* of Champagnoles in this diocese, had obtained an absolute majority of votes. He was at once declared Deputy to the States General. For this first election it was found unnecessary to take more than a single ballot. This first election accomplished, the election of the second Deputy was deferred to the evening meeting.

At the evening meeting on the same day, agreeably with the decision arrived at in the morning, the election of a second Deputy was proceeded with in the same manner as that adopted at the election in the morning. Mgr. the Bishop of Saintes having received nearly three-fourths of the votes was declared second Deputy. This caused great excitement and satisfaction with most of the meeting.

The election of the Deputies having been accomplished, the meeting despatched a deputation of four members to inform and give notice of it to the nobility, who an instant afterwards despatched a deputation of four members to thank the clergy, and to congratulate the Deputies on their election. A meeting was forthwith appointed for the evening of the next day for reading over and signing the minutes.

The next day, on the evening of the 25th, all the clergy having repaired to the Hall of the Évêché, Mgr. the Bishop stated that the secretary, not having been able to complete the transcribing of the acts and deliberations, asked that the meeting would assemble again next morning in the same Hall in order to hear the minutes read. The meeting agreed to this.

A moment later there arrived a deputation of four members of the nobility to communicate to the clergy their paper or instruction to be handed to their Deputies to the States General. This having been left on the desk, they retired, after which M. de la Magdeleine, Canon, read it to the meeting. The reading finished, there was a deputation of four members of the meeting to the nobility, who took back the paper and

voting with the *côté droit* at the States General, he did not take any prominent part. He held the living of Champagnoles from 1778, and in 1792 emigrated to Spain.

† Chanceladais.

thanked them. The meeting then at once broke up.

The 26th, in the morning, the order of nobility assembled in the *salle ordinaire*; in smaller number, however, many of the gentlemen having left for home. M. Châteauneuf, *curé* of Barbezieux in this diocese, secretary, read all the acts and deliberations which the order of clergy had taken in their meetings. The reading finished, the minutes were placed on the desk to be signed by all the members present, which being finished and settled, the meeting separated. At this same meeting Messieurs Delord, and De la Magdeleine, Canon, M. Bonnerot, *curé* of St. Maur, and Gillebot, *curé* of Ste. Colombe, were nominated commissaries of the correspondence by which the Deputies were charged to give information as to what might occur that was of most interest at the States General, and principally in relation to the clergy, so that they might at once give information, and communicate thereon with the clergy of the Stewartry of Saintonge.

The Sunday preceding, the 22nd of the present month, the order of the Tiers Etat finished its meetings. Messieurs Lemercier, Lieutenant-Criminal at the Magistracy, Garesché, merchant, of Marennes, Augier, merchant, of Charente, and Ratier, were appointed Deputies to the States General.

On the evening of Thursday, the 26th, the order of the nobility finished its meetings. Their Deputies to the States General were the Comte de la Tour du Pin, Commander-in-Chief of the provinces of Aunis and Saintonge, and M. de Richier.

P.S.—The order of the clergy allowed its Deputies 18 francs a day. Fifteen days to go, the same to return; also with 18 francs a day.

The order of the nobility allowed its Deputies 24 francs a day.

The Tiers Etat allowed 12 francs a day. Twelve days to go, twelve to return; also with 12 francs a day.

Friday, 27th.—At ten o'clock in the morning a general meeting of the three orders was held in the Great Hall of the Palace, at which the Deputies of each order took the oath at the hands of the Grand Seneschal relatively to the commission of which they were charged by their respective orders.

May 22, 23, 24, 1789.—In consequence of a mandate of Mgr. the Bishop, dated Versailles the 9th of the same month, which appointed public prayers throughout his diocese in connection with the States General of the Kingdom opened at Versailles on the 4th of the same month, there was held in the Cathedral church the prayers of the *Quarante heures*. On the 21st the Chapter decided that during these three days the Chapter Mass should be sung immediately after Prime, and that the Solemn Mass appointed by the mandate should be sung at ten o'clock. M. Deluchet, Archdeacon of Saintonge and Canon, was appointed by the society to sing the High Mass. On these three days two Canons acted as deacon and subdeacon of honour, and two priests of the under choir acted as deacon and subdeacon of office. There was music, and the chanter carried his *bâton*. The prayers of the *Quarante heures* being finished at the Cathedral, they were continued the three following days in the parishes of the town and suburbs; then in all the communities, and so, one after another, in all the rest of the parishes and churches of this diocese.

Saturday, July 25, 1789.—The Chapter met after compline, when the clerk stated that the next day, Sunday, there was to be held a general meeting at the Hôtel de Ville, to which all the inhabitants of the town of Saintes were invited by placard to be present, that the object of this meeting was to draw up an address to the National Assembly, and to write a letter to it of congratulation, and gratitude for its zeal and firmness in maintaining the interests and laws of the nation. The Chapter having deliberated as to this, appointed Messieurs Deluchet, Archdeacon, de la Magdeleine, Dufresne, and Maréchal to represent it at the said meeting, and to consult as to the subjects which might be brought forward at it.

At this meeting (at the Hôtel de Ville) at which M. Guenon, advocate and mayor's lieutenant, presided, M. Bernard, advocate and sheriff, proposed a resolution to the effect that the Sieur Gaudriau, the mayor, was deposed from office, and that the election of a new mayor should be proceeded with at once. The meeting agreed and consented to this almost unanimously, and then

proceeded to the said election by ballot. M. Garnier, junior, King's advocate at the court of justice of this town, having received most votes was elected, and recognised as mayor *ad tempus*.

Nota.—That after the resolution proposed by M. Bernard, and before the election of a new mayor was proceeded with, one of the members of the assembly read a letter from the Sieur Gaudriau in which he resigned the place of mayor in perpetuity, to which he had been appointed, and which he had held for thirty-three years.

The election held and proclaimed, M. de la Magdeleine, Canon, Vicar-General and Official of the diocese, represented to the assembly that the town and whole district of the Stewartry witnessed with much pain the divisions which had existed for many years among the advocates of this town, and urged that there could not be a more favourable opportunity of exhorting and inviting those gentlemen to put an end to it, in forgetting on the one part and the other, the injuries, real or pretended, with which the one section thought it had to reproach the other. The meeting, after having applauded the zeal and patriotism of M. l'Abbé de la Magdeleine, requested these gentlemen to give to the town and to the whole province the consoling and edifying spectacle of a prompt and perfect reconciliation. Then all these gentlemen, yielding with loyalty and readiness to the wish of the meeting, were reconciled, and embraced each other with the protestation that they would forget all that was passed.

At this meeting the address was drawn up which was to be sent to the National Assembly.

Sunday morning, July 26.—In consequence of the public news, and of various letters from Paris which announced that the King had gone to the Hôtel de Ville of Paris in order to quiet by his presence the troubles of the capital, and to prevent those which might arise in other towns of the kingdom, M. Bailli, lately appointed Provost of the Merchants, had presented him with a cockade, which he had been pleased to accept and place in his hat, a portion of the youth of this city and suburbs, to the number of about four hundred, went to the houses of

Mr. Dean of the Cathedral, the President of the Nobility, the Lieutenant-Colonel of the King's regiment, the Lieutenant-General of the Court of Justice and of the police, and the King's Proctor, to present them with the national cockade inviting them to wear it, to which they all consented, as well for themselves as in the name of the companies of which they were the heads, and from that day all the inhabitants, without distinction of order, estate, or condition, wore the said cockade of three colours, blue, white and red, as a sign of the peace and union of all the orders of the kingdom.

Wednesday, July 29.—At eleven o'clock in the morning the *Milice Bourgeoise* assembled at the place called La Galliarde for the reception of M. Garnier in the post of mayor and colonel of the *Milice Bourgeoise*. The reception took place with every sign of rejoicing; and indications of satisfaction were exhibited at having M. Garnier for mayor.

Between the 26th and the 31st of July, 1789, there was formed in this town a volunteer corps of infantry, under the name of the *Regiment National*, composed of about five or six hundred young men from the town and suburbs. They named as Lieutenant-General the Marquis d'Aiguères, president of the nobility, knight of the royal and military Order of St. Louis, and Lieutenant-General of the Marshals of France; the Comtes de Brie, de Montalembert, de Baume for his *aides-de-camp*, M. Bernard des Jeusines as colonel, and other chief inhabitants of the town for lieutenant-colonel, major, captains, lieutenants, etc.

August 1, 1789.—In accordance with the declaration of the King of June 27 preceding, and of the summons made by the Lieutenant-General of this Stewartry, the order of nobility of Saintonge met, to the number of about sixty persons, in order to give to their representatives at the States General powers or directions more general and more extended than the preceding ones, so that they might more readily and more efficaciously co-operate for the general good of the kingdom, as was expected from the zeal and patriotism of each and all of the members who formed the National Assembly.

August 2, 1789.—After the Chapter mass,

the blessing of the colours of the *Regiment National* took place in the Cathedral Church; there were invited and were present the officers of the King's Regiment, the cavalry, and other *corps de ville*. M. Delaage, dean of the chapter, performed the ceremony, after having celebrated mass and delivered an oration suitable to the ceremony. M. Bernard des Jeusines, colonel of the regiment, approached the Marquis d'Aiguères, and the Lieutenant-Colonel of the King's regiment of cavalry, to request them to present the colours to the celebrant who was to bless them, and this they consented to do. The ceremony performed, all the different corps dispersed.

The same day, at five o'clock in the evening, there assembled at the place called La Gaillarde, to light a bonfire, the *Milice Bourgeoise*, at the head of which was M. Garnier, mayor, and the other officers of the *corps de ville*, as well as the new *Regiment National*, having at its head M. Bernard, colonel. A moment afterwards there arrived the Lieutenant-General, the Marquis d'Aiguères, accompanied by his four *aides-de-camp*, and the order of nobility. At his arrival the *Regiment National* fired a salute. He then held a review. A little afterwards M. Garnier, mayor, accompanied by the municipal officers, and preceded by a *valet de ville* holding a lighted torch, went to the place where the bonfire was prepared, and immediately approached the Marquis d'Aiguères to present him with the torch, and to request him to set fire to the bonfire. The Marquis d'Aiguères having signified his appreciation of the civility of the mayor, responded, and accepted his invitation, and at the moment when he set fire to it the *Milice Bourgeoise*, the *Regiment National*, and all the people present shouted with repeated acclamations, *Vive le Roi!*

August 20, 1789.—There was held at the Hôtel de Ville a general meeting of the three orders summoned by the officers of the municipality (in consideration of their decision of the 16th of the same month). M. Garnier, mayor, opened the meeting with a speech, in which he displayed in the most energetic and truest fashion the sentiments of union and concord which animated the three orders. He then drew a picture of

the National Fête in the province, and indicated the pressing need there was to put a stop to the disorders occasioned by the cupidity of the monopolists who seemed to have united in all parts of the province to destroy the produce of their own lands, which was the important and serious reason which had called for the present meeting, and indicated that it was important to adopt the surest measures to put a stop to these disorders and prevent any others for the future.

Upon the suggestion of two worthy and patriotic members of the meeting to the effect that it was important at once to appoint, like other towns, a committee able to act every time that the safety and interest of the public required it, such motion was adopted unanimously, and it was decided on the spot that the committee should consist of twenty-four members, of whom the twelve first should be those who at the time formed the municipality. Secondly, that the twelve other members should be chosen by ballot, viz.: three from the clergy, three from the nobility, and six in the communes. The ballot of the clergy having taken place, Messieurs Guillebot, *curé* of St. Colombe, de la Magdeleine, Canon and Vicar-General, and Claude, Superior of the Seminary, were elected, having obtained most votes. Among the nobility Messieurs du Turpin, d'Aiguillères and Deluchet were also chosen by a majority of votes. In the communes Messieurs Faure, receiver of taxes; Dangibaud, councillor at the Court of Justice; Gout, merchant; Canole, and Dhières Monplaisir, commissary of the marine, received a majority of votes. A general cheering justified the wisdom of this choice.

August 21.—The day following it was decided that the members of the committee, that is to say, the six last, should be elective every six months, unless they were to be continued if such were the vote of the commune; that the decisions and decrees of the committee concerning peace and public tranquillity, the regulations and precautions to be taken against monopolists and withholders of grain, and in general everything which emanated from the committee relative to the benefit of the public matters, should be received with submission and respect and

be carried out, but in no way to the prejudice of those matters which should and ought to be of the cognizance of the province and municipality.

After its establishment the permanent committee issued several decrees full of wisdom and prudence as to the provisioning of the province, and the precautions to be taken against the cupidity of the monopolists and withholders of grain; secondly, as to the rate of rights of the millers and sellers of flour, with injunction to them to have weights and measures stamped, in order to be assured of their integrity in the reception of the dues for grinding; thirdly, as to the *Milice Bourgeoise* and the *Regiment National*, the watch, patrols, and licences to carry arms; fourthly, as to various regulations of police and things connected therewith.

September 20, 1789.—In conformity with a letter from the King, and a mandate of Mgr. the Bishop, dated the ninth, there was a general procession after the cathedral vespers of all the clergy of the town and suburbs, both secular and regular, to the church of St. Eutrope, and on the return of the procession, Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at the cathedral, in order to obtain God's mercy in the cessation of the troubles agitating France. In response to the invitation given, the gentlemen of the Hôtel de Ville, of the Court of Justice, and of the Consular Jurisdiction, assisted in a body, as did also the officers and soldiers of the *Milice Bourgeois* and *Regiment National*, and the gentlemen of the *Gendarmerie*.

On the 21st, the day following, there was also, with the same end in view, Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, with the prayers appointed by the said mandate in the parishes of the town and suburbs, and the day after in all the churches of the communities of men and women.

At the end of the month of August, or at the beginning of this month of September, there was also formed in this town a company of *Gendarmes*, about sixty men, who chose as their colonel M. Garataine, knight of the royal and military order of St. Louis and formerly captain of the *gardes du corps*; and as major, M. Héard, junior, advocate. This troop has ever since been distinguished

for its good discipline, its activity, and its patriotic devotion whenever it has been needed for the security of the citizens or the public tranquillity.

October 9, 1789.—According to the request made by the officers of the municipality to the Vicars-General there was a procession after vespers on this and the two following days, during which the litanies of the Blessed Virgin were sung in order to implore of God a cessation of the rain, the continuation of which hindered the sowing of the land.

October 18.—There was held in the Great Hall of the Palace of this town a general meeting of the principal inhabitants, and heads of houses, summoned by the military and patriotic committee (formed a few days since of the principal officers of the *Milice Bourgeoise* and the *Regiment National*), at which meeting it was proposed and decided that there should be added to the permanent committee (established on the 20th of August last at a general meeting of the commune summoned by the municipal officers) three chief officers for the *Milice Bourgeoise*, the same for the *Regiment National*, and an equal number of the *Gendarmerie* of Saintonge, and an inhabitant of each of the parishes of the town, and of the suburbs, which sixteen commissaires were appointed and requested to join with the twenty-four members previously appointed, and in conjunction with them to appoint, regulate, and decide whatever would most assist the public tranquillity, the security of the citizens, the police, and the provisioning with grain the town and immediate district.

1790.

February 7, 1790.—Were begun in this town meetings for the election of a mayor, eleven officers of the municipality, and twenty-four notables, in conformity with various decrees made by the National Assembly on the matter. The meetings were divided into three sections or districts, viz.: one assigned to the Evêché, the second to the Palace, and the third in the Great Hall of the College. The president of the first was M. Fonrémis, senior, councillor at the Court of Justice, that of the second M. Lamarque, and that of the third M. Dugué, a tradesman. The three scrutators

of the meeting at the Evêché were M. de St. Leger, canon and N.N. ; those at the Palace, Messieurs Doucin, surgeon, Gregoireau, doctor, and Veuille, councillor at the Court of Justice. Those at the Palace were Messieurs N.N. The scrutators appointed, the election of a mayor was proceeded with. In the sections at the College and at the Evêché M. Garnier, King's advocate, obtained a majority of votes ; in the section at the Palace* . . . caused a delay, and the election was deferred to the following day, the eighth of the present [month] ; and before proceeding there, several members of that section demanded and insisted that all who held any rank in the *Milice Bourgeoise*, or the *Régiment National*, or the *Gendarmerie*, should decide between such rank or that of municipal officer, in case they should be elected. This motion gave rise to the most animated discussion, and delayed the elections till the afternoon. In the evening the two other sections subscribed and accepted the resolution, after which the election of mayor was proceeded with. On the examination of the ballot of the three sections M. Garnier, King's advocate at the Court of Justice of this town, having obtained a large majority, was elected and proclaimed mayor. M. Garnier, not desiring to accept the office, tendered his resignation, which was inscribed in the register. But on the insistence of a number of members of the three sections this resignation was not acted upon. A fresh ballot was taken, and the absolute majority was cast for M. Garnier, who accepted.

Thursday, the eleventh of the same month, the election was held of eleven municipal officers and the twenty-four notables. The first were MM. Bouc, merchant ; the Chevalier Deluchet, who took the place of M. Pinier, officer in the *Milice Bourgeoise*, who declined ; Chainier-Duchesne, advocate ; Fonrémis, senior, councillor ; Gout, merchant ; Godet, merchant ; Dugué ; Briault, advocate ; and Suire, who took the place of M. Turpin, who declined. The deputy clerk was M. Duchéne-Martmand, and M. Chétit, notary, substitute. The twenty-four notables are MM. Néron, slater ; de la Magdeleine, canon ; Guillebot, *curé* of St. Colombe ; Moreau ; Charrier, senior, merchant ; Biron-

neau, notary ; Rivière, doctor ; Canolle ; Petit, notary ; Prieur ; Dangibaud, councillor at the Court of Justice ; Grégoireau, doctor ; Lamouroux, senior ; Boinard, surgeon ; Gautier, carpenter ; Belou, notary ; Vistet, merchant ; Dhières, commissary of the classes of the marine ; Geoffroi, stove-maker, etc.



Church Notes.

BY THE LATE SIR STEPHEN GLYNNE, BART.

(Continued from p. 279.)

IV. LINCOLNSHIRE.—III. GRIMSBY, CLEA, LOUTH, AND GRAISTHORPE.

“ **B**Y a circuitous road passing through sundry villages, with churches built of a dark unpleasing sort of stone, we got to the village of Limber.

“The Church is built of the gloomy stone before alluded to, and has externally no prepossessing appearance. Internally, however, it is exceedingly neat and well pewed, as seems to be the case with most of the country churches in this district. The Church has at the west end a square tower, with belfry window of early Decorated. The Church consists of a nave, side aisles, and chancel. The chancel is pure Early English, and has a plain string course running completely round it below the windows. The windows are plain and lancet, that at the East end very early Decorated. Over the Altar table is a square recess in the wall, in which probably the communion plate, etc., might have been kept. The nave is divided from the aisles by pointed arches springing from octagon pillars. The windows are mostly square, and have some Decorated tracery. That at the Eastern extremity of the South aisle is of very elegant Decorated work. There is a small staircase in the wall in the eastern part of the nave, which seems evidently to have anciently communicated with the rood loft. At the Eastern extremity of each aisle is a piscina with a trefoiled arch. In the north aisle, on a slab, is the upper part of a figure sculptured. The Font is very elegant, and Early English. It

* There is an omission here in the manuscript.

is an octagon, worked with dog-tooth moulding, supported on a cylindrical pillar surrounded by elegant shafts, which seem to be placed topsy-turvy, as they have their fine foliated capitals downwards. A portion of the rood loft remains of good carved wood-work. The South door is deeply moulded, but unornamented.

"On the left of Limber is Brocklesby Park, which is very extensive and well wooded, and diversified by uneven ground. In the part of the park near to the village, and approached by a shrubbery, is the Mausoleum erected by the late Lord Yarborough to the memory of his wife. It is an extremely elegant Grecian rotunda, ornamented externally by Doric pillars, and having a skylight at the top which is filled with painted glass, and has a graceful effect when viewed from within. The interior is adorned by elegant Corinthian pillars of a beautiful lilac-coloured marble, and has fine white marble monuments to several of the Pelham and Anderson families. In the centre is a beautiful statue of Mrs. Pelham by Nollekins. Beneath is the cemetery of the family.

"The road from thence to Grimsby is occasionally cheered by trees; but the latter part of it extremely dreary, being across open fields without hedge or tree. The villages of Keelby, Aylesby, and Laceby, have churches built of the before-mentioned stone. That of Laceby has a good tower adorned with pinnacles. On approaching Grimsby the sea becomes visible, but is by no means a grand object, owing to the shore being flat, and there being no cliffs to add dignity to the prospect.

"The Town of Grimsby is very unpleasant, consisting entirely of dirty narrow streets. The Church is a large structure, but has suffered considerably, both from the ravages of time and the depredations of modern architects. Its exterior is rendered unpleasing and out of proportion, from the greater part of the Choir having fallen down, and thereby making the Eastern wing of the cross considerably less than the other three. At the East end, and throughout both aisles of the church, are placed the most horrible Venetian windows, which greatly vilify the appearance of the Church. It is, however, still a fine and spacious structure, and deserves attention

from the good Early English work which it contains. It is cruciform, and from the centre rises a large but somewhat heavy tower of singular Early English work. In its belfry story it has two large pointed arches, in which are inserted Perpendicular belfry windows. The battlement is elegantly panelled with canopies, but the buttresses are heavy and unpleasing. The nave of the Church is now pewed. It is a fine space, divided from the aisles by pointed arches springing from clustered columns. Above the arches is an elegant clerestory, consisting of a range of Early English arches, supported on slender shafts with plain capitals. Every second, or sometimes every third, arch is higher than the rest, and contains a small lancet window. The West window has been fine and large, but what tracery it might have contained can now be no longer distinguished, as it has been shamefully stopped up and debased. The pews and galleries are tolerably neat, and in the west gallery is a small organ. The Font somewhat resembles that at Limber. It is an octagon, supported on a round pillar surrounded by slender shafts. The Transept has a Clerestory of arches slightly pointed, some having shafts with Norman capitals. The windows at the ends of the Transept are lancet Early English, supported on shafts. At the South end of the Transept is the recumbent effigy of a knight in chain armour, with a lion at his feet, but no inscription. The figure is very perfect. Between the Transept and Choir is the remnant of a good Perpendicular rood loft. The Tower rests on lofty, pointed arches. Both the Transept and Choir have a gloomy and dirty appearance, and are kept in a state of unneatness and dirt which is not very creditable. The Choir has a Clerestory of pointed arches springing from clustered shafts. In one part the shafts are continued down the wall of the Church some way. The Aisles of the Choir are now divided off from the Choir, and appropriated to other purposes. The extremities of the Transepts are flanked by heavy octagon turrets, terminating in heavy and ill-formed pyramids, which do not add to the beauty of the Church. The Aisles have the common cornice of heads. In the South Transept is an elegant, Early English doorway deeply moulded, having the dog-

toothed ornament, and the plain rounded capitals of shafts. On the south side of the nave is a porch, having a good Early English exterior doorway, and having a cornice of leaves very elegant. The west doorway is Norman, deeply moulded, but very plain.

" DIMENSIONS OF THE CHURCH.

Length of the Nave -	-	87 by 57½ in width.
" " Space under		
the Tower	22	
" " Choir	-	31

Total - - - 140 feet.

Length of Transept from N. to S. 87 feet.

"St James's, Great Grimsby, 1859. An excellent restoration has been effected: the nave has been cleared from the old pews and side galleries, and fitted with neat, uniform open benches; the miserable partitions have been removed, and the whole of the Transepts and Chancel thrown open to the nave. The Transepts are cleared and fitted up with seats, the noble Tower arches opened, and the Tower thoroughly secured and laid open to the interior to some height, lanthorn fashion, with a gallery for ringing the bells above the great arches. The chancel is fitted with stalls and a decent altar. There is still a West gallery, in which is a good organ, and the old roofs of the nave and chancel are still unrenewed. The Venetian windows of the aisles still remain, and at the East end of the Chancel; likewise, the unsightly large West window formed out of ancient materials in a debased style.

"Nothing can excel the grandeur of the interior of the Transept, the roof of which has been raised to a high pitch.

*["Great Grimsby Church. Cruciform, with large Transepts and Central Tower. Aisles to both Nave and Chancel, and a South porch. There remain the original Early English corbel tables under the parapets, and the ends, both of nave and transepts, have large flanking pyramidal turrets. The West doorway is Norman, of four orders, with shafts. The South porch has a very rich Early English doorway entrance, with rich mouldings and shafts. One course of

* The portion included within square brackets has been written in a later hand to that of the original and on the back of the previous pages. It is undated.

moulding toothed; the inner doorway is debased, like the windows.

"The nave has on each side a fine Early English arcade of six pointed arches, having deep mouldings, some cylindrical; the piers peculiar, clustered, of four large and four small shafts; the capitals octagonal and without ornament. The Clerestory original Early English and very good, and continued along both Transept and Chancel. In the Nave it presented internally an arcade, with shafts every third arch loftier, and pierced for a lancet window. In the Transept and Chancel the arcade is of equal arches, pierced at intervals; in the Chancel they are obtuse and almost semicircular, marking an earlier period.

"The large Tower arches are very lofty; the piers altered (perhaps strengthened) in Perpendicular period, and ornamented with panelling without shafts. The Tower, however, is Early English, but Perpendicular belfry windows are inserted within the large and striking earlier arches, two on each face, which are so remarkable a feature in the Tower. The arches from the aisles of the Nave to the Transepts are narrow, springing discontinuously from the wall. There are two arches East of the North Transept, and only one East of the South. The Chancel has now but one bay. Fine lancet, and in the windows in each Transept. There is an inscription on the North-East pier of the Tower: *Orate p̄ aīa Joh̄is Mason qī has columnas fecit. 1354.**]

"We next proceeded to Clea, a village two miles distant, for the purpose of viewing its curious church. This Church consists of a nave with side-aisles, a transept, and chancel. At the west end is a Tower, the lower part of which has a semicircular doorway of workmanship extremely rude, and somewhat resembling that at Barton. The upper story has a Norman window divided by a shaft, and above this is a Perpendicular battlement and pinnacles crocketed. The Church presents a very fine specimen of Norman architecture. The Nave is divided from either aisle by Norman semicircular arches; on the

* According to Murray's *Handbook of Lincolnshire* (1890), p. 150, the name should be John Ingson, and the date 1365.

South side they spring from massive circular pillars, and are four in number, and at the eastern and western extremities terminate in clustered shafts. On the north side the Arches are three in number, and are supported on plain piers with shafts at the extremities. The arches are mostly richly adorned with the zigzag and billet mouldings. The Transept is Early English, and is divided from the Nave by lofty pointed arches springing from clustered columns; it also opens to the aisles by arches of a similar description. In the Chancel, south of the Altar, are two beautiful Early English niches, ornamented with dog-tooth moulding, and springing from a central shaft with a rounded capital. The Font is Norman and circular, having a twisted moulding round the top. There is the following interesting inscription in Roman letter, with some Lombard characters, against a pillar in the nave :

H. ecclia dedicata est in honore Sce
Tñitatis ac bē Marie Hugone Lincolnēsi
epō anno ab incarnatione Dñi MC^o
DC^o XC^o II tempore Ricardi Regis.*

The windows of the Church are mostly with square heads, and contain tracery of simple Decorated or Perpendicular work. The Chancel is, however, Early English, and has lancet windows.

"This Church is a very fine specimen of Norman work, and has also good Early English, and is rendered more interesting from the inscription above-mentioned giving the date of its consecration, which is, however, a late period for Norman work of such

* On the opposite page Sir Stephen Glynne has reproduced the inscription, but in an imperfect form and not quite accurately, although it differs from the form given in the diary itself. For an exact representation of this inscription see *Rickman's Gothic Architecture*, edited by J. H. Parker, seventh edition (1881), p. 158, where the following remark is made as to it :

"This inscription is inserted in one of the western pillars of the nave, which is Early Norman, and this was long ago considered as evidence of the late continuance of the Norman style. But the small square stone on which the inscription is cut has evidently been inserted in an earlier pillar, and the part of the church rebuilt at that time was the chancel with the transepts, which are of transitional character, closely approaching to Early English, and very much resembling St. Hugh's work at Lincoln."

purity. The Tower seems much earlier, if we may so conjecture from its very rude doorway. The Church should on no account be overlooked by such as go in pursuit of architectural beauties, although its situation is so remote that it has probably been not much visited hitherto.

"Returning to the Louth road, we passed through Scartho and other villages, the Churches of which seemed to have Norman belfry windows in their towers, but the dark overtook us long before we arrived at Louth.

"April 24th.—The Town of Louth is large, and contains some good houses; but its principal ornament, and, indeed, the pride and glory of the whole county, is the steeple of its Church. This consists of a lofty tower, with buttresses adorned with canopies, and beautiful panelled battlements. At each angle is a lofty crocketed pinnacle, and the spaces between the large pinnacles are filled with smaller pinnacles. The whole is surmounted by a lofty crocketed spire, connected to the pinnacles by beautiful pierced flying buttresses, which have a noble effect. The proportions of the whole are quite unrivalled in elegance and grace, and the tower is richly ornamented, and built of beautiful brown stone. The belfry windows are crowned with elegant ogee canopies, with crockets and finials. The west doorway of the tower is elegant, being deeply moulded, with an ogee head, and a very fine moulding of cusps. The whole church is of Perpendicular character, except the Clerestory of the nave, which more resembles Decorated, but somewhat simple. The East front is very fine; the great window is of large dimensions, and good Perpendicular tracery; the parapet is of pierced quatrefoils, and crowned by crockets, which have a noble effect. The interior of the Church is far inferior to the splendid exterior, and disappoints one greatly, being extremely plain and devoid of ornament. It is, however, very spacious; it is formed of a nave and chancel, each having collateral aisles. The Nave is divided from the aisles by pointed arches rising from plain octagon piers; the Clerestory resembles the Decorated style [but is clearly contemporary]. The two western arches of the nave are left open, the pewing beginning about the third. The Tower rests on very fine lofty arches at the

west end, and there is a good stone groined ceiling under the Tower. The Nave is filled with pews and galleries. At the West end is a large and excellent Organ. The Chancel is divided from the aisles by graceful narrow arches, with ogee canopies springing from a Perpendicular pier formed of four shafts set at long intervals. In the South wall are three fine equal sedilia with ogee heads, groining, and pinnacles. On the north side is a good doorway of Perpendicular work. There are several vestiges of good brasses. The Font is octagon and of Perpendicular work, but now disfigured by paint. The extreme length of the Church within is 183 feet. The nave 108 feet. Chancel, 47½. The Tower at West end 27½. The breadth of the body and aisles is 76 feet. The height of the Spire is said to be 289. We attended divine service in Louth Church to-day.*

[“Louth. The whole Church is Perpendicular. The Steeple is engaged in the West end of the nave. The nave is wide; the roof, lately improved, has good open tracery above the beams. The Clerestory three-light windows are poor. The aisles are continued quite to the East end of the Chancel. The nave arcades are of six pointed arches, with octagonal pillars oddly grooved. The West pier next the tower has much wall. The Tower arch is very lofty and fine; has very good mouldings and shafts. The Tower piers are strengthened internally by buttresses, and its north and south arches opening to the aisles are very wide and rather flat, springing from shafts, and strengthened by being set within still larger ones, which have walling in the upper part, and quasi Clerestory windows, a curious arrangement. The Nave is very long, but not rich internally compared with the Tower, and the galleries intrude on the piers. The Chancel arch is very ordinary. The Chancel has on each side an arcade of four arches, superior to those of the nave; the arches †, and with ogee hood; the piers light and stilted, with four shafts having small shafts having octagonal caps. The Clerestory also is better. The roof a new modern one. There is a rood turret to the South of the

Chancel arch, and there are some wood screens in the aisles. The windows of the aisles are of three lights, except those at the East, which are of five. The East window of the Chancel of seven lights, and has a transom. There is a vestry at the North of the North aisle, opening by a fair doorway.

“The Organ is the work of Snetzlers.

“The Exterior is entirely embattled and pinnacled. The East end has pierced parapet. There are also cornices of foliage, and foliage in the buttresses. There are North and South Porches; not very fine, but that on the North has a wood-ribbed roof, and wood tracery on the door. The tower has a west window of five lights, and a stone groined roof (and is engaged with the aisles, and for additional strength there are double arches North and South)].*

“Nov^r, 1868.—The Interior was wholly cleared out, preparatory to new fitting, all pews and galleries removed, and the effect of the interior much improved, and made to look of vast space.

“April 25th.—We went to see a beautiful Hermitage in the garden of the vicarage. It was built chiefly by the hands of the present Vicar, and is a most beautiful and ornamental feature in the garden. It is quite perfect, having cloisters, burial place, and hermitage with all its rooms, built mostly of rough wood in a most elegant rustic style. The Hermitage contains the chapel, the study, and kitchen, with a bedroom up stairs. The Chapel is fitted up in a most appropriate style, with a large prayer-book open on a table, with sculls and all things necessary to devotion. The windows are filled with a quantity of ancient painted glass. The study has several books suited to the place, and the kitchen contains the usual utensils, mostly formed of wood. Upstairs is the sleeping apartment, with a couch covered with a mat. There are several antique sculptured stones, etc., scattered about the place. The whole is so exceedingly neatly executed, and so beautiful and ornamental, that it is quite one of the best lions in the place and neighbour-

* St. Mark's Day, from which it would appear that saints' days were then observed at Louth.

† An illegible word here.

• The portion within square brackets is undated, and is written on the backs of the previous pages. It was evidently written subsequently to the original notes, and as supplementary to them. The last few words enclosed in ordinary brackets are an addition in the handwriting and ink of 1868.

hood. From the garden of the Vicarage is a most beautiful view of the Spire of the Church.

"This day we visited the Church of Graisthorpe, eight miles distant, standing in an extensive fen about three miles from the sea. The Church is a very handsome structure, in the very best style of simple Decorated and Perpendicular. The Tower is very elegant, embattled, and crowned by eight crocketed pinnacles. It has a very elegant doorway, formed by a pointed arch beneath a label not returned, but terminating in shafts. The spandrels are ornamented with quatrefoils. The Church consists of a Nave, which is divided from the side aisles by four pointed arches springing from octagon pillars. The Clerestory has Perpendicular windows of three lights, very simple. The windows of the nave are some Perpendicular [and others Decorated].* The whole is embattled. The north doorway is under an ogee arch with a finial. The Chancel has windows of simple and early Decorated. The arched doorway leading to the rood loft still remains. The whole is very neatly pewed. The measurements are as follows:

	Feet.
"Length of Nave - - -	57
Breadth of Do. - - -	58
Length of Chancel - - -	26
Whole length - - -	83

"Graisthorpe revisited, 1868. Graisthorpe has Clerestoried nave, aisles, Chancel, and West Tower. The Tower divided by three Storys;† buttresses not quite at the angles, and there are good base mouldings.

"There are pinnacles at the angles of the Clerestory. The tower arch is lofty. The Nave has Decorated windows. All windows of aisles nearly similar, save at the East end of the North aisle, which is Decorated of three lights, and one odd five-light one on the North. In the Chancel all the windows are Decorated—reticulated of three lights. The rood door and steps are seen on the south. The Chancel arch is on octagonal corbels."

* These words obliterated, apparently in the ink of 1868.

† Query or "strings."



England's Oldest Handicrafts.

BY ISABEL SUART ROBSON.

IV.—TAPESTRY.

Goodly arras of great majesty
Woven with gold and silke, so close and mere
That the rich metal lurked privily.

SPENSER's *Fairy Queen*.



TAPESTRY was not so early an industry in England as some have believed. Much so-called tapestry has been found on examination to be really embroidery, made after the manner known in Saxon times. The Bayeux tapestry is so misnamed, being actually a gigantic sampler worked with the needle upon coarse linen, whilst the tapestry-worker forms his fabric as he makes the pattern, line by line, much as carpets are made. "It is," says Dr. Rock, "neither real weaving nor true embroidery, but in a manner unites in its working these two processes into one." It is worked in a loom, and upon a warp—that is, a series of threads are extended in the loom, without a woof or crossing thread, and the weft is made with many short stitches, put in with a needle, as close together as possible. Thus, in a picture design, the background would have to be worked as well as the figures and scenery, whilst in embroidery the material upon which the design was worked might serve as a background. Two kinds of looms used to be in vogue in the early days of tapestry-making, the high warp and the low warp loom, the former having the threads arranged vertically, and the latter horizontally. Only an expert could distinguish between the work of the two looms, but the low-warp fabric was woven more rapidly, and therefore less expensively, whilst the most elaborate and storied tapestries were made on the high-warp looms. In producing a design, the workman wrought from the wrong side, with the cartoon he was copying behind him, manipulating an endless number of shades and tones of wool and silk, with gold and silver thread. The utmost skill and accuracy were needful not only to outline the figures, but also for the proper grading and matching of the colours so as to get the graduated effect of a painted picture. The skilled worker had indeed to be artist as well as craftsman,

and it is an evidence of the artistic spirit of medieval times that such workers were not rare in London. When Chaucer wrote, "tapisiers" were numerous, and we find one riding among the pilgrims to Canterbury.

The weaver, who considered the durability as well as the beauty of his work, was very careful in selecting his wools. Inferior qualities produced unevenness, and were difficult to manipulate, and uncertain in their dyes. On the Continent, as in this country, English wool was always used for the best work. Workers in the Gobelins manufactory to-day prefer Kentish wool to all other qualities.

Arras was the early name for the completed fabric, originating doubtless in the fact that a Flemish town of that name was a centre of the trade in the twelfth century. Earlier still it had been known as "Sarrazinois," or "opus Saracenum," showing that the monks, who first practised the art in Western Europe, must have acquired their knowledge in the East or from the Spanish Moors.

To foreign monks in English monasteries we owe much of the arras made in the early Middle Ages. The tapestry loom was set up in nearly every religious house, and many followed the example of the monks of Canterbury, who adorned the walls of the choir of the cathedral with the richest hangings.

In the thirteenth century tapestry was plentiful in England, whilst the craft had become sufficiently important in 1344 for a law to be passed regulating the manufacture. The walls of great houses were draped with it, and it was the favourite street decoration on festival occasions, hung from the windows or suspended from banner-rods. The tapestries displayed by city companies on such occasions were most elaborate and valuable. Great lords frequently possessed immense quantities, which were carried with them upon campaigns, or even on a progress from one estate to another, to adorn their tents or temporary residences. When the Duke of Lancaster entertained the King of Portugal in his tent between Mouçal and Malgaço, there were "on all sides hangings of arras, as if he had been at Hertford, Leicester, or any other of his manors."

In 1509 a manufactory was started at Barcheston, in Warwickshire, by a certain

William Sheldon, with the assistance of a master tapestry weaver named Robert Hicks, but it assumed no importance until the next century, and was then eclipsed by the factory established under royal favour at Mortlake.

Sir Francis Crane was responsible for this later venture and he received very practical help from James I. and Charles I. Flemish weavers from Oudenarde were attracted to it, and the promoters' enthusiastic hope of seeing tapestry one of the industries of England seemed in a fair way to be fulfilled. Art-loving King Charles, on the advice of Rubens, purchased seven of Raphael's cartoons, representing the acts of Christ and the Apostles, and had five of them worked at Mortlake; how admirably the work was done existing specimens show us. The cartoons are in South Kensington Museum, whilst some of the tapestry has been preserved in the Garde Meuble at Paris. In 1876 the French Government sent them to the Exhibition of the History of Tapestry, where they excited the lively admiration of all amateurs in needlework. Other specimens of the tapestry made at Mortlake may be seen at Hampton Court, and one piece is in the possession of the Duke of Buccleuch.

The factory was in work during the time of the Commonwealth and received fresh impetus during the reign of the second Charles, but on the death of Sir Richard Crane, Francis's brother and successor, it was closed. An atelier in Soho, also one at Fulham and at Exeter, tried to compete with Mortlake, but all were of short duration, and we hear no more of English tapestry-making until a century later, when a second Soho manufactory was started. Some large and beautiful pieces of work were undertaken and a good deal of zeal shown in pushing the enterprise. The Duke had a room in Northumberland House hung with a piece of work designed by the famous Francesco Zuccharelli, representing landscape scenery, with groups of peasants in exquisitely shaded colouring. This praiseworthy undertaking, though countenanced by George III., had an even shorter career than its predecessor, and those who desired to purchase tapestry were thrown once more upon the work of France and Flanders.

These continual failures to establish the

industry on a secure and permanent basis was a problem which occupied the minds of many who loved the art. English workers had shown themselves well qualified by the admirable work produced, and the wool of the country was the best which could be got for the purpose.

In 1877 it was resolved that another attempt should be made to add this craft to the long list of England's triumphs. At the suggestion of Mr. Henry, some French weavers were brought to Windsor and the tapestry works of Old Windsor started. The late Duke of Albany was the president and Lord Ronald Gower the honorary secretary, whilst a large number of distinguished nobility, as an acting committee, ably seconded Mr. Henry's efforts as art-director. The manufactory, like the South Kensington School of ornamental needlework, was to be self-supporting, and at first, whilst largely employed, compassed this end. The workers were of both sexes, and exhibited considerable taste and skill. Some of the productions of the Windsor works shown in the Prince of Wales's Pavilion at the Paris International Exhibition in 1878 were awarded the gold medal. An important branch of the work of the factory was the mending of old tapestry sent from various country houses, valuable for its age as well as its intrinsic worth. Sometimes, when a part was torn away, the workmen could put in a new piece, so cunningly joining and simulating the faded colours of age that only an expert could detect the repair. The workers produced their own dyes at the works and possessed more than twelve thousand different colours or shades of colour. For their designs the most promising Royal Academy students were commissioned, and even R.A.'s sometimes contributed scenes or figures to be turned into silk and wool. The late E. M. Ward, R.A., designed several vigorous hunting scenes; Mr. J. E. Hodgson, R.A., provided "The Saving of the Colours of the 24th Regiment by Lieutenants Coghill and Melville"; and Mr. John O'Connor, the noted scene-painter, designed "A View of Windsor Castle," from which was worked one of the finest pieces of tapestry made at the factory.

Mr. Henry had entered upon the enterprise with high hopes and a very wide scope

of possibilities. It was his intention to send out the best work English hands could accomplish and to train young workers in a practical knowledge of the art; he hoped also "to see this most beautiful of industries extended to such dimensions that it attracted the admiration and custom of other lands." Such hopes were not, however, destined to be fulfilled. Demand must always regulate supply, and gradually public interest seems to have flagged, until it was felt expedient in 1888 to close the manufactory. The building is now used for almshouses, and we can only look forward, with a very faint hope of its realization, to a time when tapestry-weaving will again be pursued in this country.



Archæological News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

THE NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held its "summer excursion" on August 16. The *Norfolk Chronicle* contains a very full account of the excursion, from which we have derived the following particulars: The first building inspected was North Elmham Church, where the Rev. A. G. Legge, who was for many years Vicar of the parish, explained the building in detail. Records of the construction of portions of the church and of its fittings are extant, and these lend a greater interest than usual to it. We regret that we have not space to do more than allude to Mr. Legge's paper.

Mr. W. H. Jones read a translation of entries referring to the building of the chancel, which he had discovered whilst searching amongst the monastic rolls in the Diocesan Registry at Norwich. He observed that in the cellarer's accounts for the year 1384 there were included in the expenses the following items: "Paid to the masons for erecting the chancel of Elmham, £4 6s. 8d. For lime bought, for sand and stone, with carriage, tiles, spars of fir, and the wages of the carpenters making one centre (cyntor) for the window of the said chancel, bars of iron bought, with wages of divers labourers there, 34s. 10d. Paid to Master Michael, the carpenter, in part payment for making the said chancel, 10s. The expenses of the carter, carrying timber from Hyndolveston, for the roof of the said chancel, and to the carter carrying brass from Norwich, 13s. 4d." In the next year, 1385, there were charges for further payments to Master Michael "for making the chancel of Elmham, in gross £6 3s. 4d." Also for "200 planks bought for the same chancel, 40s. For 23 cart-loads with ex-

penses of the carrier, bringing timber from Hyndolveston for the said chancel, 12s. 8d. For the wages and board of one plumber and his servant roofing the said chancel with a hundred faggots bought for melting the lead, 34s. 2d. For the wages of a mason and his servant filling in the feet of the spars bought for the wall, with lime and sand bought, 18s. 7d." The account for 1386 was missing, but there was a further reference to the works in that for 1387, when a payment was made: "For making two desks in the chancel of Elmham, with boards bought, and the wages of one mason altering the walls of the chancel there, 16s. 8d."

From the church the party proceeded to North Elmham Castle, where Mr. Legge was again the guide.

Brisley Church was then visited. The nave is separated from the north and south aisles by five bays, and there are north porch, western steeple, and chancel, with a vestry or sacristy partly beneath the latter, which was the object of much curiosity. It was stated that this small chamber, which is in an admirable state of repair, was designed for the reception of prisoners. However this may be, it is apparent that the sacristy is the oldest portion of the church, dating, probably, from the thirteenth century, evidence of which is found in the remains of the Early English aumbry, and many old glazed tiles. This underground chamber is approached by a stone doorway, filled in with an oak door and foliated iron hinges, all of the same date as the sacristy itself. Although many of the decorative features have been removed from the interior of the church, it is fortunate that the fifteenth-century coloured and gilded oak-screen is intact, but the rood-loft and beam have been removed. On the south aisle wall are remains of a large wall-painting of St. Christopher, and in various parts of the church there are some meagre remains of carved bench-ends. One of these, in the chancel, bears the representation of a fox running away with the goose. Perhaps the most striking features of the chancel, however, are the sedilia and piscina, which are beautiful specimens, very rich in design and delicate workmanship, and, fortunately, in excellent preservation.

Gressenhall Church was next examined, and was described by Dr. Jessopp. It is a building mainly of the Perpendicular period, but retains traces of Norman or possibly Saxon work.

The members then proceeded to Scarning Church, where Dr. Jessopp explained the prominent features of the building. It consists of nave, chancel, south porch, and square tower. In 1859 it was restored, and partly rebuilt. The preponderating style is Perpendicular, but the south porch and doorway and some other parts were Decorated. The ancient and beautifully carved rood-screen still remains, and upon it hangs the ancient sanctus bell. Dr. Jessopp said there was no indication of a church being in existence before the thirteenth or fourteenth century. There were a few fragments of Norman carving, which might have been imported from somewhere else. His conjecture was that the place was overshadowed by the Premonstratensian Abbey of Wendling, and that it continued to be a

mere wooden church much later than most churches in this diocese. There were in it no mouldings, or any of those other beautiful things which one looked upon as a necessary element in a Norfolk church. There was in it the least possible ornament, and it might truly be said of it that it was an uninteresting place. The clergymen connected with this parish seemed to have been a respectable average lot. There was no record of a Scarning clergyman having been a criminal, and there was no story of any rows till the seventeenth century, when one clergyman was kicked out, and another put in his place; but the old gentleman came back afterwards, and resumed his duties for a little time. Dr. Jessopp went on to remark that the church afforded two remarkable instances of what used to be the very common habit of stealing tombstones. He pointed out a slab of Purbeck marble, which formerly bore an inscription, probably of the thirteenth century, but had since, as a more legible inscription showed, been converted into a monument to the memory of someone who died in the seventeenth century. About thirty years ago the screen was nearly half an inch thick with white paint and whitewash. An old man set to work, with all the intelligent and devout old women in the parish, and, after two or three weeks, they got it into such a state that, if need be, the ancient colours might be restored with absolute certainty. He did not say that he would care to restore the colours, but the gilding, of which there are obvious remains, might be restored with advantage. In the reign of Edward VI. the church was absolutely cleared. Not a bell was left in it, all the vestments and plate were swept away, and nothing remained but a fragment of stained glass. With the reign of Queen Mary, however, there came a priest who was accustomed to the old ritual, but he found no bell to ring at the time of the elevation of the host. It was this priest who provided the bell now upon the screen.

After lunch at East Dereham, Mr. L. G. Bolingbroke made a statement regarding the property of the society deposited in the Norfolk and Norwich Library, which was involved in the recent destructive fire. The afternoon was spent in a further excursion to neighbouring places of interest, and the members were driven to Elsing Church and Hall, where they were received by the Rev. J. Valpy, who had uncovered the brass to the memory of Sir Hugh Hastings, who is reported to have built the church in 1340, and who was buried there in 1347.

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The Members of the CAMBORNE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION visited Gwennap on August 20. The first place of call was Gwennap Pit. At St. Day they were met by Mr. T. H. Letcher, who took them to the site of the ancient church of the Holy Trinity, where, in early days, the Vicar of Gwennap had to say two Masses weekly; and when the church was taken down at the suppression of chantries, the north aisle was added to Gwennap Church. Mr. Letcher exhibited a map of St. Day, dated 1770, showing the town as it then existed, and the site of a "whipping-post," where the miners were punished for candle-stealing and other offences. In those days a fair was held on Good

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Friday. A plan was examined which showed the county adit for draining the mines, an underground river which, with its tributaries, formed a tunnel of thirty miles, emptying itself at Bissoe. There were also large drawings, showing a number of "tin bounds," which were claims or sets connected with the mines, bringing dues to the owners. These bounds had to be renewed yearly by the cutting of three sods at each corner of the set. Gwennap Parish Church at one time was the owner of a "tin bound" at Poldice, without doubt left to the church by some charitable donor. These "tin bounds" do not exist at the present time. The party then went to Gwennap Parish Church, where they were received by the Vicar (Rev. A. H. Ferris), and examined the interesting church, with its tall monolith pillars, detached tower, rood staircase, etc. After tea in the schoolroom, a paper on "Gwennap and its Memories" was read by Mr. C. James, who gave details about the church and parish. In the year 1226 the advowson of the living was given by the Lord of the Manor of Pensignans, which probably comprised then a large part of the parish, to his nephew, the Bishop of Exeter, and the deed is still in existence. The value of the rectorial and vicarial tithes in 1288 is set down as £8 6s. 8d., falling in 1340 to £5 11s. 1d. In the year 1732 a parishioner, who was fined 5s. for brawling in the churchyard, refused to pay, and was solemnly excommunicated by order of the Archdeacons' Court. The church was restored during the incumbency of the Rev. Canon Rogers. Reference was then made to the mines of the parish. At the beginning of the century it was the chief mining parish of Cornwall, and the population increased until it became next but one the most populous parish in Cornwall. It was at Tresavean mine that Harvey's shaft was sunk 272 fathoms in two years and one month. This mine alone gave a profit of £700,000, and several other mines a profit of £500,000. It was in this parish that the first man-engine was erected by Michael Loam for raising men from the bottom of the mine to the surface. The speaker then mentioned some old customs which existed: the christening of dolls in the stream on Good Friday, which still goes on, the crying of "The Neck" at harvest-time, now becoming obsolete, and some quaint carols sung at Christmas. An ancient Cornish granite cross, which formerly stood in the hedge at Chapel Moor, but is now removed for safety to the Vicarage grounds, was afterwards visited. The bead which surrounds the figure of the Saviour, standing out in strong relief, makes it of more than ordinary interest.

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The members of the CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY had their second excursion for the present year on August 24 and 25, Wetheral, Warwick, and Corby being visited on the former day, and Housesteads, on the Roman Wall, on the latter. The weather, which is so important a factor in the success of such excursions, was everything that could be wished.

Amongst those who joined in the excursions was the President (Chancellor Ferguson, Carlisle), who

received many congratulations on his restoration to health.

The members and their friends mustered at the Great Central Hotel, Carlisle, at half-past one on the 21st, and drove thence in carriages to Warwick Church, which was described by Mr. C. J. Ferguson, F.S.A., in an instructive paper. He said: "The interesting church of Warwick is remarkable for more characteristics than one. It is remarkable in England to find a church of so completely developed a type of primitive plan finished with an apse or circular east end in the Italian manner. It is as remarkable to find a church of its simple plan laid out on so large a scale as it is to find a country church with a western arch of Norman type of such great age on so large a scale and completely encased in stone. It is still more remarkable to find a country church with a battered or sloping plinth after the manner of a castle." Mr. Ferguson remarked that: "It is generally accepted that the plans of our churches came to us from two sources: from the early Celtic Church in Ireland, where they built in stone and wood, and naturally adopted rectangular forms, and from the influence of the great Roman civilization, where they built in concrete a monolithic form of construction, which took the form of semi-circular vaults, domes, and semi-domes, so that in ancient Rome, after the time of the republic, wherever a place of honour was to be found beyond the main lines of the building it took the form of a semicircular projection roofed with a semi-dome or half-saucer of concrete. Many of the primitive buildings of the Celtic Church still remain in Ireland and Scotland: First, a rectangular building of one chamber only; second, a similar chamber, with the addition of a sanctuary to it; third, a similar chamber, with the addition of an enclosed space between the nave and the sanctuary for a choir. The Celtic manner of building eventually prevailed in England. After the close of the missionary period which followed the mission of St. Augustine, no churches were built on the Italian plan, but the Italian influence still showed itself in the occasional use of the apse, the wider sanctuary, the wider arch. At the earlier churches of St. Pancras, Canterbury, St. Martin's, Canterbury, and others, the apses have no chancel between them and the nave, neither had the greater apse of the Monastic Church of Carlisle. As regards the great scale on which it is laid out and its magnificent western arch, I have here a couple of dozen plans of ancient churches of the diocese, small churches like Over Denton, and Cliburn, and Crosby, and great churches like Brough in Westmorland, Arthuret, and Hawkshead. Only one, the great church of Hawkshead, exceeds this church in the width of its nave. Warwick Church is 21 feet 6 inches wide; the Monastic Church of Carlisle is 22 feet 6 inches; Hawkshead is 23 feet; whilst of the smaller ones, Newton Arlosh is 12 feet wide; Westdale is 13 feet 6 inches wide; Over Denton is 15 feet wide. We all know the process of development, how first the chancel was lengthened; then a north and south aisle, a clerestory, a lengthening of the nave, a western tower, and so

forth, but none of these things happened to Warwick Church. It was laid out on what you may call the largest scale of the primitive churches of the district, but after the twelfth century it made no increase. I take it, therefore, that Warwick was an important place in the twelfth century and earlier, and was outrivalled later on. We find at Warwick a chancel arch of 9 feet in width and 4 feet thick at the less important position at the west end. Its existence can, I think, only be accounted for by the supposition that it was intended to convert the church at Warwick into a great church, with a great west tower, and aisles and arcades along its sides, a project that was never accomplished, but that later on they found it necessary to curtail the scheme, and to rebuild the nave with no further additions to it. Not only so, but that they found it necessary to make those walls defensible, with few and narrow windows, with a battered base, and with parapets on the top of them. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard, the patron saint of prisoners and slaves. The only other churches dedicated to this saint in the diocese are the churches of Cleator and Crosby Ravensworth, the latter rather doubtful. The introduction of the cultus of this distinctly Gaulish saint must be ascribed to Norman influence."

The party then drove to Wetheral Church, of which the Rector, the Rev. W. Blake, gave some account.—Mr. C. J. Ferguson also read a short paper.—Canon Bower also gave a description of the ancient effigies in Wetheral Church.

The party, after inspecting the beautiful Howard monument by Nollekens, went to Wetheral Priory, where the old gatehouse was examined.

The party then visited Wetheral caves, which were thus described by Mr. T. H. Hodgson: "Little is known of the construction or early history of these caves. They are not mentioned in the register of Wetheral, and it is hardly to be expected that they would be. They are, however, excavated by the hand of man, being hewn out of the rock, and are clearly not natural caves. A letter from Mr. Milbourne, of Armathwaite Castle, then Recorder of Carlisle, which is printed in *Archæologia*, vol. i., and in Hutchinson's *Cumberland*, vol. i., pp. 160-162, was read before the Society of Antiquaries in London on April 17, 1755, in which he says that 'Mr. Camden says that "here" [*i.e.*, near Wetheral] "you see a sort of houses dug out of a rock, that seem to have been designed for an absconding place."' To which his annotator and editor, Dr. Gibson, Bishop of London, adds, 'If not for some hermit to lodge in, being near the monastery.' It is clear, however, that Camden had not seen the cells, and was misinformed about them, as he writes of them as consisting of two rooms, one within the other, whereas there are, to be seen, three rooms, each having an independent entrance from the gallery in front. Mr. Milbourne says that they were generally called St. Constantine's Cells (Wetheral Priory being, according to Denton, dedicated to St. Constantine), or, by the country people, Wetheral Safeguard, which he thinks confirmatory of Camden's opinion. Dr. Prescott, in his edition of the *Register of Wetheral*, also thinks that their

position 'points to their occupation as a place of concealment and safety.' When Milbourne wrote, they were, he says, 'difficult of access, the only way to come at them being by a steep descent of several yards along a narrow and difficult path.' They are approached by a gallery formed by a wall which is built before the cells, which Mr. St. John Hope considers to be probably of the fourteenth century. There were three windows and a chimney in it, probably the space between it and the rock was covered by a roof, which would render the cells a tolerably comfortable dwelling. It is likely that these cells may be as old as the time of the Romans, who probably quarried the rock here, and that they have subsequently been improved by the monks. There are marks of bolts, which show that the cells had doors. A little to the south of the caves, and about 12 feet above the river, there is a Latin inscription, which Dr. Bruce read (*Lapidarium Septentrionale*, p. 233, No. 468), as

MAXIMVS SCRI(P)SIT

and

LEG XX VV CODICIVS SIVS,

which he interprets in part as 'Legio Vicesima Valens Victrix,' but he gives the rest up. The *Corpus Inscriptionum* suggests 'CONDRAVSIVS.' In Milbourne's time the inscription was followed by a rude figure of a buck or stag. Milbourne thought that the first line, 'MAXIMVS SCRI(P)SIT,' was modern, and observes that 'it is a yard distant from the rest of the inscription.' In July, 1868, the *Carlisle Journal* published an interesting collection of the names and dates inscribed on the rock which had been made by a gentleman (Mr. Wake, of Cockermouth) then residing at Wetheral. They begin in 1573, and are continued by the collector to 1796. Among them occur many names still familiar—for instance, Salkeld, Skelton, Sibson, Brisco, Maxwell, Dixon, Railton, Dobinson, and others existing yet in the neighbourhood."

Corby Castle was next visited, several of the party crossing by the ferry. The old manorial pigeon-house, which was fully described by the President in a paper published in the *Transactions* of the society several years since, was inspected by many of the members.

The party then drove back to the Central Hotel, Carlisle.

In the evening the annual meeting of the society was held. The President occupied the chair. The first business was the election of officials.—Mr. T. H. Hodgson proposed the re-election of Chancellor Ferguson as president. They all knew so well what his services had been for so many years, that it was unnecessary to speak of them.—The motion was at once agreed to, and the president returned thanks for the honour conferred upon him.—The vice-presidents and members of the council were re-elected *en bloc*.—Mr. Wilson was re-elected secretary for the thirty-first time.—The president stated that it was now proposed to give him an assistant secretary, and he moved that the assistant be Mr. J. F. Curwen, Horncop Hall, Kendal. This was agreed to.—The statement of receipts and expenditure for the year ending

June 30 was submitted. It showed that the receipts had been £200, and the expenditure £267. The balance brought forward at the commencement of the year was £238, and at the end of the year there was in hand £171.—The president remarked that they had been a little extravagant during the year, but he thought wisely extravagant. He referred to the munificent generosity of Archdeacon Prescott in bringing out the chartulary of Wetheral at his own expense, declining any assistance from the society. It was hoped to follow up that publication by printing other chartularies, and £50 had been subscribed from the society's funds to a chartulary publication account.—The accounts were adopted, subject to audit.

At the conclusion of the business of the annual meeting, Mr. Wilson, the honorary secretary, was presented with a silver salver as a recognition of his services to the society. In making the presentation, the president said it devolved upon him to perform a very pleasant duty, that was to present Mr. Wilson with a slight memento of their gratitude to him for the long and valuable services he had rendered to them during thirty-one years. In 1866 some of them met in a hotel at Penrith, and established that society. From an early period in the history of the society Mr. Wilson discharged some of the secretarial duties, and in 1871 he was appointed secretary, declining any salary. Since that time he had always been re-elected; and he had attended all the meetings and excursions of the society without missing a single one, which was a record. It was almost superfluous in a meeting like that to dilate upon the services Mr. Wilson had rendered the society. He had also been a careful and wise guardian of their funds. He had always advocated a wise and judicious expenditure upon illustrations, and the results had proved that he was right. The salver bears the following inscription: "Presented to Titus Wilson, Esq., J.P., Mayor of Kendal, 1887-8, by his friends of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, in grateful recognition of his long and valuable services as honorary secretary and collector during the last thirty-one years. Carlisle, 1898."—Mr. Wilson, on rising to return thanks for the gift, was greeted with renewed applause. He first of all had to congratulate the members upon the fact that their president had recovered from an illness, and that he was again at their head on that day. He hoped that Chancellor Ferguson would be long spared to remain amongst them. Mr. Wilson proceeded to refer to the work which had been accomplished by the society, and concluded by assuring the subscribers that the very handsome piece of plate which had been presented to him would be treasured by him as long as he lived, and he hoped that for many generations afterwards it would be treasured by his children and their descendants as a reminder of how the Antiquarian Society had treated one of their ancestors.

On August 25 the members of the society visited Borcovicus (Housesteads) on the Roman Wall, where it had been arranged that they were to meet the members of the Society of Antiquarians of Newcastle-on-Tyne and of the Durham and Northumber-

land Archæological Society, for the purpose of inspecting the excavations which had been made at that place by the Society of Antiquarians of Newcastle. The excavations had been made under the superintendence of Mr. R. C. Bosanquet, of Rock, who had had some years' experience in connection with the excavations, chiefly in the Greek island of Melos, which had been carried on under the auspices of the British School of Archæology. The members of the Cumberland and Westmorland Society left Carlisle by the 9.30 a.m. train for Greenhead, and thence travelled in waggonettes to Housesteads, a distance of about nine miles. There they met about a hundred members of the East Coast societies, including Dr. Hodgkin, F.S.A., Canon Greenwell, Sir H. Howorth, etc. The camp at Housesteads is the most perfect of all the camps on the Wall. It is about 205 yards from the east to west by 120 yards from north to south. It has a gate on each side; the line joining the east and west gates bisects the camp, but that joining the north and south gates does not do so. This line is the Prætorian street, and the other is the Via Principalis. All the other streets are parallel to one or other of these, and thus the interior of the camp is cut up into parallelograms. Within the camp has been a great mass of buildings; the barracks for the soldiers would be sheds against the external walls. The camp possesses extensive suburbs towards the south. A well, said to be Roman, is near the south gate, west of which long terraced lines denote the site of gardens. A semi-subterranean cave, dedicated to the worship of Mithras, was discovered here in 1822. As the result of the excavations recently carried on by Mr. Bosanquet, much more is now known about Borcovicus than formerly. Mr. Bosanquet described the discoveries which have been made. In one chamber about eleven hundred arrowheads were found lying on the floor. It is surmised that when the camp was finally attacked, someone was sent to make arrows, and that the building was overwhelmed while he was in the act of making them. There were evidences that an arcade had been built up and converted into the rooms of a dwelling-house for the better class residents. Among the débris were the remains of oysters and chickens, from which it may be inferred that the residents fared well. Immediately adjacent there was a doubly-strong room, evidently used as a granary, and at the corner of the granary there was a baker's fire and oven. There had been stables in the camp, and beside them there was a large building which, in the opinion of Mr. Bosanquet, might have been used as a barn. The rest of the area was all filled with closely packed quarters for the common soldiers. A well had been cleared and opened out. A trench was cut through what was called the amphitheatre outside the camp to the north, proving it to have been a quarry, although it might have been afterwards used as a cockpit, or something of that kind. The cave of Mithras, the Eastern Sun God, whose worship was introduced by some of the soldiers, was dug out, and there were found some small Mithraic statues, which have been removed to the farmhouse. Amongst

other articles, there were found in the excavations a bronze disc which was the lid of a jewel case and a long gold pin, probably a hat-pin. A few coins and other small objects were found. It is claimed that the camp has now been more thoroughly explored than was ever the case with any camp previously. The members of the Cumberland and Westmorland Society then drove to Greenhead, where they had tea at the hotel. They afterwards took train for Carlisle. The weather was splendid, and the excursion was much appreciated.

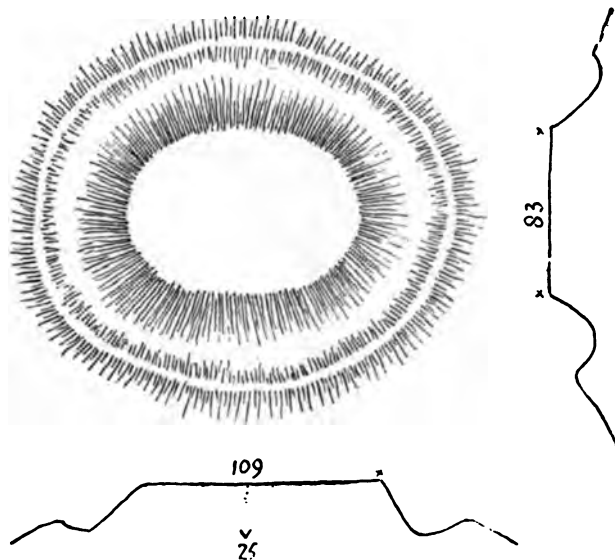


Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

EARLY FORTIFICATIONS IN SCOTLAND. *Motes, Camps and Forts.* By David Christison, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. [The Rhind Lectures in Archæology for 1894.] 4to., pp. 407. Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood and Sons. Price 21s. net.

proceedings of the Scottish Antiquaries, and furnished matter for an admirable series of the Rhind Lectures; they now constitute a substantial volume, simply but well and fully illustrated. The drawings, including many surface-sections, are mostly from the pens of Dr. Christison himself, and of Mr. F. R. Coles, a younger archæologist, who has done distinguished service by his examination and sketches of old fortifications in Galloway. The text summarizes certain descriptive data of over 140 motes, 1,000 circular or oval forts, and 100 square, oblong or rectilinear camps—by far the greater number of which last show a rather entertaining disposition to be suspected of Roman origin. The distribution of all these ancient works is lucidly set out. How informing maps may be made is apparent from the three in which Dr. Christison has expressed his results. To them he has transferred, in appropriate and prominent red-ink markings, the various structures analyzed. One is for the motes, one for the camps, and one for the forts. These charts are peculiarly instructive on the distribution of the early fortresses, although we must say that to anybody who seeks to work after Dr. Christison, the absence of any list of the forts and motes in the text makes the task of ascertaining his exact bearing a labour of a very irritating kind. First of all the map is, of course, not on a large enough scale to enable the red-ink dots to explain their precise location. Wherever they are dense, as happens in the



NORTHSHIELD FORT.

Antiquaries may well be glad that Dr. Christison's holiday thoughts and wanderings for the last dozen years have been amongst motes and camps and forts. A diligent note-taker on the spot, his memoranda have appeared by instalments in the

southern districts, it is—in spite of consultation of ordnance sheets, and turning to and fro four or five volumes of the Antiquaries' Proceedings, and wastefully expending much time, temper, energy, and eyesight—utterly impossible to be clear as to the places

meant in particular instances. It would defy a cartographer, to say nothing of a mere reviewer, to identify the dots sprinkled over the province of Galloway. Of course particular identifications are greatly necessary for study, and we speak here so that in future Dr. Christison may be more merciful to ensuing archaeologists. Space was spared for some rather aimless lists of place-names; it would have been infinitely better bestowed on an articulate catalogue of the entrenchments, mounds, and vitrifications. It would, too, have enormously facilitated study had such a list contained a cross reference to the Antiquaries' Proceedings for the

seen by types from Borgue, Kirkcudbrightshire, and Robertson, in Clydesdale (for which, like that of the Peeblesshire fort, we have to thank the publishers), the resemblance to English examples is close. The massing of these grass-grown artificial hillocks in and near Galloway forms a prominent geographical feature. There are puzzles about these things themselves, their localities, and their period, and Dr. Christison is not of the order given to theorizing. He lays down no leading proposition of his own, trusting to his descriptions as his best contribution, and leaving us free to fix our own dates. The fortress of the Pict, if he had one,



BORELAND MOTE, BORGUE.

many capital accounts contributed by Dr. Christison and Mr. Coles, the essence of which is distilled, as it were, and run off into the present book.

Very marked is the profusion of forts in Argyleshire and East Galloway, as well as round the great fort-centres of Annandale, in Teviotdale, and by the head waters of Clyde and Tweed, contrasting strangely with the sparsity elsewhere. The moated mounds gather thickest in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Within the border of the Highlands—except for the fringe of the Argyle coast—there are practically no fortifications of any sort. "The Irish people," said a Welsh picturesque tourist seven hundred years ago, "use their woods

remains undistinguished from that of the Scot or the Briton. The mote may be early Saxon, late Saxon, or early Norman: our learned authority, without passion and without prejudice, leaves the entire question open. It has been discussed greatly in England. When the plea began to be heard, old opinion started, with a strong prepossession for the almost immemorial age of the moated mound. After a time the ancient British origin was quite put out of court. Then came in the Anglo-Saxon, and he has held the verdict for awhile. Perhaps the Norman, who has so many other claims, and whose interests on this head are by no means negligible, may yet find in Scotland ground for moving in arrest of judgment.



ROBERTON MOTE.

for castles, their bogs for ditches." Either the ancient inhabitants of the mountainous regions of Scotland were of like mind, or—as is more likely—there were no inhabitants to speak of. The maps are conclusive of the importance of the economic factor. Those conditions which made the supply of food easiest must at all times have regulated the choice of position. A fort marks a great advance in civilization, since it shows that co-operation for defence, that conjunction of energies, to which ultimately all things are possible, although, it must be owned, an irregularly circular and triple-ram-parted fort, like that of Northshield, Peeblesshire, does not seem very prophetic of a city.

Much less numerous than the forts and camps, but nearer in time, and so of closer historical interest, are the motes. Generally, as may be

Be that as it may, Dr. Christison's pains have been most commendably bestowed, and his characterizations of the early strongholds of his country merit high and enduring recognition.



THE FINDING OF SAINT AUGUSTINE'S CHAIR. By the late James Johnston, M.B. Birmingham: Cornish Brothers.

Fifty years ago Mr. Johnston visited the church of Stanford Bishop. It is a co-portionary church of Bromyard, a fact that at once proves the great antiquity of its foundation. Within the tower at that time stood an old decrepit oaken seat or settle, which the old sexton declared was traditionally described as the chair of Augustine when he was missionary in those parts. It formerly stood in the chancel. After the lapse of forty years Mr.

Johnston again visited Stanford Bishop Church, but found the chair had been ejected during a "restoration." It was cleared out of the church as lumber, and the masons were just going to break it up to make a fire to warm their victuals, when the new church clerk begged it as a garden ornament. There, in the clerk's garden, on Wolfwood Common, Mr. Johnston found the old chair, and eventually became its possessor by purchase.

Entirely composed of oak, without a nail about it, the chair is undoubtedly a veritable sample of ancient carpenter's work. Simple in style and rude in construction, but of considerable size, and originally furnished with a footboard, it exactly corresponds with a Roman *solum*, or chair of authority. At the synod of St. Augustine with the British bishops, the latter charged the missionary with pride, and upbraided him because he was seated on a chair; that is, "he took the chair," the emblem of pre-eminence. Mr. Johnston ingeniously and learnedly argues that the Stanford chair is most likely the very chair of this synod. He describes and illustrates Bede's chair at Jarrow-on-Tyne, which is very similar. His arguments that the synod of the British bishops with St. Augustine was held at Stanford Bishop are ably and cleverly put; it would spoil them to attempt any condensing of the facts so clearly marshalled in these pages. That woodwork of St. Augustine's date may readily be preserved can be abundantly proved, even more conclusively than is done by Mr. Johnston. Great wooden barrels or casks, almost as perfect as when made, have been found at Silchester within the past twelve months, which cannot be of later date than the fourth century of the Christian era. We have handled at Poitiers the rudely carved wooden book-desk of St. Radegund, who died in 587; it is in excellent condition, and is admitted by archæologists to be of its traditional age.

We began to read this book with scarcely disguised scepticism, but we closed it with the firm conviction that Mr. Johnston has made out a good case. At all events, the chair is of great antiquity, and associated with a church of very early origin in the district where the Augustinian synod was held. The little book is remarkably well written, and cannot fail to interest either the antiquary or the general reader.

J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.



WEATHER LORE. A Collection of Proverbs, Sayings, and Rules concerning the Weather. Compiled and arranged by Richard Inwards. Third edition, 8vo., pp. xii, 233. London: *Elliot Stock*.

If we were asked for a book which would show the use of archæological study in everyday practical life, this is one volume to which we should point as exhibiting in its scope the evidence of the value of weather folk-lore. That it has reached a third edition is also evidence that the book has been appreciated by a wider circle than that composed of folk-lorists or dry-as-dust antiquaries. It is quite true, as the author observes, that many of

the saws regarding the weather appear to contradict one another. This is, we believe, more the case in appearance than in reality, for in many cases local influences entirely alter the conditions under which weather-changes are produced. The amount of labour which must have been originally undertaken by Mr. Inwards in compiling this collection of proverbs and wise sayings is simply appalling. He has, however, given practical proof of the value of the study of weather folk-lore, and the book is one which it is really hard to put down when once it has been taken up, and any of its pages consulted. The matter is well arranged, and is fully indexed. The third edition has been considerably augmented by the additions which have been made to it in many respects. Notable among the additions is a new list of the average times of flowering of well-known plants, by Mr. Mawley, the former president of the Royal Meteorological Society. This list includes the result of many thousands of observations extending over many years in the middle of England.

The aim of the work is, we are told, to present a complete view of weather science from its traditional and popular aspects, the proverbs, curious rhymes, quaint sayings, archaic wise saws, outdoor rules, and weather wisdom generally, being here brought together from all sources, and arranged in order for easy reference.

We think we need say no more than that the work seems admirably done in every respect. Mr. Inwards has had a hobby, and he has worked it with excellent effect. To the new edition a photographic chart of clouds, according to the arrangements and nomenclature of the International Cloud Conference, has been added from photographs from nature taken by Colonel H. M. Saunders of Cheltenham.

The book has many values of different kinds to the archæologist, the student of proverbs, and the observer of the changes in the weather. It is a very interesting compilation, for which the gratitude of many different classes of students is due to the author.



THE PLACE-NAMES OF THE LIVERPOOL DISTRICT.

By Henry Harrison. Cloth, 8vo., pp. 104. London: *Elliot Stock*.

Books on the derivation and meaning of place-names are too often written by persons who are the least suited for the task, and to whom the more improbable and impossible a derivation, the more attractive and convincing it appears, that we always open a book on the subject with a good deal of misgiving. In the present case we are glad to say that any misgiving was at once removed when the pages of the book were consulted. Mr. Harrison has no idea of indulging in fancy guess-work, but treats his subject in a thoroughly true and scientific manner, and it is a pleasure to go through the pages of his little book, and to note the well-reasoned arguments which lead him to his conclusions. We once heard of a derivation of the name of the Yorkshire town Dewsbury compiled of as "Deus" and "bury"—"God's Town"—the

idea being of some connection with the early preaching of St. Paulinus in the district, and the remains at Dewsbury of some Saxon crosses. Mr. Harrison tells in the introduction of a series of equally amusing shots at the derivation and meaning of names, which is too good to be lost, so we venture to quote it here. He alludes to "the kind of jumping at conclusions which has, for example, induced a Welshman to claim that the name Apollo is derived from the Cymric *Ap-haul*, 'Son of the Son'; an Irishman to assert that the Egyptian deity Osiris was of Hibernian descent, and that the name should consequently be written O'Siris; a Cornishman, saturated with the Phœnician tradition, to declare that his Honeyball is a corruption of Hannibal; a Scotsman to infer an affinity between the Egyptian Pharaoh and the Gælic Fergus; and even an Englishman to calmly asseverate that Lambeth (the 'lamb hithe'), containing the palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury, derived its name from the Thibetan *llama*, 'high-priest,' and the Hebrew *beth*, 'house.'"

Turning to more serious matters, we at once looked to see what Mr. Harrison made of the name "Liverpool," which is about as puzzling a place-name as any that can be cited. After discussing its various earlier forms, Mr. Harrison (and in this Professor Skeat agrees with him), arrives at the conclusion that the form is really "Litherpool." The question then arises, What is the meaning Professor Skeat suggests, Old Eng., *lither*, "bad," "dirty," or "stagnant," and that Litherpool is stagnant or sluggish water, but, as Mr. Harrison points out, there is the neighbouring "Litherland" as well, to which there is no reason for giving a bad prefix. Mr. Harrison suggests the Norse *hlith*, "slope," as the origin of the first syllable of the name. We certainly think that he has made out his case. These remarks as to the name "Liverpool" give the reader an insight into the character of Mr. Harrison's work. The book is a thoroughly satisfactory one, even though Mr. Harrison may not always be correct in his solutions. He has proceeded on well-reasoned and orderly lines, and it is a pleasure to recognise in it a thoroughly painstaking piece of work.



EIGHTEENTH CENTURY LETTERS. Edited by R. Brimley Johnson. Vol. I., Swift, Addison, Steele. A. D. Innes and Co.

The aim of this series, of which this is the first volume, is to present a selection of the voluminous

and interesting correspondence of the eighteenth century—when letter-writing was indeed an art—in groups, "each sufficiently large to create an atmosphere." There is certainly room for such a series, for such letters can now only be read in elaborate and often expensive complete editions. A good beginning has been made with this volume. An excellent introduction has been written by Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole. Of Swift's letters it is truly remarked that they reveal the inner nature of the man far more sincerely than his works. It is a complete mistake to consider the Dean as a mere cold-hearted cynic, and we agree with Mr. Lane-Poole in considering him one of the most cruelly misjudged of the literary giants of those days. Addison, who knew him intimately, described Jonathan Swift as "the most agreeable companion, the truest friend, and the greatest genius of his age." About 200 pages are given to Swift's letters, and the concluding 60 to Addison and Steele, who were his contemporaries, both being born in 1672. The nature of these two literary colleagues comes to the surface in striking contrast in their letters—Addison is as prim and self-conscious as in his formal essays, whilst Steele is simple, honest, and frank.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.





The Antiquary.



NOVEMBER, 1898.

Notes of the Month.

THE Crannog, on the foreshore near Dumbuck, about a mile east of Dumbarton Rock, has already yielded many curious and remarkable articles. One of the most interesting was come upon the other day, and is apparently a sort of ladder formed of oak, and it is conjectured that it may perhaps throw some light on the probable height of the lake-dwellings of Crannog. It is made of a solid piece of oak about 13 feet long, 14 inches broad, and 5 inches thick, and the six steps are cut out of the block. The lower portion, which is the thickest part of the ladder, shows the first step to be about 4 feet from the base.

We have received a copy of a circular letter signed by Mr. Hellier Gosselin, Mr. Lyttleton (the headmaster of Haileybury), and several other local gentlemen, which is being distributed in East Hertfordshire, suggesting that an archæological society should be founded in that part of the county, and summoning a meeting at the Town Hall, Hertford, on October 17, to consider the matter. We are afraid that we shall be unable to chronicle in this number the result arrived at, but we very sincerely hope that as a practical outcome of the proposal a strong and capable society may be inaugurated. The question that strikes us is whether it would not be better to endeavour to form a new and vigorous society for the whole county, which should incorporate the smaller societies at present existing therein. As a

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rule, we think the county forms the most convenient area for the operation of local societies.



Our readers will, we are sure, regret to learn that the Exhibition of Shropshire Antiquities held last May has resulted in financial loss to the guarantors of £352, which entailed a call of 14s. in the £. The total receipts amounted to £268 16s., whilst the expenditure was £620 16s. 9d. The exhibition itself was most successful, a magnificent collection of county objects of interest being gathered together; but the attendance was meagre throughout. This is unfortunate, as it was the first county exhibition of the kind that has been held, and it may have the effect of deterring other archæological societies from trying to hold similar county exhibitions elsewhere. Everything that was possible was done to ensure its success: all the municipal corporations lent their maces and regalia, the incumbents and churchwardens their church plate and parish books, the county gentry their family portraits and plate. The catalogue filled 140 pages. Lectures were given twice each day, not only by local antiquaries, but by such prominent outsiders as Lord Dillon, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, Mr. J. H. Wylie, and others; but still the public did not respond.

One noteworthy feature that was suggested by H.M. Inspector for the district was the conducting of the higher standards of boys and girls from the elementary schools round the exhibition during school hours in the morning, and giving them explanatory lectures on the objects exhibited. This was reckoned as a school attendance under the new code.

The nobility and gentry of Shropshire responded most liberally to the appeal, and lent their treasures for exhibition, and the result was the gathering together of a most beautiful and unique collection of Shropshire antiquities. But it is a misfortune that it was so badly patronized by the general public.



One of the papers read at the Shropshire exhibition was on "Uriconium," by Mr. William Phillips. Steps are now being taken to see whether a fund cannot be raised

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for the purpose of excavating Uriconium, which is certain to yield most valuable results. Little is known at present of the condition of affairs in a civil Roman city in Britain, and it is expected that much new light would be thrown on this matter were Uriconium taken in hand. Lord Harwood, the owner of the site, and the president of the Shropshire Archæological Society, has expressed his willingness to help. Mr. George Fox has compiled a useful little "Guide to Uriconium," which is sold only at the spot, and which gives visitors a succinct account of the place. It is very much to be hoped that it may be found possible to raise the necessary funds for undertaking the suggested excavation.

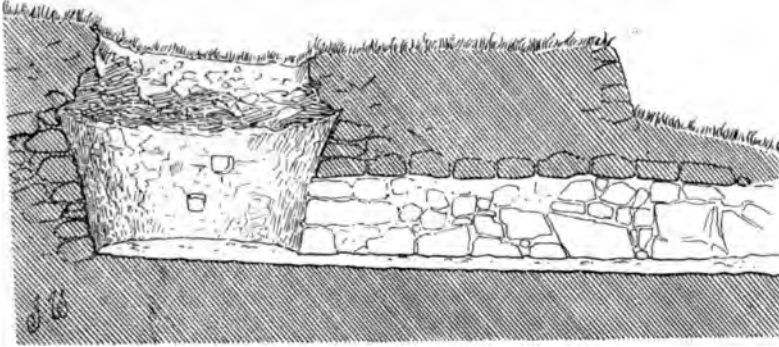


The Rev. Canon Porter, F.S.A., writes: "Mr. Bailey invites suggestions as to the arms at Stratford. I cannot explain the curious condition in which they are at present, but it seems to me that the artist meant them to represent—Quarterly. First and fourth gu., a fess between six cross crosslets or; second and third quarterly ar. and gu.; in second and third quarters a flet or. Over all a bend azure, *i.e.*, the cross crosslets of Beauchamp quartered with the fret of Despenser. Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, married Isabella, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas le Despenser, Earl of Gloucester, and widow of another Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester about A.D. 1426. Of course, the marshalling is all wrong, the proper arms being: Quarterly, Beauchamp and old Warwick with a shield in pretence; quarterly, Clare and Le Despenser. I suspect that the artist did not know much about heraldry, which would also account for the incorrectness of the other shield, which ought to have France modern in the first and fourth quarters instead of in the second and third. The painting probably dates from A.D. 1426 to A.D. 1439, in which year both the Earl and his Countess died."



Our correspondent, Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., sends the following particulars of a curious underground chamber discovered at Penyfai, near Bridgend, Glamorgan, last June. He says: "This chamber was found in some

rising ground about 300 feet behind Tymawr, a Jacobean farmhouse at Penyfai. It was circular, and was constructed of unworked stones, and plastered internally, the measurements being 5 feet in height, 6 feet 6 inches across the floor, and 8 feet 9 inches across the top. It was entered from the side, or rather foot, of the hill by a low tunnel, with sides of dry walling, and roofed with slabs of stone 2 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 9 inches, and about 13 feet in length. The chamber had also an outlet through its roof, which was reached by two projecting stones or steps in its side. The roof had been of wood, but had long since fallen in, and as a consequence the chamber had become filled with soil and rubbish. The floor of both chamber and passage was on the same level, and was not paved. These particulars were given me by Mr. William Riley, of Bridgend, who examined the structure before the labourers demolished it, and who preserved all objects likely to throw light upon its history and use. These have been presented to the Cardiff Museum and Art Gallery by Mr. R. W. Llewellyn, of Court Colman, the owner of the property. They consist of a Tetbury farthing token of 1669, broken tobacco-pipes, several fragments of delft and many of coarse earthenware, a portion of a table-knife and sundry scraps of iron, two round stones of the size of a small cannon-ball, pipe-clay, etc. So far as their ages are determinable, they may be assigned to the latter part of the seventeenth century and earlier part of the eighteenth, and thus they furnish some idea of the age of the chamber. Various suggestions have been given respecting the use of this structure. One is that it served as a hiding-place for highwaymen and other robbers, and it is urged in favour of this that the stone balls, if suitably mounted on leather thongs or twisted in the feet of stockings, would form deadly weapons. But it does not seem likely that marauders of this type would go to the trouble of erecting so careful and laborious a retreat, still less that they would erect it within sight and earshot of a large house. Another suggestion makes it a 'priest's hole.' There is nothing unlikely in this, but there is no evidence that Tymawr was inhabited by a recusant family. Perhaps the most feasible sugges-



UNDERGROUND CHAMBER AT PENYFAL.

tion is that it was an illicit distillery, and in favour of this it may be mentioned that Mr. Riley found traces of charcoal on the floor of the chamber, and that there is evidence that Bridgend was notorious for its smuggling propensities 150 years ago. If this be the true solution, the pipe-clay may have entered into the composition of the still." We are, ourselves, disposed to believe that the chamber was an old charcoal oven.



Elsewhere, in the present number of the *Antiquary*, we have printed a report (taken from the *Times*) of a case which, at the time we are writing, has been in part heard before one of the London stipendiary magistrates, in which a man who is called "a private surgeon" (whatever that may mean), and whose age is stated to be only twenty-five, is charged with rifling tombs, removing monuments, tampering with parochial registers, and forging wills in diocesan registries, in order to fabricate a pedigree for a military officer, whose folly seems to have been as lavish as was his expenditure of money. As the case forms a criminal charge of fraud and forgery against the accused, it would be highly improper were we to make any comment on it at this stage which might seem to imply that the accused is in any way guilty of the charge laid against him, and to which he may, for all we know, have a full and satisfactory answer. This, however, does not apply to the other persons who figure in the case, the representatives of the Home Secretary, the Vicar of Mangotsfield, and other persons. According to the admission of these public officers,

a young man who was a perfect stranger to them, and furnished with no credentials of any kind, was able to obtain leave to open graves, tamper with monuments, carry away parochial and other records, and pretty well turn things upside down as he liked. Now, the people who allowed all this would have been thought very foolish, and no more, if they had permitted a stranger to play the fool in this fashion with things belonging to themselves. But when they are the recognised custodians of public property, and allow such pranks to be played with it, as they themselves assert that they did, their conduct becomes culpable in the highest degree; and however disagreeable it may be to do so, it becomes a duty to speak very plainly in the matter. How was it, the public will want to know, that permission was given by the Home Office to open the graves? How was it that the Vicar and churchwardens of Mangotsfield allowed the ancient monuments in that church to be shifted about and tampered with? and how was it that the parochial records were entrusted to a perfect stranger, who brought no credentials with him? These are serious matters, and they demand serious attention, and call for a serious explanation, if indeed one can be given of them.



With reference to this matter, the secretary of one of our leading antiquarian societies writes:

"The whole thing is a curious commentary on this boasted period, when we have a man, a stranger, going to a village and, without any inquiry as to his credentials is permitted by the parson—we may take it an educated

man—to dig up coffins, remove tombstones and the organ, etc., take away registers, and, worst of all, have the parish chest presented to him by the vicar and churchwardens, without faculty or anything! But the oddest thing of all is, that the Home Secretary should grant the applicant an order to dig up coffins in two other churchyards on his statement merely that he was an Oxford man!

"I sincerely hope the *Antiquary* will pitch into the people concerned, and point out the necessity for greater care in granting these authorities, and also in the issue of faculties. Indeed the faculty business is a mere farce in my opinion."



We mentioned in these Notes last month that the Hertfordshire and Shropshire County Councils had taken in hand the compilation of a list of the parochial records extant within the areas of the two counties named. We have received from Mr. Peele, Clerk to the Shropshire County Council, a copy of the *Interim Report of the Clerk and Deputy Clerk of the County Council of Salop upon certain Parish Documents, etc. (Ecclesiastical and Secular), inspected by them*. This compact report shows at a glance the great value of such work being taken in hand generally. It seems to us that the Salop *Interim Report* would form a very good model for other County Councils. In sending it, Mr. Peele states that he believes the Salop County Council was the first (not Hertfordshire) in the field. We trust that all the other County Councils will follow suit without delay.



A correspondent of a local paper in Devonshire writes to complain of a threatened act of Vandalism at Dartmouth. He says: "Most visitors to this ancient town will remember the whitewashed little building facing the west end of St. Saviour's Church, and every artistic eye has been arrested by the town arms carved upon its southern wall, a work of true heraldic feeling. Beneath this is a heart-shaped shield, with an incised date, 1823, referring, doubtless, to some repairs to the upper part of the structure. Internal examination would probably assign its erection to the early part of the sixteenth century. Briefly, it is the old town gaol, now no longer used. A wall about 7 feet

high encloses a narrow area in front, which gives access to two cells. Each of them measures 12 feet deep by 7½ feet wide, has a plain vaulted ceiling, and is lighted by a small, heavily-barred and cross-barred unglazed window. Massive oak doors, studded with huge nails and clamped by ornamental gothic hinges, such as are on churches, afford entrance to these gloomy chambers. The walls are 3 feet thick, and are rendered additionally secure by internal battening and stout iron bands in all directions. From the lower part of the walls depend the shackles used 300 years ago to fasten the prisoners. Amongst a mass of long-neglected lumber are the manacles and handcuffs of bygone days, and other curiosities. The old town stocks are placed on end against the wall. The whole aspect of the interior, made strong enough to cage a tiger, seems calculated to strike terror into a prisoner, whether innocent or guilty, and its very character, illustrating as it does a period of English history when treachery and cruelty were rampant both in Church and State, and when expressing one's opinions was requited by torture or roasting alive, should quicken our gratitude that we live in happier days, and at the same time guarantee the preservation of so interesting a monument. The Town Council of Dartmouth are, however, we are told, inviting tenders to have the place cleared out and refitted as a receptacle for the municipal archives, which simply means the total obliteration of its character as an historical relic."



Mr. Penruddocke, of Compton Park, Wilts, kindly writes that he has two powder testers or *éprouvettes*, more or less similar to those already described and figured in the *Antiquary*. Of the older of the two Mr. Penruddocke encloses a rough sketch. He states that both the *éprouvettes* have always been in his family, and that such articles "appear to have been in constant use by persons who used gunpowder either for military or sporting purposes."



A local antiquary writes from Lancashire:

"Since the end of 1895 excavations on the site of the Roman station at Wilderspool for obtaining sand, and thus bodily removing

the subsoil, have from time to time afforded slight but very suggestive archæological results. As usual, the fragments of pottery have been abundant, including all the ordinary kinds of ware—black and gray Upchurch; coarse red, supposed to be of local manufacture; a few pieces of Castor or Durobrevian, ornamented with the characteristic engobe or slip; and a large proportion of Samian, embossed and smooth. Out of twenty potter's stamps found upon the latter, the only one not included in Wright's List is 'EDA,' or 'IEDA.' Among the few coins, a denarius of Severus, and a third brass of Constantine I. in perfect preservation, bring down the date of the station a century and a half later than any previously discovered. A rude altar, 20 inches in height, found in September, 1896, ornamented with round mouldings along the front, and a *præfericulum* on one side, was without inscription. Sections exposed of the great military highway running north and south through the station were fully 4 feet in thickness, with four alternate layers of sandstone, rubble, and gravel coming close to the surface, and forming a distinct agger. Its breadth was uniformly 8 yards.

"The structural remains uncovered were beneath the level of the ordinary Roman stratum. They included (1) a draw-well, 10 feet deep and about 3 feet across, lined with sandstone blocks roughly voussoired with a pick, and set in a backing of clay, 3 feet thick, without mortar; (2) a square cell, of about the same depth and 4 feet across, with walls built up of large blocks of sandstone rudely squared with a hammer, and a few boulders set in clay from top to bottom, and 22 inches thick.

"At the beginning of April last a small grant from the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire enabled systematic exploration to be started under the direction of Mr. T. May, who has been assisted from time to time by Mr. Edward W. Cox, of Rock Ferry, Birkenhead, and Mr. R. D. Radcliffe, secretary of the society. The subscriptions of a few private individuals, including the owners of the land, Messrs. Greenall, Whitley and Co., Wilderspool, have continued the work, and a small grant has now been promised for the same purpose by the Museum Committee of the Warrington Corporation. These special

excavations have already been successful. Clay floors, foundations of buildings bedded in clay, stone slabs lining a fire-hole and another draw-well similar to the one above described, were soon uncovered along the east side of the 'Via,' about 100 yards from its termination upon the bank of the river Mersey. Outside these foundations were quantities of mineral coal, iron slag, lumps of iron, scoræ, and iron nails, the latter weighing fully a quarter of a hundredweight.

"More recent excavations on the west side of the 'Via' close to the river have brought to light the footings of an immense wall, 9 feet thick, the bottom course of its inner face being set close to the edge of the 'Via.' The larger blocks, about 30 x 20 x 12 inches on its outer face, are of good freestone brought from a distance. The inside has been formed of a bed of sandstone rubble, 8 or 9 inches thick, overlaid with a layer of puddled clay, and filled in with rubble. The subsoil is a deep bed of pure glacial sand, forming a solid foundation, in which any artificial disturbance can be clearly traced. The sand has been mixed with loam to form a bedding for the wall, which does not descend, as a rule, more than 2 feet below the original surface. The abundant deposits of clay all over the station have been proved by analysis to be derived from the Ackers Pits, about a mile and a quarter distant. The foundations of this wall have been exposed by a series of nine trenches for more than 100 yards of its length.

"Ten feet from its outside or west face a small ditch, 7 feet wide and 5½ feet deep, below the present surface, has been found running parallel to the wall along its northern or river end. Four cuts have been already made across it, and exploratory trenches are being extended in the same direction.

"These structural remains have led to the belief that the Wilderspool station was of much greater importance than previously supposed.

"Beneath one of the large freestone blocks above-mentioned, a mason's foot-rule (*regula*) of bronze, mentioned last month, and measuring exactly 11½ inches in length when opened out, was discovered by Mr. May on the 9th instant while observing the operations. It is in almost perfect condition, with beauti-

Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., when recently writing to us from Cardiff, says: "I send you notices relating to the Proclamation of the Eisteddfod, which is to be held in Cardiff next year. A permanent circle of huge rough quarried stones has been set up in the Cathays Park here, which strangely contrasts with the modernity around. It was erected under Mr. T. H. Thomas's supervision. The brief outline of Gorsedd lore is from his pen, and is the only elementary all-round 'primer' I have seen upon the subject; but Mr. Thomas tells me that many of its statements are controverted. I know very little of 'Druidism.' I think it is generally allowed that in its present form it has a mediæval origin, or, rather, it is of mediæval reconstruction. At any rate, the Proclamation was a most unusual, picturesque, and somewhat weird ceremony, witnessed by probably 20,000 people. The only fault was the lack of dignity and order on the part of the Druids and other officials. A private rehearsal or two would have been useful."



The Encroachments of the Sea, and the consequent Losses to Archæology.

ALTHOUGH primarily a matter of geology, yet the constant encroachment of the sea on various portions of the coast has its archæological significance, as a number of ancient landmarks are gradually destroyed and submerged. A year or two ago the notable landmark of Eccles Church tower, in Norfolk, was swept away by the waves, the church having perished previously, and more lately there has been a landslip near Cromer. This has led the *Globe* to summarize the matter in a short paragraph, which may not be inappropriately transferred to our pages, for it contains much that is very startling, and, it must be added, unpleasant reading to the antiquary.

The *Globe* observes: With the landslip at Cromer the other day another bit of old England disappeared; and the oc-

currence serves to remind us of a fact that is not usually remembered—that nearly the entire coastline represented by the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk is gradually melting away before the waves. At Cromer the waves break over heaps of debris which once, and not so very long ago, formed the brick wall of a lighthouse. The Cromer of old Roman times cannot be located—it is more than two miles out at sea. When Domesday Book was compiled, we are reminded, Cromer was a mere hamlet of Shipden and an inland town. For a century and more Shipden has had no existence. At the beginning of the century the remains of its church were discernible at low water. The cliffs at Hunstanton are being eaten away yard by yard, and there is an inn at Sheringham now close to the sea which was built thirty years ago at what was then regarded as a safe distance inland. Eccles is now* represented only by the tower of the ruined church; all else has gone, together with what was once the seaside village at Wimpwell. Suffolk is disappearing in the same manner and with the same rapidity. Dunwich has been travelling inland for an untold number of years—new houses, churches, and public buildings have been erected farther back as the old ones were washed away. Other places which have exhibited the same phenomenon are Bawdsey, Corton, Aldborough, and Pakefield. Kent presents us with other examples of the encroachments of the sea. All that is left of Reculver, for instance, is the ruined old church, washed at its base by the sea. Herne Bay is no longer a bay proper, having been scraped away to a straight line; and the North Foreland, the cliffs of Dover, Folkestone, Hythe, Hastings, Beachy Head, and Lyme Regis, have all their tale to tell of the robbing of the land by the relentless sea. It was stated at a recent meeting of the Society of Engineers that the rate of the encroachment of the sea upon the land was 2 feet per annum between Westgate and Margate. At St. Margaret's Bay it was 4 feet 6 inches; at New Romney Level, 8 feet; at Lancing village, Sussex, 18 feet; from East Wittering to the mouth of Chichester harbour, 10 feet to 15 feet; at East

* This is a mistake; the tower was destroyed by the sea about three years ago.—*Ed. Ant.*

Bavent, north of Southwold, 21 feet to 30 feet; and at Westward Ho about 30 feet.

"We turn north again to Lincolnshire, where the land is extremely flat, and subject as a consequence to inundations. Here, however, though infinite damage has been done, man has sought to battle against the sea by raising embankments to resist its progress, and with a fair measure of success. Yorkshire has suffered, like Norfolk and the more northern counties, by the undermining and washing away of its cliffs. Where the cliffs are of chalk, as at Flamborough Head, caves have been scooped out of the waves, and portions of cliff isolated into fantastic needle and obelisk forms. Where the cliff or beach is lower, and composed of a mixture of chalk, rubble, clay, gravel, and sand, the destruction has been more marked. You might look in vain for the old Yorkshire seaside towns or villages of Auburn, Hartburn, and Hyde; they are gone, buried beneath the waters. Hornsea, too, with Othwaite* and Kilnsea, are gradually undergoing the same pitiless fate; old men shake their heads at the amount of destruction they have witnessed. Tynemouth Castle, in Northumberland, is now on the very brink of the sea; but time was when there was a good stretch of fertile land between it and the salt water. Turn to the east coast of Scotland, and the same gradual swallowing-up process is repeated. The old town of Findhorn on the Moray Firth is gone half a mile into the sea. There is a town of the same name there now, but it is not the original one. The sea has also swallowed up the village of Mathers in Kincardineshire, and a little farther south we find evidence that, near Arbroath, gardens and houses have gradually been submerged. The first lighthouse at the mouth of Tay was built on a portion of coast which is now quite under water. On the opposite coast of Fife, at St. Andrews, the sea is gradually claiming the land; Cardinal Beaton's Castle overhangs the cliff in some places, and must in time succumb. Similar marine encroachments are evident all the way along to Fifeness. The same may be said of Tantallon Castle, on the coast of Haddingtonshire, whose base is being gradually undermined."

* This name should be Outhorne.—*Ed. Ant.*

Church Notes.

BY THE LATE SIR STEPHEN GLYNNE, BART.

V. LINCOLNSHIRE (*concluded*).—GRAINTHORPE, SOMERSBY, TATTERSHALL, ETC.

"ETURNING across the spacious and dreary fen, we arrived at the village of Yarborough. The Church is a small fabric, consisting of a nave and north aisle, and a chancel. The nave is divided from the north aisle by pointed arches rising from octagon pillars. The windows are Perpendicular. There is one at the end of the north aisle painted gaudily in the modern taste. The Tower has an elegant western doorway, which is the only beauty in the Church. It seems Perpendicular, and is formed of a pointed arch beneath a label, elegantly moulded and ornamented with representations of fruit, foliage, etc. The Church is built of the bad dark-coloured stone, and has greatly suffered from modern innovation. The interior contains not a single object worth attention.

"April 26th [1825].—This day began by being very hazy, which seemed very unfortunate, as we were to pass through country not at all devoid of rural beauty. Going down the Spilsby road for some way, we came to the village of Ormsby, near which is a very pretty park with fine trees. The village has a rural and picturesque appearance. The church is prettily situated on an eminence, and has a good tower crowned with pinnacles. It consists of a nave and chancel, and seems to have been tastefully repaired with brick in many parts. The chancel contains some good Decorated windows, and has a south chapel, at the western end of which is a Norman doorway ornamented with a double billet moulding. The Church has a gallery and Organ at the west end. We did not examine the interior. From thence we passed over some country pleasingly varied by hill and dale, which must in the summer time be exceedingly pretty. The next village was Tetford, which is very prettily situated in a valley. In this parish was dug up some years back an

ancient font of small and narrow proportions, an octagon in form, and of early (*sic*) Early English work, having the rope moulding and the nail head. It is said to have belonged to another Church. The present parish church consists of a [Clerestoried]* nave, south aisle and chancel, with a Tower at the west end, which has a cornice of quatrefoils at the top. There is a long narrow window at the west end of the south aisle, which has externally an ogee canopy cinquefoiled and adorned with finial and crockets. The other windows are Perpendicular, that have not been vilified. The Church had formerly a north aisle, now blocked up. The nave is divided from each aisle by [three]* pointed arches on octagon piers. Above them is a Perpendicular Clerestory. The Font is octagon, and moulded with leaves curled up. It is supported on an octagon shaft. In a chest is preserved a helmet and some ancient armour said to belong to the Dymoke family.†

[“Tetford, S. Mary, 1867.—The aisles and clerestory have no parapets. The north aisle has been lately added, and has poor Gothic windows, and there was once an aisle north of the church as seen by an arch in the wall. The Chancel arch has no Caps. The Chancel has a high, slated roof. The Clerestory windows have two lights, and are of ordinary character. There is one Decorated window at the east of the south aisle. The windows of the Chancel have new coloured glass. The tower is rather good Perpendicular, has strong buttresses and bold gurgoyles, and an incipient parapet of pierced quatrefoils. On the west side a three-light window and doorway, with continued moulding. The belfry windows are of two lights, with more of a Decorated character.]

“From Tetford to Somersby the country is extremely rural, and beautifully varied by hill, dale, and luxuriant wood. Within a wood in Somersby parish is a beautiful dale, in which there is a spring issuing from a rock called the Holy Well. Somersby con-

* The words in square brackets are in the ink and writing of 1867.

† Murray's *Handbook to Lincolnshire* (1890), p. 151, speaks of a monument in Tetford Church to a Captain Dymoke, 1749, “with a breastplate and huge helmet over it.” Perhaps these are the objects Sir S. Glynn saw in the parish chest.

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sists of only twelve houses. The Church is a homely and humble structure, consisting only of a body and chancel, with a low tower. The body is thatched, which gives it a very rustic air. The windows are Perpendicular. On the floor of the nave are some slabs with black-letter inscriptions, one of which bears the date 1500. In the wall of the Chancel is a brass plate, on which is sculptured the figure of a person robed kneeling on a cushion before a table. Beneath is this inscription :

“‘Here lyeth George Littlebury of Somersby seventh sonne of Thomas Littlebury of Stainsble Esq: who died the 13 daye of Octob. in the yeare of our Lord 1612 being about the age of 73 years.’

“The Font is plain and octagon.

“In the Churchyard is a very beautiful Cross in good preservation, having a basement from which rises a tall octagonal shaft which has a capital, above which is a cross, bearing on one side a figure of our Saviour, on the opposite side a figure of the Virgin Mary. The cross is surmounted by an elegant canopy embattled. The whole is in good preservation. Near Somersby Church is a fine ancient Manor-House of brick.

[“1867, Somersby S. Margaret.—Somersby Church is no longer *thatched*. The walls are of mixed sandstone and brick, the windows Perpendicular, of two lights. Within the south porch is a pointed doorway with continuous moulding. In the porch is a stoup.]*

* Somersby, as the birthplace of Tennyson, has acquired a new and greater element of interest than before. The rectory house where he was born is still standing, and has become the goal of pilgrimages from far and near. His father was Rector of Somersby at the time of Sir Stephen Glynn's first visit to the parish. The accompanying picture of the church and churchyard cross copied from an engraving published in 1811 in the *Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet* shows very much what Sir Stephen Glynn saw and noted fourteen years later. Ancient churches with thatched roofs have become exceedingly uncommon. Perhaps a couple of score still remain, all, or nearly all, of them in Norfolk. Their number is constantly diminishing. The churchyard cross at Somersby is practically unique, not another of its kind having escaped destruction.

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"From Somersby we went through the village of Ashby and some other insignificant places to Horncastle, where we stayed not a moment, but immediately set out for Tattershall, in order to secure the fine evening for the view from the top of the Castle. We accordingly went. The first village is Haltham, the Church of which is small but yet very well worth visiting from the extreme beauty of its East window, which is of the richest and most elaborate Decorated work. The south doorway is also worthy of attention, being a good Norman specimen. The head is semicircular and moulded, and the space under the moulding and immediately above the door is curiously ornamented

(whose tower had long been visible from its great height) is spacious, but has been sadly disfigured by modern alterations, especially by the rebuilding of the Chancel with brick, and the debasement of many of the windows. The Church is spacious, consisting of a nave, side aisles, chancel, and tower. The tower is built of the best Barnack stone, and from elegance of proportion its general gracefulness, without an abundance of ornament, is exceeded by few. There is an archway in the lower part of it, through which there is a common path. There are two fine circular windows in the lower part, apparently of Decorated tracery. The nave is divided from the side aisles by pointed arches springing



SOMERSBY CHURCH IN 1811.

with variously-wrought decorations representing knots, twisted ribbons, etc. The Church has a nave, north aisle, and chancel. The nave is separated from its aisle by one pointed and two semicircular arches, supported on octagon pillars with beautiful foliage on the capitals. There is some beautiful screen work around a pew. The Font is octagon, and adorned with square flowers. The Chancel, besides its magnificent eastern window, has a square window, with Decorated tracery. The western doorway is also Norman, but exceedingly plain.

"We next came to the extensive village of Coningsby, which contains several good houses and has a neat appearance. The Church

from octagon piers, which have fine foliated capitals, some having the leaves very prominent and curled at the end, and so having a graceful appearance, as in Haltham Church, and the Font at Tetford. Some of the pillars have capitals ornamented with small delicate figures of trefoils and roses. The Clerestory seems to have had something of Decorated character, from the form of the windows being narrow, but it is possible they might have been later. They are, however, now sadly vilified, and deprived of their tracery. There are two windows over each arch. Some of the windows have Decorated, others Perpendicular tracery.

"From thence we walked to Tattershall,

which is not a mile distant, and now presents the appearance of a sad wreck of a town, but the ruins of the Castle and Collegiate Church are very magnificent. Let us first examine the Church. It is a very fine cruciform structure entirely of late Perpendicular work,

The exterior, however, is still almost as fine as ever, save only that the great window of the North Transept is bricked up. The whole is built of the finest Barnack stone, and retains its ornaments in a very perfect state. The Tower is at the west end, and



THE GREAT TOWER, TATTERSHALL CASTLE.

of which it is a most perfect and beautiful specimen. It is, however, impossible to see this fine structure without feeling much regret at the sad state to which it is reduced, both from the destruction of the ornaments of the Choir and the disorder and dirt in which it is kept owing to the neglect of the parishioners.

has no battlement, but is surmounted by four crocketed pinnacles. It has a fine large window, beneath which is a doorway of the richest Perpendicular work. It consists of a Tudor arch beneath a square head, with the spandrels filled up with quatrefoils. Above this are several ranges of mouldings, some

richly worked. On either side of the doorway is a rich ogee arch wrought in the stone. The upper moulding is beautifully panelled. There are also other fine Perpendicular doorways, all having the spandrels filled up with quatrefoils. The windows are all very fine and large. The Church has no battlement throughout, but the buttresses terminate in crocketed pinnacles. Over the east window is a singularly rich niche with a fine canopy.

"The effect of the really fine nave is much impaired by the shabby and ruinous pews which now disgrace it, as well as the badness of the pavement, and the general neglect which seems to pervade the whole. The Nave is divided from the side aisles by pointed arches supported on piers of a lozenge form, round which are set four shafts at long intervals, having hollows between them. Above the arches are the Clerestory windows, which are Perpendicular, of three lights, and are very numerous, being arranged in pairs, two over each arch. The arches which divide the nave from the Transepts are very lofty. On the pavement are numerous vestiges of very splendid brasses. The front of the old Organ screen, which presents itself to the nave, is of wood, and has three fine ogee arches with fine finials. The ceiling of the nave is of wood, and very simple. The Eastern front of the old Organ screen is richly worked in stone of the finest Perpendicular execution, and is surpassed by few in richness. The ceiling of the choir is much richer than that of the nave, the brackets which support it being elegantly pierced. It is much to be regretted that this beautiful Choir should have been so barbarously despoiled of the splendid painted glass which formerly adorned the windows, and which was not even replaced by common glass for many years, so that the fine oak stalls were completely destroyed by the wet coming in at the windows.*

"The Choir is now used for Divine ser-

* "All the windows were originally filled with fine Perpendicular glass, much of which survived the Reformation, but was actually presented in 1757 by Earl Fortescue to the Earl of Exeter for St. Martin's at Stamford, where some of it may still be seen mixed with glass from other churches. What remains has been placed in the East window. The parishioners very justifiably raised a riot, and endeavoured to prevent this scandalous spoliation." —Murray's *Handbook to Lincolnshire* (1890), p. 138.

vice, and filled with numbers of benches so crowded together that there is scarcely room to walk, and placed in such a barbarous manner as to obscure some of the noble brasses. It is a sad pity that the inhabitants will not be satisfied with using the nave which they did formerly, and which still is pewed, though in a very untidy manner. On the south side of the Altar are three very rich stone stalls, formed of rich ogee arches, and divided from each other by slender shafts. Above them is a cornice ornamented with figures of various animals, rabbits, monkeys, etc. This cornice may also be seen round the exterior of Mold Church in North Wales. There are a great many rich and large brasses in the Choir, but sadly hidden by the seats.

"The dimensions of the Church are as follow :

Length from East to West	-	-	173 feet.
" of the nave, including tower	103	"	
" of the organ screen	-	-	9 "
" of the Choir	-	-	61 "
" of the Transept from North to South	-	-	94 "
Breadth of the Nave with its aisles	-	-	60 "

"The remains of the Castle stand South-west of the Church, and consist principally of an enormous square Tower with octagon turrets at the angles. The whole is of good



TATTERSHALL CASTLE. A FIREPLACE.

Perpendicular work, and built entirely of brick, which in this Castle is not only elegant, but even magnificent, and richly worked. It is undoubtedly the finest brickwork in England, and has a very fine effect. The Tower consists of four stories, each of which have magnificent fireplaces of the richest Perpen-

dicular work, particularly one that is ornamented with a fine ogee arch and finial. The floors are all down. On the west side there are four tiers of windows, some of which have square heads, others have Tudor arches, and many with trefoiled heads. Above them is a projecting story with machicolations; this story has also small windows with trefoiled arches. The octagon turrets have also small machicolations. The passages within the thickness of the walls remain in a very perfect state, and some in the higher stories have ceilings very richly groined in brickwork. The recesses within which the windows are set have also most richly-groined ceilings also in brickwork, which seems here to be brought to a perfection to which scarcely any other building of the same work seems to have attained. In the ceilings of the passages are several shields, all charged with arms, in a very perfect state. We ascended one of the turrets, from which there is a most extensive prospect over the country, which appeared to particular advantage as the evening happened to be so extremely fine and clear.

"Lincoln Minster, Boston Church, with numberless other spires and towers, appeared across the wide expanse of the Fens. There is also visible a curious old tower (also of brickwork), called from its situation Tower in the Moor. It is of very small dimensions and has no staircase now remaining. It stands in the middle of a dreary moor about four miles from Tattershall, and is said to have been an appendage to Tattershall Castle.

"We then returned to Horncastle for the night, going back by the road on the opposite side of the river to that by which we came. We slept at the Bull Inn, Horncastle—a very comfortable inn.*



The Welsh Eisteddfodau.

MR. WARD'S letter referred to in the Notes of the Month contained, among other papers, a copy of *The Proclamation of the Royal National Eisteddfod of 1899, to be held in the Cathays Park, Cardiff, July 4, 1898.*

* Still recommended in Murray's *Handbook to Lincolnshire* (1890).

This, which as Mr. Ward states has been compiled by Mr. T. H. Thomas (or, to call him by his Bardic name, Arlunydd Penygarn), is full of so much curious information on the subject generally, that we think it will not be out of place if it is printed *in extenso*. It is as follows:

"The Welsh word 'Eisteddfod' means a session or sitting of the Bards of Wales.

"The word 'Bardd' in Welsh means, in the first place, a poet, because in ancient times almost all knowledge was imparted in poetic, or, rather, metrical form, just as at present some subjects are learned in verse form. But a 'Bard' is not necessarily a poet; the term includes also persons who are religious teachers, and others who are interested in sciences and arts. At an Eisteddfod prizes are offered for compositions in poetry, literature, and art, and the list of subjects in which prizes are given are, according to an old custom, proclaimed publicly at least 'one year and a day' before the Eisteddfod is held. This Proclamation must be made in a meeting of the bards, which is called the 'Gorsedd,' a word which means *chief seat* or *throne*. It is known historically that the Eisteddfod was held in Wales before the Norman conquest of England, and it has been held from time to time ever since.

"The Gorsedd is described in writings of the sixteenth century, and appears to be referred to in writings by bards of two or three centuries earlier. Tradition ascribes to it a far earlier origin. It is customary to hold a Gorsedd in some open and conspicuous spot covered by green turf. A circle of stone is made, consisting of twelve, which represent the compass points, outside of which three other stones are erected, over which, from the centre of the circle, the rising sun could be seen on the solstices and the equinoxes. Thus the circle represents the astronomical knowledge of the Britons. The meetings must be held in the open air, 'Yn Ngwyneb Haul Llygad Goleuni' ('In face of the Sun, the Eye of Light'), as a proverb expresses it. In the centre of the circle a large stone is placed, from which the Proclamation is made.

"The Bards, accompanied by the chief persons of the town or district in which they

meet, form a procession to the circle. They are divided into three orders, Bards, Druid Bards, and Ovate Bards. The first order are poets, the second religious teachers, the third, persons interested in literature, science, and art. According to their order they are robed in different colours. The Bards wear light blue, the colour of the sky, as an emblem of the celestial origin of poetry; the Druids white, an emblem of the purity of religious teaching; the Ovates green, an emblem of growth and progress, they being persons interested in the increase of general knowledge. Upon the large stone in the centre of the circle the President, or 'Arch-Druid,' stands, surrounded by the chief officers of the Gorsedd. At each of the twelve stones of the circle stand one or more of the Bards, each in the colour of his order. The Arch-Druid wears, together with his white robes, a crown of oak-leaves and acorns, and a great necklet or 'torque' of gold. These insignia of his position were designed and presented by Professor Hubert Herkomer, R.A., and Mr. Mansel Lewis, of Stradey Castle. There are other insignia used in the proceedings, as the banner of the Gorsedd, bearing an emblematic design worked from drawings by Arlunynydd Penygarn, by Miss L. M. G. Evans.

"At the Eisteddfod next year will be presented a magnificent 'Corn Hirlas,' or Ceremonial Drinking Horn, being a sort of 'Loving Cup' to symbolize the welcome given to the Gorsedd by the towns to which it is invited. This is a magnificent work in silver-gilt by the Welsh sculptor, Mr. Goscombe John, which was commissioned by the Right Hon. Lord Tredegar. (It was in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy in London this year.)

"There are also in the circle harpers, singers, and others connected with the proceedings officially and as visitors. The circle of stones is decorated with various plants, chiefly oak, ash, and birch foliage, and corn, trefoil, vervain, and mistletoe, these plants being traditionally associated with the Gorsedd. An Arch-Druid, on arrival at the circle, is presented with a bouquet of these plants, and other gifts symbolizing the welcome the town gives to the Gorsedd are offered. He and the other members of the

Gorsedd will also be welcomed by the singing of a chorus specially composed by Dr. Parry to words by the poet Dyfed.

"In ancient times the bardic circle was not to be broken into by armed men, and a ceremony symbolizing a truce is carried out. The Arch-Druid holds a sword half sheathed in his hands; the attendant Bards touch the same on the hilt and the scabbard. The Arch-Druid cries aloud three times, 'A oes Heddwch?' ('Is it peace?') and is three times answered, 'Heddwch' ('It is peace'). The sword is then sheathed. The Arch-Druid then offers a prayer for protection, strength, and love. Various addresses are given, poems are recited, and music played. The National Eisteddfod for next year is proclaimed, together with the list of subjects for which prizes are offered. The ceremony closes with music. The harp to be used in Cardiff is one of the type used in Wales, and known as the triple-strung harp (Telyn deires). It is the finest instrument of its kind in existence, and was made by the late Bassett Jones, of Cardiff.

"Many opinions are held as to the age and origin of the Gorsedd and its ceremonies, some considering its institution to be extremely ancient, while others consider it to have been given its present form during the time of the Tudor dynasty. It may be looked upon as a survival of the traditional round table of King Arthur, which in its turn embodied some similar institution previously existing among the Britons of ancient times. Whatever be its origin or its age, it is an institution around which the natives of Wales of all sorts and conditions, from the highest aristocracy to the working classes, rally, and which plays a most important part in the encouragement of learning and culture in our country.

"It is primarily to the influence of the ancient Bards that the endurance of the Welsh language is to be attributed. The exactitude of expression and the elaboration of the prosody required by the rules of the Eisteddfod and Gorsedd compelled a development of the language and a precision of diction which ensured its preservation. This function the Eisteddfod still continues, together with other incentive to intellectual effort.

"As an ancient institution having a quaint and expressive ceremony, as a means of culture in literature, science, and art, open to all, and as a rallying point for the patriotism of all classes in Wales, the Gorsedd is worthy of every support by the sons and daughters of Cymru."



Occurrences at Saintes—1781 to 1791.

FROM THE DIARY OF THE ABBÉ LEGRIX.

TRANSLATED (WITH NOTES) BY T. M. FALLOW,
M.A., F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 305.)

UPON the resignation of his post of Colonel of the *Milice Bourgeoise*, which M. Garnier made on being elected Mayor, M. de Turpin, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, was chosen Colonel by the *Milice Bourgeoise*. M. de Thézac, Knight of St. Louis, was chosen Major.

March 2, 1790.—M.M. de Turpin and de Thézac gave a dinner *en maigre* of seventy-two covers to the officers of the regiments: the *Agenais*, the *National*, the *Milice Bourgeoise*, and the *Gendarmerie*.

May 4, 1790.—The Primary meeting (or that of the Canton) was held in this town for choosing electors who, conjointly with those of the other cantons and districts, were to decide on the selection of the thirty-six members and the Deputy Clerk General who were to constitute the administration of the department of Charente Inférieure.

June 5, 1790.—The Cathedral church having been chosen by decree of the municipality of this town for the meetings of the electoral assembly, the Chapter was constrained to leave it, and to repair to the church of the Jacobins for the celebration of Divine service.

June 12, 1790.—At eight o'clock in the morning the Electoral Assembly was opened, composed of about seven hundred and twenty members, in order to proceed with the elec-

tion of the thirty-six members and the Deputy Clerk General who were to compose the administration of the department of Charente Inférieure. The meetings on this and the two following days were passed in debates, disagreements, and tumult. Finally, at the meeting of Monday evening, it was decided that the Assembly should divide into six *bureaux* or sections for the appointment of a President and a Secretary.

Tuesday and Wednesday, 15th and 16th.

—Each *bureau* or section (composed of about a hundred and twenty members) proceeded by ballot to elect a President. At the second ballot M. Briaud, advocate and municipal officer of this town, and M. de la Coste, advocate and deputy clerk of the municipality of La Rochelle, obtained most votes, but neither of them having secured an absolute majority, it was at a third ballot on Wednesday evening that M. Briaud obtained an absolute majority, and was proclaimed and installed President of the Electoral Assembly.

Thursday morning, the 17th.—The electors retired in their respective *bureaux* or sections, and proceeded with the election of a Secretary of the Assembly. M. de la Coste, having obtained an absolute majority at the second ballot, was appointed Secretary, and declared such at the evening meeting. These two elections held, the Assembly was forthwith declared constituted. Then one and all of the electors took the civic oath, after which deputations of the military (the *Agenais*, the *Milice Bourgeoise*, the *Regiment National*, and the *Gendarmerie*) presented themselves, and were introduced for the purpose of saluting and complimenting the Assembly.

Note.—Between this day and the closure of the Assembly the ecclesiastical bodies (both secular and regular), the magistracy, the electoral body, the consular jurisdiction, and others of the town, presented themselves to salute and compliment the Assembly. Nearly all the other military bodies of the towns of St. Jean d'Angely, of Pons, of Rochefort, and of various districts of the department, also came as deputations, or wrote to present their homage to the Assembly.

At the evening meeting it was decided, in order to organize the administration of the department, that five members should be selected at first from each district; that the

thirty-sixth and the Deputy Clerk should be selected indiscriminately from the whole seven districts ; and that for the examination and verification of the ballots the election of fresh scrutators should be proceeded with.

Friday morning, the 18th.—The Assembly retired *en bureaux* to proceed with the election of the new scrutators. Six members were appointed to draw up an address to the King, and another to the National Assembly, adhering to all its decrees.

At the evening meeting the two addresses were read and adopted. The municipality of the town came to salute and compliment the Assembly.

Saturday, the 19th.—At the two meetings, morning and evening, the question of the *alternat* was discussed. The speakers displayed all their eloquence, and improved the occasion according to their views. M. de la Coste, chief of all, made a speech for the department *alternat* between Saintes and La Rochelle. The speech was loudly applauded. However, after the question had been discussed as animatedly as eloquently by the orators *for* and *against*, it appeared that there was a majority of about sixty members who were opposed to the alternating of the department at all. The minutes as to this were drawn up and sent to the National Assembly to show what the wish of the Electoral Assembly was.

Sunday, the 20th—At eight o'clock in the morning a Low Mass of the Holy Ghost was celebrated by Monseigneur the Bishop of La Rochelle, one of the electors. For this purpose an altar had been prepared before the grille of the great door of the choir. The Chapter of the Cathedral and all the bodies, secular and regular, civil and military, were invited to and assisted at the service. The Assembly had appointed at the beginning of its meetings six or eight masters of ceremony to receive bodies which should present themselves to salute the Assembly at the entrance of the precincts, and to conduct them ; and to return invitations which had been made to it. After Mass Monseigneur precented the *Te Deum*, which was continued by the musicians of the Cathedral as an act of thanksgiving for the union and fraternity which each and all the members of the Assembly had sworn to one another.

At the evening meeting the electors began to withdraw *en bureaux* for proceeding with double lists for the election of five members of the district of Saintes, who should be administrators of the Department. This election lasted two days. It was not till the meeting on Tuesday evening that M. de la Coste, the Secretary, ascended the tribune and declared the five members who had secured the majority of votes. These are MM. Granier, doctor at Saujon, Boybleau, doctor at Cozes, Briaud, Bernard des Jeusines, and Chainier du Chaine, advocate of Saintes. After this declaration and certain discussions on several matters, the Assembly withdrew *en bureaux* in order to proceed in the same manner as the above with the election of the five members of the district of La Rochelle. Before retiring *en bureaux*, a deputation of four members of the municipality was introduced to invite, in the name of the municipality, the Electoral Assembly to take part in the ceremony of the St. John's* bonfire of the town, which the Assembly accepted. In consequence of this invitation the municipality also invited to the same ceremony the regiment of the *Agenais*, the *Milice Bourgeoise*, the *Regiment National*, the *Gendarmerie*, and the *Maréchaussée*, who responded to the invitation.

Wednesday, 23rd.—The Secretary ascended the tribune, and declared MM. Leconte, de la Coste, and de Chassiron, who are the three electors who had obtained a plurality of votes at the first ballot. The electors then retired *en bureaux*, and proceeded with the election of the two other members. In the evening MM. Boutet and Jouneau of the Ile de Ré were declared the fourth and fifth members of the district of La Rochelle for the administration of the Department. A deputation of four members of the municipality was then presented and introduced, who offered to accompany the Electoral Assembly to the ceremony of the bonfire, which the Assembly accepted. At eight o'clock in the evening the Assembly

* [The midsummer bonfire on the eve of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist (June 23). These bonfires were once very common in connection with the summer solstice, and are fairly so even yet in Norway. The custom is still observed at Whalton, in Northumberland. See *Antiquary*, October, 1896, p. 291.]

and the municipality left to present themselves at the place called La Gaillarde, where the maypole had been prepared. Having reached the place, they found the companies of the military bodies invited above placed each according to its rank. M. the President of the Assembly lighted the bonfire.

Thursday morning, the 24th.—The Assembly separated in sections to proceed with the election of the five members of the district of St. Jean d'Angely, Messieurs Destouches, Merveilleux-Mortafon, La Prade, Leriget and Duret,* who, as having obtained most votes, were declared elected.

At the evening meeting there were introduced to the Assembly a soldier of the regiment of the *Agenais*, and a young lad of about twelve years whom the soldier had taken from the water at the point of drowning. The Assembly bestowed much praise on the courage of the soldier, and he received from several members of the Assembly, and of the municipality, and from other persons of the town, assistance in money as a mark of acknowledgment and gratitude.

Friday morning, the 25th.—The Assembly, having separated *en bureaux*, proceeded with the election of five members of the district of Rochefort. Messieurs Hèbre of St. Clément, mayor of that town, Druamps, Dalidouze, Rondeau, and Bellefontaine, who obtained a majority of votes, were declared members of the administration.

The twenty-fifth, in the evening, Messieurs Guillotin de Fougère of Oleron, Garreau, Garesché, Bréhas, and Guibert were declared members of the administration for the district of Marennes.

Saturday morning, the 26th.—Messieurs Laurenceaux Raboteau, Dupuis of Cravan, Charle Lys, Monnerot and Messié, were proclaimed members of the administration for the district of Pons.

In the evening of the twenty-sixth, Messieurs Olanier, Dumousseau, Riquie, Beaupoil de St. Aulaire, and Mésiaud were the five members of the district of Montguyon who obtained a majority of votes.†

* [M. Duret eventually became mayor of Saintes in 1830.]

† [There are certain slight mistakes made by the diarist in this list, which are noted in the French edition. They appear to be of no general importance.]

Sunday morning, the 27th.—The Assembly, having separated *en bureaux*, proceeded with the election of the thirty-sixth member, who was to be selected from the whole of the districts, M. Dupuis, above named for the district of Pons, obtained the majority of votes. After the election of the thirty-six members, the Assembly separated *en bureaux* for the election of the Deputy Clerk General of the administration of the Department. The same day, in the evening, the verification and examination of the second ballot took place. Nobody having obtained an absolute majority, M. Rome ascended the tribune and simply declared that M. Delacoste, Secretary, and M. Garnier, Mayor of Saintes, had obtained most votes, but that, as none of the members had obtained an absolute majority, it would be necessary to proceed with a third ballot, and to select one of those two members. Then the President announced that at six o'clock the next morning the Assembly would separate *en bureaux* to proceed with the third ballot, and that at eight o'clock there would be a general [meeting of the] Assembly for the examining and verifying of the third ballot, and the declaration of the one of the two members aforesaid who had received an absolute majority. This was agreed upon by the Assembly, after which M. Delacoste, Secretary, ascended the tribune to present and offer to the Assembly a map of the Department of Charente Inférieure on behalf and in the name of M. Le Baleur of the house of the Oratory of La Rochelle, the author of the said map. The Assembly received with pleasure and acknowledgment the offer and dedication of this map, and directed the President to write to the author to assure him that it accepted the dedication, and to thank him for it.

Monday morning, the 28th.—After the verification of the third ballot a member of the Assembly ascended the tribune, and declared M. Garnier, Mayor of Saintes, Deputy Clerk General of the administration of the Department of Charente Inférieure, as having obtained 300 votes against M. Delacoste, who had not had more than 240.

After the said declaration, a deputation from the parish of St. Vivien-lès-Saintes was introduced, which presented a request or

memorial to the Assembly, showing that death having removed the Sieur Corneau, their last *curé*, they desired that the Sieur Defoix, their *vicairé* during the last five or six years, might be nominated to the charge, and that seeing this hope frustrated by the nomination of the Sieur Doucin, *vicairé* of the parish of Arvert, to the said charge, they besought the Assembly to interfere, and to cause the Sieur Doucin to abandon his right in favour of the Sieur Defoix. The Assembly, having had the memorial read, decided that it had no voice in the matter.

A member of the Assembly, M. Herard of La Rochelle, thereupon ascended the tribune for the purpose of demanding, that in conformity with the decision arrived at almost unanimously in the meeting of the 26th in the evening (by which it was decided that all members nominated to enter the administrative body, and who held any offices in the yeomanry or national troops, should make their choice between them), M. Bernard des Jeusines, Colonel of the national troop of Saintes, and appointed a member of the administration, ought immediately to declare himself, and choose between the rank of Colonel and the post of administrator. M. Bernard des Jeusines, having then ascended the tribune, offered to suspend and renounce entirely all military functions during the whole of the time that he might belong to the Administrative Body. The Assembly, persisting in its decision of the evening of the 26th, demanded and required from M. Bernard a resignation, pure and simple, of one or other of the two posts. Upon the refusal which M. Bernard made, the Assembly decided that M. Eschesseriaud, elector of the district of Saintes who had obtained most votes after the five members of the same district, should replace M. Bernard des Jeusines in the Administrative Body. This was at once announced by the Secretary to the Assembly.

M. Raoult of La Rochelle, a member of the Assembly, ascended the tribune, and proposed for discussion the payment due to the electors for the time the Electoral Assembly had lasted. This motion having been supported and backed by several other members, it was decided that each of the electors should be allowed 3 livres a day, and 6 sols a league for the journey.

Thereupon, M. Bernard des Jeusines applied to the Assembly for a copy of the decision which had been taken in regard to him. The Assembly replied that the minutes of the meetings would be printed, and a copy delivered to each of the members, and refused his application.

M. Garnier ascended the tribune to thank the Assembly for his election to the position of Deputy Clerk General, and to assure it that he would give in his resignation of the post of Mayor which he held.

At the evening meeting the Assembly decided that it would take part as a body at the funeral procession and burial of M. Dugas, a member and elector who died that day in the parish of St. Maur during the session of the Assemblies; that it would wear mourning for M. Dugas for three days by a riband or piece of black crêpe attached to the arm, and it at once deputed six of its members to assure Madame Dugas of the share and sympathy which it took in her sorrow.

During the earlier sessions the Assembly had also decided that it would wear mourning in memory of M. Franklin* by a riband or piece of black crêpe attached to the arm, to which every one of the members conformed.

M. the Secretary read a letter from M. Gullotin, of the district of Mareine, who thanked the Assembly for his election to the Administrative Body, and stated that he would accept the post.

M. Croiselière of Rochefort proposed to the Assembly that it should ask the Bishops of Saintes and La Rochelle to have a *Te Deum* chanted in the parishes of their dioceses as an act of thanksgiving for the work of the Electoral Assembly, and for the unity which had reigned in it.

It was decided that the minutes of the meetings of the Assembly should be signed by all the members of the Assembly who were still in the town. M. Delacoste announced that the minutes would be completed by noon the next day, Tuesday, the 29th.

The next day, Tuesday, the 29th.—A general meeting was held, at which the

* [No man was held in higher regard in France than Benjamin Franklin, who, during his eight years' residence in that country, held a position in public esteem second to no one. Franklin left France in 1785, and died in April, 1790.]

minutes of all the meetings of the Assembly were read, after which all the members (to the number of about 350) signed the minutes. In the evening there was a general meeting of all the electors remaining in this town, at which the President delivered an address concluding the Assembly, after which there was sung a *Te Deum* with full accompaniment as an act of thanksgiving.* It was begun by Mgr. the Bishop of La Rochelle, one of the electors, at which the municipality and all the bodies, ecclesiastic, civil, and military, took part, in accordance with the invitation given to them, after which there were a number of acclamations: "Vive l'Assemblée Nationale!" "Vive le Roi!" "Vive l'Assemblée Electorale!" etc.

By decree of the municipality, all the bells of the Cathedral, and of the parishes of the town and suburbs, were rung from half-past six o'clock to seven. In the evening there was a general illumination.

July 1, 1790.—The electors of the district of Saintes (to the number of about 120) met at eight o'clock in the morning, in the Synod Hall of the Évêché, for the election of twelve members and of the Deputy Clerk, who were to form the Board of Administration of the district of Saintes. M. de la Rigaudière, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, was elected President of the said Assembly; and in the first instance the electors decided that they would choose an

* [The meetings had been held, it will be remembered, since June 5, in the Cathedral. The Bishop of La Rochelle (Monseigneur Jean Charles De Coucy) was a man of some mark and independence of character, as well as the scion of a very ancient family, the proud boast of one of whose ancestors was:

"Roi je ne suis,
Ne prince, ne duc, ne comte aussi;
Je suis le sire de Coucy."

Jean Charles de Coucy was born in 1746. In 1789 he was nominated to the See of La Rochelle, and, refusing the oath to the Constitution Civile of the Republic, he went into exile. In 1801 he also refused the demand of the Pope that he should resign his see, and was by the terms of the Concordat superseded in it by the Papal confirmation of Jean François Demandolx as Bishop of La Rochelle. Monseigneur De Coucy continued, however, to assert his canonical right as Bishop of La Rochelle, in spite of the Pope, Napoleon, and the Concordat, until 1817, when he was appointed Archbishop of Rheims. He died in 1824. The Château of Coucy is in the North of France, not far from Beauvais.]

administrator in each of the nine cantons which form the district.

Canton of Saintes.

M. Jean Baptiste Joseph Dupinier, attorney at Saintes, having been at once elected Deputy Clerk, was replaced by M. Elie Daniel Maréchal, farmer at Chermignac.

Canton of Dompierre.

M. Daniel Ardouin, farmer at Chérac.

Canton of Ecoyeux.

M. André Godet, senior, licentiate in law at Ecoyeux.

Canton of Cozes.

M. Nicolas Guillaume of Cercé, farmer of Montpellier.*

Canton of Saujon.

M. René Eschasseriau, doctor at Corne Royal.

Canton of Pont l'Abbé.

M. Jacques Philippe Fraigneau, councillor in the Chancery of Bordeaux, of the parish of Beurly, who, having refused, was replaced by Gabriel François Repéré, farmer of Soullignonne.

Canton of Mortagne.

M. Jean Gaury, advocate at Mortagne.

Canton of Pont-d'Envaux.

M. Louis Lévêgnot, merchant at Pont-d'Envaux.

Canton of Gemozac.

M. Antoine Roulet, Notary Royal at Cravans.

The three other administrators were selected out of the entire district. These are MM. Mathieu Dugué du Chaillot, of Saintes; Pierre Moreau, Notary Royal at Méchers, Canton of Saujon; and Joseph Dubois the elder, advocate at Saujon. The election of Deputy Clerk was at once proceeded with; this was Jean Baptiste Joseph Dupinier, attorney at Saintes.

July 4, 1790.—The Chapter re-entered the Cathedral church for the celebration of Divine service.

July 11.—Upon the resignation which M. Garnier made of the post of Mayor, the burgesses of the town and suburbs of

* [A local place of that name. Not, of course, the town in the south of France.]

Saintes assembled in that town (to the number of about 300), and dividing into three *bureaux*—one at the Évêché, another at the Palace, and the third in the Hall of Exercises at the College—proceeded, in the same form as before (February 7 of the present year), with the election of a Mayor. M. de Rochecouste, formerly Assessor at the Court of Justice, obtained an absolute majority of votes at the first ballot, and was in consequence declared Mayor. Immediately after his election, the municipal officers went to his house to inform him, and to offer their congratulations.

July 14.—At eleven o'clock in the morning, at the invitation of the municipality, there was a general gathering, at the open space called La Pallu, of all the bodies, ecclesiastical, civil, and military, and of almost all the inhabitants of this town and suburbs, for the ceremony of the General Federation, which was also to take place on the same day in all the towns and boroughs of the realm. For this end an altar was prepared at the aforesaid place, before which M. Claude, Superior of the Seminary, delivered an address appropriate to the ceremony, exhorting all the different classes of the citizens to bear themselves in peace and unity, and in fidelity towards the nation, the law, and the King, and to uphold the constitution of the realm. Upon the conclusion of the address, the holy sacrifice of the Mass was at once celebrated, after which M. de Rochecouste, Mayor, also made a short speech to the like effect, and read the formula of the civil oath, which each and all of the assistants had sworn to observe. The oath taken, shouts of joy arose for the object of the ceremony. Then all the different bodies of troops filed before the gentlemen of the municipality, after which each departed.

July 25, 1790.—The thirty-six members of the department of Charente Inférieure met in a hall at the Évêché to proceed with the election of a President and the organization of the *Directoire*. M. Delacoste, advocate at the Court of La Rochelle, was elected President of the Department. MM. Rondeau, Eschasseriau, Raboteau, Jounéaud, Chainier-Duchaine, Bréard . . . * were elected members of the *Directoire*. M. Rondeau was elected Vice-President ;

* [Some omission here.]

M. Billotte, of Rochefort, was appointed Chief Secretary. The gentlemen drew up provisionally the scheme of their remuneration, subject to the approval of the National Assembly. The President, 3,000 francs ; the Deputy Clerk General, 4,000 francs ; the Chief Secretary, 3,000 francs ; each of the members composing the *Directoire*, 2,500 ; the other members, 1,000 francs.

The same day the twelve members of the district of Saintes met to elect a President and four members, and the Secretary of the *Directoire*. M. du Cercé, farmer, of Montpelier, in this diocese, was elected President ; M. Godet, Secretary ; Messieurs . . . *

July 31, 1790.—The banner of the Department was received in this town. The different bodies of troops of line, the *National*, the *Milice Bourgeoise*, and the *Gendarmerie*, both of the town and of the suburbs, went about a league to meet it. As it approached, the administrators of the directories of the Department and of the district, accompanied by the Mayor and municipal officers, went to the extremity of the faubourg of the Abbey to receive it. M. Duvergier, to whom it had been entrusted at Paris to be conveyed to Saintes, presented it to them, but continued all the same to carry it as far as the Cathedral church, where all the ecclesiastical bodies, both seculars and regulars, were met, as well as the Magistracy and Consular Jurisdiction, in response to the invitation made by the municipality. The banner and the entire cortège having reached the Cathedral, the choir of that church chanted a motet, *Ecce quam bonum*, etc. The motet finished, Mr. Dean said the prayers *pro pace et pro rege*. Thereupon the banner was carried into a hall of the Évêché, where the *Directoire* of the Department provisionally held its meetings. The same evening there was a general illumination.

The National Assembly having previously decreed the incorporation of the *Milias Bourgeoises* with the national troops, and the placing of the colours in the principal churches of different places, at two o'clock in the afternoon of August 18, 1790, the two companies of grenadiers, and those of the *Milice Bourgeoise* infantry of this town, having M. de Turpin, Colonel, Robert,

* [A defect here in the manuscript.]

Lieutenant-Colonel, De Thézac, Major, and other officers, at their head, deposited the colours in the Cathedral church.

October 1, 1790.—The officers and soldiers of the *Régiment National* celebrated in the open space [before named] a solemn service for the repose of the souls of their fellows-in-arms who were killed in the action at Nancy. For this purpose an altar was prepared. Père Charrier, Prior of the Jacobins, celebrated High Mass. Only the gentlemen of the directories of the department and district assisted at it in a body.

A few days before, the gentlemen of the *Milice Bourgeoise* and of the *Gendarmerie* had caused a similar service to be celebrated in the Cathedral church, at which M. . . * officiated, assisted by . . .

October 17, 1790.—There was held in this town a meeting or convocation of the several cantons, which composed the district of Saintes, for the appointment of the five judges who were to constitute the tribunal of justice of the said district. As a result of the voting, M.M. Bernard, advocate and Colonel of the national soldiery; Dangibaud du Pouyaud, councillor at the magistracy; Briaud, advocate; Duchêne Martinaud, and Landreau, councillors at the magistracy, all of them of this town, were elected judges. The substitutes were M.M. Renaud, Marillet, Fourestier, la Pointe, and Geoffroy, advocates. M. de la Martinière, formerly King's advocate, was appointed by the said sovereign lord the King, his commissary at the said tribunal.

Sunday, November 14, 1790.—The burgesses of this town and the suburbs met in three *bureaux* or districts, and proceeded with the appointment or election of six municipal officers, a deputy clerk, and twelve notables to take the place of the former ones, who had retired by way of lot.

November 3, 1790.—A meeting was held of the thirty-six members composing the Administrative Council of the department of Charente Inférieure to arrange as to several matters of administration of the department. M. de la Coste, advocate, of La Rochelle, and previously appointed President of the said Council, having been elected First Judge of the Tribunal of Justice of the district of La Rochelle, was replaced in

the post of President by M. Rondeau, of Rochefort, and the said Sieur Rondeau, Vice-President, was replaced by M. Bréard.

November . . ., 1790.—The citizens of this town, of the suburbs, and of the country composing the Canton of Saintes, met together for the election of two justices of the peace, and of the *prud' hommes*. M. Riquet, attorney, was appointed justice for the town and suburbs, and the Prior Granville Bourgeois was appointed justice for the parishes and the country.

Friday, 19 November, 1790.—After matins, M. Marchal, clerk, read at a Chapter meeting a letter which the administrators of the *Directoire* of the district of Saintes had addressed to him on the previous evening, by which he was to summon the Chapter at eleven o'clock on the following morning, in order that the commissioners named by the *Directoire* might repair thither to notify the decrees of the Assembly during the months of July and August of the present year. The Chapter, foreseeing from this moment its immediate dissolution, appointed or confirmed six commissaries, who were M.M. Dudon, Bourdeille, Grelet, St. Légière, Paroche, and Marchal, to deal with and settle (even after the dispersion of the Chapter among themselves), and in the name of the company, those different matters which up to this day there had not been an opportunity of definitely settling. A declaration was also drawn up, which the company thought it right to make relative to the decreed suppression, to be read and presented to the gentlemen of the administration of the Department and district. It had been agreed by a majority of votes that this declaration should be signed by all the members, deposited in the hands of a notary, printed to the number of 400 copies, and addressed to the Bishops and Chapters of the realm. The company also decided that the commissaries of the district should be received with much respect and distinction, and appointed two of the gentlemen to receive them at the foot of the staircase, and to introduce them when they presented themselves, and that four armchairs should be placed in the centre of the hall.

(To be continued.)

* [Omissions here in the manuscript.]



Archæological News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

COLONEL SHIPWAY'S "PEDIGREE."

As stated elsewhere, in the Notes of the Month, we have thought it well to place on permanent record in the pages of the *Antiquary* an account of the astounding charge of forging a pedigree which is in course of investigation in one of the London police courts. Originally it had been in contemplation to give only an abbreviated report of the case in the *Antiquary*, but as an incomplete report might, perhaps, seem to prejudice the accused, we have decided to give the report of the case just as it appeared in the daily papers, and for that purpose we have ventured to borrow the *Times*' report of the case, which, at the time of our going to press, has been again remanded after a fourth hearing.

To the proprietors of the *Graphic* we are indebted for permission to reproduce, on a somewhat reduced scale, certain of the illustrations which appeared in the *Daily Graphic* of September 30.

The case, quite independently of its romantic element, contains so much that is worthy of very serious consideration by those interested in the due and careful preservation of our ancient records and monuments, that it is very necessary that it should be brought under the notice of antiquaries throughout the country. On that account we give it the prominence in our pages which, amusing though it is, it would not otherwise merit.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF FRAUD.

At Bow Street yesterday Herbert Davies, 25, described as a surgeon, of Castlenau Gardens, Barnes, was charged, on remand, with fraud. Mr. Bodkin, instructed by Mr. Brown, of the Treasury, prosecuted; Mr. H. T. Waddy defended; and the Director of Public Prosecutions occupied a seat on the bench; Detective-Inspector Brockwell represented the police.

Mr. Bodkin said that Lieutenant-Colonel Shipway's family had formerly lived in the western counties of England, and a few years ago Colonel

Shipway was desirous of tracing his right to bear arms and to investigate the pedigree of his family. He was introduced to the defendant, who passed as a B.A., saying that he had studied at Lincoln College, Oxford; but inquiries now showed that the only B.A. of that college of the name of Davies of about the prisoner's age was a gentleman who became a member of the Bar, and all trace of whom was lost. It appeared, therefore, that the prisoner had taken upon himself this gentleman's qualifications. The defendant, in November, 1895, was engaged by Colonel Shipway to make these inquiries at a salary of 6s. a day, his expenses being paid. By "cooking" his accounts, however, the defendant succeeded in defrauding Colonel Shipway of considerable sums. A total amount of £683 was paid him, of which only £266 represented his salary, the remainder being, as he represented, for expenses. It seemed that quite early in his employment he came across a book called "A History of Dursley," in which mention was made of the Shipway family, and it would seem that then the idea struck him that it would be considerably more remunerative if he deceived Colonel Shipway as to the real history of his family. Accordingly, he wrote Colonel Shipway at considerable length as to the important position held by the old Shipway family in the neighbourhood. In January, 1896, he wrote to Colonel Shipway that he had discovered the Shipway crest, which was engraved upon a seal which he had received from an old villager at Mangotsfield, in Gloucestershire, who was ninety-five years of age. In connection with this seal he made a statutory declaration before a solicitor named Crook. The seal represented a lion rampant holding a weapon in its paw. In March, 1896, the defendant had so far ingratiated himself with Mr. Alford, the Rector at Mangotsfield, as to get full permission to inspect the old sixteenth-century registers of the parish, which were kept at the Rectory. After he had received this permission for some time, six very peculiar entries were found, all relating to the Shipway family, one, for instance, dated August 11, 1625, recording the death of "John Shipway, late of this parish. *Sigillum—Leo ielo manu.*" It was certainly an extraordinary thing that the clerk should have recorded in the registers the fact that the deceased had at crest a lion bearing a weapon in his "hand," but it was certainly a fact very interesting to Colonel Shipway, as it at once authenticated the seal. The entry went on to pray that John Shipway might be blessed for the good he had done in that parish, showing him to be a person of some importance. The whole of this entry was forged, as were the five others mentioned, and it was noticeable that they were crowded either at the top or the bottom of a page, or in a small blank space between two other entries. A former rector of the parish about 1720 made a copy of these registers, which was an exact duplicate, word for word, page for page, with the exception that none of these six entries was contained in it. Defendant also arranged that an old oak chest should be given to Colonel Shipway. It was, in fact, sent to him, but not before the defendant had removed one of the hinges and sent

it to Bristol to a man named Sidley, with instructions to engrave upon it the words "Ye gifte of I. S." in such a manner as to make it look old. This was done, and when a few days later a photograph of the chest was taken these words were clearly seen upon the hinge. Meantime, the defendant one day borrowed a hammer and chisel from Preddy, and afterwards some hammering was heard in the belfry. Two or three days later, when Preddy was up in the belfry with the bellringers, one of the men discovered carved on one of the beams, "John Shipway, 1541." In November, 1896, the defendant obtained permission from the Home Office to open certain graves, on condition that any remains there might be were not disturbed. At this time he began searching for a lead coffin, and after opening one freestone grave in vain, he found one in a grave on the other side of the church which bore the name of Hicks. In the grave was a lead coffin, with a metal name-plate bearing the name of Hicks, which had been attached to an outer wooden coffin, now entirely rotted away. The lead coffin was carried into the vestry, and the defendant left alone with it. Afterwards an acid smell was noticed, and when the coffin-lid was inspected, the words "*Leo telo mann*," with underneath "John Shipway, 1628," were found on it. The coffin was replaced, and then the defendant actually had the freestone gravestone, which bore the Shipway name, placed over this coffin, and the gravestone bearing the name of Hicks removed to the other side of the church. In doing so, by some accident a stone fell upon the foot of a labourer named Webster. The foot was crushed, and a few days after the man died from the shock. The defendant promised to compensate the widow, and actually received £10 from Colonel Shipway for that purpose. All that Mrs. Webster received from him, however, was £4, so that he appropriated £6 of this widow's money for himself. Behind the church organ was a niche with a sort of stone canopy over it. In this niche was a female figure carved in stone, and old inhabitants of Mangotsfield stated that there had formerly been the figure of a man in armour besides the woman, but that for some reason it had been buried under the organ. This memorial really belonged to the Blount family, but the defendant had the organ removed, the figure dug up, and eventually an elaborate screen was placed in front at Colonel Shipway's expense, bearing the words, "Johannis Shipway. The enclosed two monuments were placed in this chantry to perpetuate the memories of John Shipway, Man of Arms, of Beverstone and Mangotsfield, and Margaret, his wife. During troublous times the figure of John Shipway was buried near by. It was recovered and replaced by his direct lineal descendant, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert William Shipway, of Grove House, Chiswick, in the county of Middlesex, November, 1896. Upon the original plaster of this wall can be seen traces of the family arms specified in the parochial registers and district probate registry, also portions of the original inscriptions. The name of Johannis Shipway can still be deciphered on the face of the coverstone. The Shipway vault is south of the

church. The name and arms also appear with the date 1541 cut into a beam in the belfry." The defendant next turned his attention to the Andrews monument in the church. This bore a shield at the top, completely black, but after, as the defendant himself said, removing eight coats of paint, the words "John Shipway, 1620," were discovered. Of course, all these discoveries were communicated to the College of Arms, but Colonel Shipway was informed by the College that, though their records had been searched for 400 years, they could find no trace of any arms borne by the Shipway family, and they could not accept an entry in a parish register as sufficient proof. He suggested therefore that the diocesan registries should be searched to see whether any wills of the Shipway family could be found. Accordingly, in June, 1896, the defendant went to Gloucester, and again in August, with the result that there he discovered the will of John Shipway. This will was a most interesting one for Colonel Shipway, for in it the testator, "of Beveston in Mangotsfield," though apparently *in articulo mortis*, found time to recite the details of his arms received by an ancestor from Richard I. in 1191, through "William de Marchant, Chancellor and justiciary." This was obviously incorrect, for in 1191 Richard was in Palestine, and William de Marchant had been dismissed from office some years before. All these wills were numbered in order, this will being numbered seventy-five. In 1890 a Mr. Phillimore, who, as the defendant wrote to Colonel Shipway, was "a most skilled antiquarian," made a list of these wills, and number seventy-five on his list was that of "John Nelme, of Came." The will of John Nelme was now missing, so it was evident that the defendant had stolen this will and substituted a forgery for it, or, as appeared probable, that he had erased the writing from the original parchment, and forged this will upon it. Traces of earlier writing could still be seen in photographs of the will, and it was a remarkable fact that at the top the word "Came" appeared. In these old wills it was customary to find the name of the testator's parish at the top, and so ignorant was the copyist that here he had actually retained the name of John Nelme's parish on a will purporting to come from Mangotsfield. In February, 1897, the defendant went to Worcester, and shortly after wrote to Colonel Shipway to say that he had discovered the will of John James Shipway, who was the father of John Shipway, and who died in 1493. This will stated that the testator was a "man of arms"—an erroneous description, for apparently a man entitled to bear arms was meant—and after reciting the grant of the arms by Richard I., the testator went on to bequeath to his son the papers by which this grant was made 300 years before. The register of wills contained no mention of this document, and it looked as if the parchment had been torn off from another will, several of them having a blank half-sheet attached, and the corner through which the leather lace which held the wills together should have gone being missing. Here, too, the defendant found the will of Grace Shipway, dated 1537, which was also loose, and in the same bundle. This will bore the number 133. In the

register 133 was the number of the will of one "Nicholas Walbey," a will which could not now be found. Here, again, the defendant seemed to have destroyed a will and then forged another on the same parchment. Each of these three wills was full of modern peculiarities; they were written in the same handwriting; and there was overwhelming circumstantial evidence to show that they were forged, and forged by no other than the defendant. Mr. Bodkin concluded by explaining that it was not Colonel Shipway, but the Public Prosecutor, who prosecuted in this case; but it was hoped that Colonel Shipway, though he had suffered severely through the defendant in the way in which he had been duped, would yet do his duty as an officer and a gentleman, and aid the prosecution as far as he could to place the facts of this case before the Court.

Susan Webster, wife of the labourer who lost his life in the defendant's service, having given evidence as to the receipt of £4 as compensation for him, the hearing was adjourned.

Bail was increased to two sureties in £300 each. —*Times*, September 24.

At the hearing on September 29 :

John Preddy, a smith, living at Mangotsfield, said that he was seventy-two years of age, and had lived there all his life. Fourteen or fifteen years ago an organ was placed in Mangotsfield Church in front of a niche in which was a female effigy in stone. Witness remembered his mother, who died thirty years ago, saying that there used to be a second figure in this niche. He did not remember seeing any writing in this niche, nor had he seen the name of Shipway there or anywhere else in the church, or even heard the name prior to the prisoner's arrival in 1896. On the south side of the church was a monument to the Andrews family, with a stone shield above it. In the autumn of 1896 Dr. Davies came to Mangotsfield. Witness met him in the church, and the prisoner questioned him as to the vaults, asking whether there were any near the altar. Witness told him of all the vaults he knew, but said he knew of none near the altar. Then, at the prisoner's request, he took down the shield from the Andrews monument, and placed it on a stool in the aisle. The prisoner scraped it with his pocket-knife, remarking that there ought to be something on it. Nothing was found, and the shield was packed up and sent to Mangotsfield Station, together with two little figures taken from the west porch outside the door. In a few days they were returned and replaced. The figures were unaltered, but the shield bore the name of "John Shipway," and part of a date could be seen upon it. Next, the altar was moved, and the floor of the chantry taken up, with the result that the stone figure of a man was found. The prisoner said that he had expected to find a grave or a vault there. The flooring was replaced, and the figure placed with the other in the niche, the organ being moved so as not to hide it. The niche was next repaired, and a wooden frame placed in front of it containing two memorial brasses. Soon after the figure was dug up the name "Johannis

Shipway" appeared above the niche. The letters were quite clear, and witness thought they had been done with blacklead pencil, as on touching them with a knife the black came off, leaving the bare stone. One day Davies borrowed two chisels and a hammer from him. He did not say what he wanted them for, but went up into the church tower. Witness followed him, but found the belfry door locked, and heard a sound of hammering inside. The same afternoon witness went up into the belfry, and saw that on the central beam the words "John Shipway, 1541" were carved. Forty or fifty years ago the level of the churchyard was lowered, as witness remembered. In the churchyard was a pennant-stone tomb bearing the name "Samuel Hicks, Esq.," and also a freestone tomb, on which was a coat of arms, but no name. Davies had the freestone tomb opened, but no coffin was found in it; and then he asked witness if he knew where there was a lead coffin. Witness remembered seeing a lead coffin in the pennant-stone tomb, and told him so. Accordingly Davies had that tomb opened, and a lead coffin was found there with, lying on the top of it, the brass nameplate which had been fastened to the decayed outer wooden coffin. On this plate the name "Samuel Hicks, Esq.," was quite plain, but on the coffin itself nothing was visible. The coffin was carried into the vestry, and the next day Dr. Davies called witness to see it. On the lid the name "John Shipway" could now be seen, and underneath a lion rampant holding up some weapon. Witness noticed that there was a smell of acid, but the prisoner said it was disinfectant, and he thought the marks on the coffin were of recent date. When the coffin was returned to the vault the freestone tomb was placed over it, and the pennant-stone tomb was moved to the place from which the other tomb was taken. Davies said that he held an authority from the Home Secretary to open any grave or vault in the churchyard. Some twenty years ago witness was employed by the churchwardens to open an old chest which was kept in the vestry, and of which the key had been lost. The chest was taken to the rectory, and witness opened it in the presence of the Vicar and churchwardens, having to take off the hinges to do so. There was then no lettering on the ironwork, but one day Davies called him to the rectory, and showed him that inside the hasp of the chest were the words, "Ye gifte of I. S."

In reply to Mr. Waddy, the witness said that when the churchyard was lowered the tombstones were moved, and some were not replaced in their proper places. The freestone tomb was one of these, but he thought the pennant-stone tomb was correctly replaced, as it was over a vault. Witness told Dr. Davies that there was some confusion in replacing the tombs.

Two of the bell-ringers at Mangotsfield Church having given evidence that the name "John Shipway" was not visible on the beam in the belfry before Davies came there,

Albert Edward Sidley, an engraver in the employment of Messrs. Willett and Sons, of Bristol, said that in October, 1896, the prisoner brought the



1. THE ANDREWS MONUMENT.
2. THE BEAM IN THE BELFRY.



3. THE PARISH CHEST, WITH HASP LIFTED UP.
4. THE LEAD COFFIN INSCRIPTION.



(Copied by permission from the *Daily Graphic*.)

iron hasp produced to him, and told him to engrave the words "Ye gifte of I. S." upon it in very old-style characters, and to make the engraving look as if it had been done for some time. Witness did so, and rubbed over the letters with emery paper and printer's ink to give them a dull appearance, charging 3s. for the job. Afterwards the prisoner ordered some memorial brasses to be placed in Mangotsfield Church at a price of £12, and, in consideration of this order, the charge for the hasp and for the engraving of some forks and spoons for his private use was foregone. About the time he

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brought the hasp the prisoner also brought a stone scutcheon (the shield for the Andrews monument), and asked witness to paint some words upon it. Upon the shield now appeared the words "John Shipway, 162—, Æt.—," but when witness returned the shield to the prisoner both the full date and the age were plainly visible.

James Hamilton, a photographer, of Broad Street, Staple Hill, Bristol, said that he took a number of photographs for the defendant in November, 1896, including an enlargement of a small photograph of a will, and photographs of the beam in the belfry, the stone effigies, the stone shield, the tomb, and the coffin-lid. The prisoner was not satisfied with the photograph of the coffin-lid, as the seal on it did not show well, and so it was twice enlarged, and then, the prisoner having touched up the enlargement, a reduced photograph was made in which the seal showed plainly. Witness also did some private work for the prisoner, and his bill for all the work done came to £10 os. 6d., of which £7 12s. 6d. represented the amount due from Colonel Shipway. The prisoner was not satisfied with this, and got him to make out a bill at his dictation, in which the private work was not included, but the total was increased to £12 3s. 6d. This bill the witness receipted in exchange for the prisoner's I.O.U. for £8, payable at fourteen days. He did not, however, get the £8 at once—that was in December, 1896, and the account was not cleared off until March, 1897. The prisoner did not then settle his private account with witness, and it was not until witness had obtained judgment in the County Court against him that he received payment, in February this year.

At this point the hearing was adjourned.—*Times*, September 30.

On October 6 :

Mr. Charles Angell Bradford, second assistant secretary of the in-registry at the Home Office, said that the prisoner had applied for permission to open the grave of Colonel Shipway's grandfather in a Wesleyan burying-ground at Minchinhampton, and also the grave of another of his relatives in Whitbourne churchyard, in order to obtain some details for the erection of a monument. Permission was granted in the first case, and the prisoner was referred to the incumbent in the second. These were the only two instances in which the prisoner had applied for permission to open graves.

John Stidard, sexton at Mangotsfield Church, gave evidence confirming that of the smith Preddy at the last hearing, as also did George Cross, a plater, who assisted in opening the tomb.

Arthur Edward Lonnen said that in June and July, 1896, he was clerk to the late Mr. Crook, solicitor, of Bristol. In July, 1896, a person who gave the name of James Bucknell, but whom witness now identified as the prisoner, came to Mr. Crook to make a statutory declaration to the effect that a seal which he produced was an heirloom in the Shipway family. He brought a declaration already engrossed on parchment, but, owing to an error in it, witness engrossed another, and was present when the prisoner swore it. The

prisoner told him that the motto on the seal was "Dum vivo" (Whilst I live.)

Mrs. Mary John, whose husband is a restaurant-keeper at Bristol, identified the prisoner as a man who used to call in the name of Bucknell at a temperance hotel kept by her in July, 1896, in Victoria Street, Bristol, and said that he asked her to take in letters for a friend of his named Davies. A letter came addressed to Davies, and she gave it to him, and to her surprise he opened it.

Mr. Frank Penlock, one of the churchwardens at Mangotsfield Church, said that the prisoner applied to the Vicar and churchwardens to have the organ moved so that it should not hide the niche which was then behind it. They consented on his paying £20 for the removal. There was a figure in the niche which the prisoner said was that of a knight with his armour removed. Witness thought it was that of a woman, and when the figure of a knight in armour was found underneath the chantry floor the prisoner agreed that it was so.

Mr. Bodkin : Did he say anything as to whom the monument was erected to?—Oh yes ; of course he appropriated it to the Shipway family, and put their name on it.

The Rev. George Alford, Vicar of Mangotsfield, said that he had held that office since 1881. At that time the parish registers were kept in an old oak chest in the vestry. This chest was afterwards removed to the Vicarage and opened by Preddy, the smith, the key having been lost. Witness did not then see any inscription on the hasp of the chest, nor at any subsequent time till after Dr. Davies's arrival in 1896. When the prisoner first called upon him, saying that he came from Colonel Shipway, witness took him round the church and showed him the niche behind the organ, saying that he believed that the memorial belonged to the Berkeley family. Witness grew to be on very friendly terms with the prisoner and reposed great trust in him. He used to come to the Vicarage and inspect the old registers—which went back nearly to 1500—in the library. Witness was not always present at these times. After some time the prisoner called his attention to a slip of parchment which he said he found in the book, and he asked permission to take it away to have it examined by experts.

Mr. Bodkin said that this slip appeared to be a portion from some sort of passport granted to someone described as Shipway *filius*, while of the signature the word "Rex" remained. The fragment was sent to Colonel Shipway, who had it photographed in facsimile by the Autotype Company.

Witness could not say whether the word Shipway was on the slip when it left him, but it was there when it came back. The prisoner next asked witness to lend the parish register for inspection by the College of Heralds, but witness demurred, and it was not until ample guarantees had been given that he handed the register to Davies. Up to that time he had heard nothing of any Shipway entries in the book, but when about a week later it was returned to him he was asked to certify the correctness of six photographs of pages in which the name of Shipway appeared. There was a last-century copy of this register, and this copy had never been out of witness's possession.

Mr. Bodkin called attention to the curious fact that the paper used in this copy bore as watermark a lion rampant with a weapon in its paw (the alleged Shipway crest), but in this case there were the letters C.R., apparently referring to Charles I. or II.

The witness continued that in the niche behind the organ the prisoner pointed out to him some markings which he said were like a lion, and said that he thought the shield on the Andrews monument must have been placed there by mistake after the church was restored some fifty years ago, but witness could not say where in this case it could have come from. Witness consented to allow the shield to be sent to Bristol to be cleaned, and it came back with the name of John Shipway upon it. Witness had known Mangotsfield parish for between thirty and forty years, but until Davies came there he had never heard of the Shipway family as connected with it.

Mr. Bodkin questioned the witness as to the certificates which he had given of the genuineness of certain photographs of the "Shipway" relics, and asked him how it was that he came to describe these as "the Shipway tomb," "the Shipway vault," "the Shipway memorial," and even in the case of the old chest as "the gift of John Shipway."

Witness; I am afraid that I relied upon the word of Dr. Davies; I had implicit confidence in him.

The Rev. George Percy Alford, the son of the last witness, said that he acted as curate to his father. The witness stated that he saw Davies write out facsimiles of several of the entries in the old register, imitating the old writing with surprising success. Witness pointed out one or two errors, and on these being corrected, certified the copies as exact facsimiles of the entries. The prisoner did not say to what the entries referred. Witness did not see the prisoner after he left Mangotsfield, but in January, 1897, he received a letter from him stating that he had found the will of John Shipway, "an enormously rich man," and asking for information as to a house mentioned in the will. As to the certificates on the photographs, the witness said that the prisoner dictated the wording. Witness wrote it down and his father signed it, for they both had implicit faith in the prisoner.

The hearing was again adjourned.—*Times*, October 7.

Again, at the hearing on October 13,

Mr. Charles Sawyer, a partner in the Autotype Company, New Oxford Street, having identified some photographs of extracts from Mangotsfield parish register as made by his firm to Colonel Shipway's order,

Mr. Bodkin called Richard Edward Kirk, record agent, of Chancery Lane, who said that he had had considerable experience in the examination of ancient writings. He had examined the parchment book before him, which was entitled, *The Antient Register Booke belonging to Mangotsfield*, and, according to a statement on the fly-leaf, was purchased in 1620. The earliest entry in the book related to the baptism of one Eleanor Coole, in 1579, and the most recent entry was under date 1667. The witness assumed

that the entries dated earlier than 1620 had been copied into this book from loose sheets or another book, as was very frequently done about that time. The whole book was crowded with writing, with the exception of the fly-leaves. The entries were generally classified under the date of the year, but the date 1579 had, it appeared, been tampered with, for the tail of the 9 had been erased, so as to make the date look like 1570. As the next date was 1580, this would leave a gap in the register of ten years. Under the date 1570 (1579) the witness found the following entry: "Johies Shipway, the sonne of Johies Shipway, Man of Arms, was christened the 6 day of Julie." "Johies" was obviously intended for an abbreviation of the Latin Johannes; but the accepted abbreviation would be in the first instance Johnes, and in the second Johis. The writing of the entry was an imitation, and not a good imitation, of ancient handwriting.

Mr. Lushington pointed out that the name in this entry might be John, what was taken for a final "s" in each case being part of the flourish in the initial "S" in Shipway. On referring to the book again, the witness agreed that this was probably so, but said that the entry was very badly written, so that it was difficult to decipher these words. The witness continued that he had also examined an ancient copy of this register, which was made, he should think, about 1700. In it was a copy of this page of the register, headed with the date 1579, and it contained duplicates of all entries in this page with the exception of the Shipway christening. Under the date 1591, at the top of the page, there was in the register this entry: "Matrimoniu solemnizat. est inter Johannis (*sic*) Shipway et Margaret. Sandows quarto die Octobris." This entry was not merely in bad Latin, but a palpable imitation of ancient handwriting. The next marriage entry had the date 1593 in the margin, and the following one 1597.

Mr. Bodkin: So it would appear that for four years there was no marriage in Mangotsfield; certainly a very extraordinary thing.

The witness continued that in the copy of the register the first marriage was dated 1596, not 1593; the Shipway marriage did not appear, but there were twenty-seven marriages of dates between 1591 and 1597 in the copy of which no record appeared in the register. From the appearance of the register witness judged that the page containing these twenty-seven entries had been cut out with some sharp instrument, and it appeared that the Shipway entry, dated October, 1591, had been inserted between two entries both dated January, 1596. Under the date 1593 witness found the following entry in the register: "Johannes filius Johnis Shipway [de] Beuerstone baptizat. est vicesimo primo de (*sic*) Novembris." The colour of the ink of this entry was darker than that of the other entries, and it did not appear at all in the copy. Witness also found, under the date 1618, March, the entry: "John Shipway, Esquiere of ye Beuerstone was buried ye 9 of March in (?) Fryotstone & his bodie requiescit (*sic*) ad the altare." Witness did not know what "Fryotstone" meant. This entry contained modern letters, and was not found in the copy-register. The same remark applied to the entry under the

heading 1623, September: "Margaret Shipway was buried the 30th day," and it appeared from the copy as if the date 1623 on this page had been altered from 1621. Under date 1625, August, was the entry: "John Shipway the elder was buried the 17 day. Sig: Leo telo manu. Memento illorum Deus noster in bonum secundum omnia quae fecerunt domui tuæ." Witness had never before met with an entry of this nature. The entry was squeezed in at the bottom of a page and did not appear at all in the copy. The writer was obviously not well acquainted with Latin, but witness imagined the purport of the inscription to be—"Seal: A lion with a dart in hand. Remember them our God in goodness according to all that they have done for Thy house." Under the date 1628 was an entry: "September. Margaret the daughter of John Ship () buried the 24 day." The witness believed this to be a genuine entry, but the latter syllable of the surname appeared to have been tampered with, so as to make it appear to be "Shipway." There were many entries in the register in the name of Shipley, and in the copy the name of this entry appeared as John Shipley. Witness said he had examined the slip of parchment put in last week. It appeared to be a portion of some old deed, but the words "Shipway filius" at the top seemed to be a modern addition. Respecting the carving on the belfry beam in Mangotsfield Church, the witness said that the 4 in the inscription "John Shipway, 1541," was distinctly a nineteenth-century figure. The letters on "John Shipway's" coffin-lid were made by the same hand that carved the beam, although the date on the coffin was March 9, 1628, leaving eighty-seven years between the two. In the register John Shipway was stated to have died in August, 1625.

Francis Edward Wallis, chief clerk of the district registry at Gloucester, said that there were a large number of ancient wills dating back from 1541. These were either bound up or fastened in bundles, and they were open for inspection for legal or literary purposes. Witness remembered the prisoner visiting the office to look at these wills. Afterwards a Mr. Phillimore showed witness a photo of what purported to be the will of John Shipway, 1547. To copy or photograph wills without special permission was not allowed, and so when the prisoner called again witness spoke to him and asked him by what authority, and where, he got his photograph. The prisoner replied that he took a snapshot in the office, and that he had been allowed to take photographs at Birmingham and other important registries. Witness remarked that he should be seeing the registrar at Birmingham that day, and upon that the prisoner tried to back out of his former statement. There was an official index of these wills, and the sixty-fourth will in the year 1547 was that of John Nelme. The name of Shipway did not appear on the list. The will of John Nelme, which should have appeared on the seventy-fifth page of that volume, had disappeared, and in its place was the Shipway will. Witness now produced a volume containing the wills of 1690. In it was the will of one John Shipway, of Beverstone, and, according to his own description of himself, the testator was a yeoman.

In reply to Mr. Waddy, the witness said that he could not say that the prisoner ever saw this latter will.

Mr. William Phillimore Watts Phillimore, solicitor, of Chancery Lane, said that he was very greatly interested in ancient documents, and had specially directed his attention to Gloucestershire. Sir Thomas Phillips published an index to the Gloucestershire wills some forty years ago, and a copy of his book was preserved in the Bodleian Library. In 1892 witness checked and corrected this index, and subsequently printed an index to all the Gloucestershire wills from 1508 to 1650, a copy of which he produced. Witness was acquainted with Colonel Shipway, and in February, 1897, that gentleman showed him a photo of the will of John Shipway. Witness was so much puzzled to account for its being in the Gloucester registry that he went down to Gloucester to investigate, and checked the 1547 wills twice over with Mr. Wallis. He found that the will of John Nelme, of Carme, which he remembered very well, was missing, and that in its place was this Shipway will. Witness formed a very strong opinion about this document, and, after inspecting two other alleged Shipway wills, he mentioned the matter to Sir Francis Jeune, who requested him to communicate with the Treasury, and he did so in June, 1897.

At this point the hearing was adjourned.—*Times*, October 14.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The second part of *Shropshire Archaeological Transactions* for the current year, just issued to members, contains the "Municipal Records of Shrewsbury," by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A.; "Shrewsbury During the Civil War," by William Phillips, F.L.S.; "Some Characteristics of Old Watling Street," by John G. Dyke; "Grants and Charters to Wombridge Priory"; "Contributions from Penslow and Clun Hundreds towards the Repair of St. Paul's Cathedral in September, 1634"; "Early Deeds relating to Chirbury"; "On the Briefs Mentioned in the Parish Registers of Wem," by the Hon. and Rev. G. H. F. Vane; "Some Documents Relating to the Battle of Shrewsbury," by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A.; "History of the Shrewsbury Mint," by Rev. Lloyd Kenyon; "Humphrey Kynaston's Pardon, 1516, and Will, 1534," by the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater. The Part is an exceedingly good one, much above the average, and is well illustrated. Mr. Kenyon's paper is very valuable, and contains a complete list of all the coins known to have been minted at Shrewsbury, beginning with Æthelstan and ending with Henry III.; also Charles I.'s coins minted there during 1642. A roll of the assays made by the keepers of the dies between 1248 and 1250 is also given in full from the original preserved amongst the Corporation records. The sum of the pence coined during twelve months was £7,167. The paper is illustrated with six plates of local coins. Towards St. Paul's Cathedral repair, in 1634, £39 3s. 9d. was collected in two Shropshire

Hundreds. The paper on the Battle of Shrewsbury contains abstracts of upwards of sixty hitherto unpublished documents, chiefly from the Patent Rolls, and throws much new light on events connected with the battle. Owen and Blakeways suggested that the headless corpse lying in the Leyborne tomb in St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury, is that of Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester, who was beheaded immediately after the battle, is disproved by the fact that on December 18, 1403, the King ordered the Sheriffs of London to take down the head of the Earl from London Bridge, and the Abbot of Salop to bury it with the body in the Abbey Church of St. Peter at Shrewsbury.



The Transactions of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society, just issued to members, contains a continuation of the "Calendar of Early Leicestershire Wills, 1614 to 1635"; "In Memoriam Colonel Sir Henry St. John Halford, Bart., C.B., V.C.," by Major Freer; "Waterworks in Leicester in the Seventeenth Century," by Colonel Bellairs; and "On the Efforts made to Convert Arable Land into Pasture in Leicestershire in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries," by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A. The Report gives a list of restoration work or repairs effected at sixty-three Leicestershire churches during the year. The Society also gives its members the yearly volume of the Associated Architectural Societies' Reports and Papers, which contains a useful series of original documents relating to Leicestershire, from the Public Record Office and British Museum.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

BOW, CHELSEA, AND DERBY PORCELAIN. By William Bemrose, 4to., pp. xv, 174. London: Bemrose and Sons, Limited.

This beautiful volume is a very welcome addition to existing literature on the fascinating subject of English ceramics, and the author is to be very warmly congratulated on the result of his labours. The most important matter in connection with the history of the subject which this work brings to light is the question of the date of the founding of the porcelain works at Derby and William Duesbury's connection with them. A working account-book of Duesbury's has lately come as a gift into Messrs. Bemrose's possession, several pages of which are reproduced in facsimile, and certain obvious conclusions drawn from them by Mr. William Bemrose, which will make it necessary to revise several hitherto accepted dates. Unfortu-

nately, nothing has as yet come to light to indicate definitely in what year it was that the Derby porcelain works were started, but it is quite clear that this must have been several years earlier than has generally been supposed, and all antiquaries who are interested in the subject will feel grateful to Mr. William Bemrose for bringing this and other matters forward in the work before us.

Mr. Bemrose's beautiful book is, however, by no means confined to this, but he gives much wider information on other points regarding the classes of ceramics, their manufacture, painting, etc., which come within the scope of his survey, and many admirable illustrations are added to enhance the charm and utility of the volume, for which we have nothing but the highest commendation.



THE LORD MAYORS AND SHERIFFS OF LONDON, 1601—1625. By G. E. Cockayne. Cloth 8vo., pp. viii, 112. London: Phillimore and Co.

A notice of this book has unfortunately been held over for want of space for several months, and we are compelled to mention it now, for the same reason, very briefly. There is, however, the less need to say much, for we have practically nothing but praise to bestow upon it. The book is as careful a piece of painstaking work as we have met with, and it is needless to say more. Mr. Cockayne has limited himself to a short period of twenty-four years, but that has enabled him to deal in an exceptionally careful and thorough manner with his subject. It would be as well if other genealogists would take Mr. Cockayne's volume as their model. The printing and get-up of the book are also to be commended.



THE BOOK OF GLASGOW CATHEDRAL. Edited by George Eyre-Todd. Large 4to., with 118 illustrations, etc., pp. xii, 454. Glasgow: Morison Brothers. Price 42s.

It may be said at once that this fine volume is a production worthy of the noble and interesting church with which it deals. It suffers, however, somewhat from the defects inseparable from all books of the kind in which different portions have been entrusted to different writers. It also suffers in some measure from the fact that the study of ecclesiology is not quite in the same forward state in Scotland as it is in other countries. Yet, taking full account of these drawbacks, the book, as a whole, must be pronounced to be a very satisfactory one.

Glasgow Cathedral used to be spoken of as the one Scottish cathedral church which had been preserved intact since the Reformation. This, however, is not strictly the case, as Kirkwall, in the Orkneys, is as well preserved as Glasgow, and Dunblane (although the nave was uncovered) had received little other injury. From the idea that Glasgow was the only Scotch cathedral which had not been destroyed arose the notion, some fifty years ago, of "restoring" it. The result was what might have been expected. By way of "restoration," the two interesting and picturesque western towers were pulled down, a new and meagre west

front was invented, and the interior of the church was renewed, and coloured Munich transparencies were placed in its windows. With this drastic treatment Glasgow Cathedral lost the greater part of its interest. Nor can it be said that some later alterations, under Sir Gilbert Scott's guidance, were more fortunate. Still, with all this mischief and destruction, Glasgow Cathedral yet remains a notable example of Scottish medieval church architecture. Of the various contents of the

the Ancient Altars, and the Episcopal Seals, respectively. To Mr. John Honeyman an important chapter (8) on the Architecture of the Cathedral is due. Mr. H. A. Millar writes a chapter (12) on the Bishop's Castle. Mr. Stephen Adam, in chapter 15, gibbets the coloured windows, while in the last chapter (16) the Rev. Dr. Muir describes the monuments.

A work on an ancient church and its history, compiled of chapters written by Roman Catholics,



GLASGOW CATHEDRAL: THE CHOIR, LOOKING EAST, 1822.

volume, the following chapters are by the editor: (1) The Beginnings of Glasgow; (2) St. Kentigern; (3) the Dark Ages; (4) the Catholic Bishopric. Mr. James Paton contributes the next chapter (5), on the Cathedral and the Municipality. The Rev. Dr. Gordon that (6) comprising the Catalogue of the Bishops, Archbishops, and Ministers; as well as (14) on the Prebends and Prebendal Manses of Glasgow. Archbishop Eyre contributes chapters 7, 9, 10, 11, and 13, on the Ancient Chapter, the Western Towers, the Hall of the Vicars Choral,

Episcopalians, and Presbyterians, cannot but contain a certain amount of overlapping and lack of unity of design. Yet it is only fair to say that this is reduced to a minimum in the present instance. The book is well illustrated, and contains several excellent plates, some of which are, we understand, issued separately for framing. No ancient Scotch church at the present day escapes the Anglicanizing process which has been going on for the last few years in the Kirk, and of course Glasgow Cathedral must have an eagle lectern. It is amusing to learn

that on one occasion somebody (was it a descendant of the renowned Jennie Geddes or a northern Kensit ?) overturned the idol during the night and smashed it! The accompanying illustration of the choir (looking eastwards) before the "restorer" had been let loose, or the Anglican *furor* had seized its hold of the poor "auld kirk," gives a reposeful picture of the interior of that portion of the cathedral as it once was. For the loan of this block we are indebted to the kindness of the publishers. The volume is, as we have said, one that is worthy of the church with which it deals. More need not be said.



GOSSIP FROM A MUNIMENT-ROOM. Being passages in the lives of Anne and Mary Fytton. Transcribed and edited by Lady Newdigate-Newdegate. 4to., pp. xii, 160. London: *David Nutt*.

This elegant little book shows what good use may be made of the contents of many a muniment-room of a country house. It introduces us to the story of two ladies of the Elizabethan era, one of them Mary Fytton, who became a maid of honour to the Queen, and the other her elder sister Anne, who became the wife of Sir John Newdegate, Knight, of Harefield. Lady Newdigate-Newdegate has shown much judgment and discretion in the manner in which she has prepared this contemporary correspondence of, and relating to, these two ancestresses of her husband for publication. The result is that the reader is skilfully introduced to a very interesting story of the lives of two ladies of gentle birth in the reign of Elizabeth. The book is tastefully got up and printed, and contains three admirable plates of portraits of the two sisters. It is altogether a very charming and attractive book, and of no little value as affording a peep behind the scenes in an important period of the Court life of the country.



THE BISHOPS OF LINDISFARNE, HEXHAM, CHESTERLE-STREET, AND DURHAM, A.D. 635—1020. Being an introduction to the "Ecclesiastical History of Northumbria." By George Miles. Cloth 8vo., pp. 310. London: *Wells Gardner, Darton and Co.*

Mr. Miles conceived a very good idea in the preparation of this book, which, in the lives of the early bishops of the modern districts of Northumberland and Durham, brings into focus the early ecclesiastical history of those parts. The book contains a great deal of useful information in a handy form; but we are afraid that Mr. Miles hardly possesses the critical spirit of the true historian to a sufficient degree to make his work of that value to the student which it otherwise might have been. There are, too, minor slips of inaccuracy which are tiresome, and likely to confuse, as, for instance, on p. 125, where it is said that "a blue marble line and cross on the west side" of the doors of the nave of Durham Cathedral mark off the portion where women were allowed. The east side of the west door is apparently meant. Again on p. 287 we are told that Ceolnoth, elected Archbishop of Canterbury A.D. 833, was the first Dean of Canterbury. This is quite misleading, as

the first Dean of Canterbury was appointed on the suppression of the monastery of Christ Church by Henry VIII. The index refers us to St. Alkeld on p. 126. We were anxious to see what was made of a saint whose very existence has been doubted, but on turning to the page indicated nothing is to be seen relating thereto.

Still, taking all such matters into account, Mr. Miles has compiled a useful volume, if only those who use it will "verify their references," and bring a little intelligent criticism to bear when reading it. It forms at least the ground-work of a very useful book.



KNOSSINGTON. Cloth 8vo., pp. 133.

This book, which contains no title-page or publisher's name, appears to be written by the widow or some relative of the late incumbent of the parish.

"Where is Knossington?" was our first inquiry on opening the book, and it was only by turning to a gazetteer that we found that it is a village in Leicestershire. It is, however, true that this fact is revealed as the reader turns over the pages of the book, but it is not until pretty far on in it that this is the case. Truly, the author or authoress must have had an exalted idea of the fame of the village!

The book seems carefully written by one having a real interest in, and affection for, the place and its history. If we cannot assign it an exceptionally high place among books on local topography, neither have we, on the other hand, any serious fault to find with it. Its chief fault is that it seems in places to be rather superficial. The statement that low side windows were for lepers was, we thought, long ago abandoned by all who have studied the matter. The photograph of the church (which is given as a frontispiece) hardly suggests the idea that the "restoration" of that building is to be commended, except by those who are of Lord Grimthorpe's way of thinking in these matters, but perhaps a picture of the inside might tell a better tale.



The Leadenhall Press and Mr. A. W. Tuer between them contrive to produce a constant supply of quaint old-world publications. The latest that has appeared is a highly-attractive book entitled, *Forgotten Children's Books*. It contains a number of beautifully clear facsimiles of titles and pages from old children's books published at the beginning and early part of the century. There is a wonderful charm in many of the illustrations, and a great deal of character as well. It is evidently quite a mistake to suppose that our grandfathers and grandmothers had no nice books to look at in their childhood. Wherein the change lies is that attractive children's books can be produced at a very small cost at the present day, and so are within the reach of all. We are not sure, however, that in making them brighter and prettier we have not sacrificed art for prettiness. Mr. Tuer's book, which is published at the moderate sum of 6s., seems to show this, and is well worth the money asked for it.

Another publication recalling the earlier part of the century has reached us from the *Advertiser* office at Llangollen, where it is published for 9d., which it, too, is well worth. It is by Mr. Charles Penruddocke, and is entitled *The Ladies of Llangollen*. It deals with the romantic story of the lives of Lady Eleanor Butler and Miss Ponsonby at Plas Newydd, which had so great an attraction for a former generation. The little book is well written and is nicely illustrated.



We have received from the Rev. Dr. Thompson, Rector of St. Saviour's, Southwark, and "Chancellor of the Collegiate Church," a guide-book entitled *The History and Antiquities of the Collegiate Church of St. Saviour (St. Marie Overie), Southwark*. When of old pious folk were disposed to found religious houses, hospitals, or collegiate churches, they applied for the Royal license to do so, which was granted by Letters Patent from the Crown, and without which license no collegiate chapter could or can be established. Any Rector of St. Saviour's can turn out the *soi-disant* "chapter" of his church to-morrow were he so disposed, for the "dean," "sub-dean," and "canons" of St. Saviour's have no real existence whatever. We say, of course, nothing against St. Saviour's Church being made the centre of the religious agencies of the Church of England in South London, only it ought to be clearly understood that the church is an ordinary parish church, and that its so-called collegiate character is but a "fond thing vainly invented," and exists in imagination only. The chairman and members of a parish council have just the same right to dub themselves mayor and aldermen of their parish as Dr. Thompson and others have to constitute themselves the Dean and Chapter of St. Saviour's. This assumption of the right to found a collegiate church is a distinct infringement of the prerogative of the Sovereign, a prerogative which has been recognised throughout Western Europe from very early Christian times.

Those who are familiar with Pugin's *Contrasts* will remember the picture he gives of the nave

which was built in the reign of William IV., and they will rejoice that that sorry erection is now no more, and that happier days have dawned upon the church, which, if it only contained the dust of Gower, Bishop Andrewes, and many notable persons, would for ever be sacred to Englishmen.

Dr. Thompson's guide is well illustrated, and will be found generally useful, although he ought not to have repeated the long-exploded idea that a cross-legged effigy indicates a Crusader.



The plate on p. 317, in the October number of the *Antiquary*, erroneously titled Northshield Fort, is a plan and cross section of the Boreland Mote shown on p. 318. It was intended to give a plate of the Northshield Fort, but the intention was frustrated by an accidental confounding of the blocks.

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NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

*It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.*

*Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.*





# The Antiquary.



DECEMBER, 1898.

## Notes of the Month.

The session 1898-1899 of the Society of Antiquaries is arranged to begin on November 24. There will be the usual weekly meetings, at 8.30 p.m., on December 1, 8, and 15, 1898; and on January 12, 19, and 26; February 2, 9, 16, and 23; March 2, 9, 16, and 23; April 13 and 20; May 4 and 18; June 1, 8, 15, and 22, after which the society adjourns till November 23. The meetings on January 12, March 2, and June 1 are for ballots for the election of fellows, and no papers will be read at them.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Society will be held (as St. George's Day falls on a Sunday next year) on Monday, April 24, at 2 p.m.

The following communications are already among those that are promised for the Session: "The Foundation of the Priors of St. John and of St. Mary, Clerkenwell," by Mr. J. H. Round; "On Wall-Paintings lately discovered in Stowell Church, Gloucestershire," by Mr. C. E. Keyser; "Report as Local Secretary for Gloucestershire," by Mr. A. T. Martin; "The Earliest Extant Charter granted by the Temple in England," by Mr. W. G. Thorpe; "Recent Cup-Markings in Brittany," by the Rev. G. E. Lee; "Medieval Embroidery in Sutton Benger Church, Wilts," by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope; "On some Carved Panels with Portraits of the Percy Family," by the Rev. A. S. Porter; "On Further Rock-Pictures in the Val Fontanalba District," by Mr. C. Bicknell; "Lathe-Made

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Stone Objects from the Rifal Alp," by Mr. Edward Whymper; "The 'Chair of St. Augustine,' from Bishop's Stanford, Herefordshire," by the Rev. J. Charles Cox, LL.D. (December 1).

It may be well to record in these Notes that just before daybreak on the morning of November 10 the ancient and well-known custom of paying "wroth silver" to the Duke of Buccleuch was observed at Knightlow Cross, near Coventry. Twenty-six parishes paid tribute by placing the amount of their contributions in a hollowed-out stone. There was no defaulter, and the penalty of £1 for every penny not forthcoming, or a white bull with a red nose and ears, had not to be paid. The amount of tithes varied from a penny to 2s. 3½d. The visitors afterwards adjourned to the Dun Cow, at Stretton, for breakfast, at which the health of the Duke was drunk.

Mr. A. Hall, of 13, Paternoster Row, writes: "In treating of 'the Welsh Eisteddfodau,' at page 333, mention is made of the *Ovate* Bards, elsewhere called the 'Ovates'; I cannot trace this word in the modern Welsh vocabulary; indeed, it seems a pure Latinism. Of course we know all about an *ovation* such as Lord Kitchener has just received, or the unwelcome attentions paid to an unpopular candidate at elections; here the Latin *ovis* suggests that these Welsh 'ovates' were slaughterers of the innocent sacrificial sheep. But what is the native Welsh equivalent for the Latin word?"

We submitted this letter to Mr. Thomas, who replies: "I cannot give Mr. Hall much information on the spur of the moment. The word for *Ovate* in Welsh is 'Ofydd,' or (older spelling) 'Ovydd.' The origin of the word does not seem, perhaps, Welsh. There is a whole series of words in Welsh—'Offer,' 'Offeru,' 'Offrwm,' 'Offeiriad,' etc., having transitional meanings from implement to minister or priest, but they all look like Latin. I don't know what dictionary Mr. Hall used, but many give 'Ofydd,' pl. 'Ofyddion,' as 'philosopher' or the like, but within limits of time I cannot look up authorities. Probably the word is only a form of Strabo's

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*Ovareis* = vates, and, so far as Welsh is concerned, may have nothing to do with 'Offer,' 'Offrwm,' etc., and then again it may. I may mention that the Gorsedd, although presided over (for convenience' sake) by the Arch-Druid, has probably no Druidism in it, but only Bardism, a quite different thing, though including a nominal Druidism."



During September a band of workers, acting under Mr. W. H. St. John Hope's direction, concluded the excavations which have been in progress during the last few seasons at Furness Abbey. The results will be embodied in an exhaustive account and description of

the north and south of the altar. A sort of chimney-like buttress on the outside behind the sedilia is also an odd-looking feature of the little building.

The accompanying illustration of the "North entrance to Furness Abbey, Lancashire," is copied from a small water-colour sketch of the same size pasted into a copy of West's *Antiquities of Furness* in the possession of the Editor of the *Antiquary*. It appears to be of the end of the last century, and though it unfortunately shows but little, yet it probably depicts, in some sort of fashion, the buildings connected with the Gateway, which were demolished to make



NORTH ENTRANCE TO FURNESS ABBEY, LANCASHIRE.

the abbey and its plan, which will form a paper by Mr. Hope, to be published by the Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological Society, of which Chancellor Ferguson is president. The work undertaken this summer was mainly with the object of clearing up certain points, which the previous excavations had partially revealed, as to the ground-plan and arrangements of some of the abbey buildings. The little chapel *extra portas*, which was a feature in all Cistercian houses, but of which the only remaining example is that at Furness, afforded some curious points of interest and speculation in the foundations (which were cleared out) of two erections on

way for the extension of the manor-house as a hotel, and for what it is worth it is placed on record here.



We have received the following further Notes on Recent Excavations on the Site of the Roman Station at Wilderspool: "In 1896 the Manchester Ship Canal became the southern boundary of the borough of Warrington, and division between the counties of Lancashire and Cheshire. The site in question is, therefore, legally included in the former county, though situated on the south side of the Mersey, and hitherto described as being in Cheshire.

"Prior to the excavations in progress, the lines of the fortification were totally invisible and undefined. Fortunately, the whole of the camp now lies within the area of a single grass field, owned by a public-spirited proprietor who has allowed the remains to be uncovered in every part.

"By numerous cross-sections the character and dimensions of the wall and ditch for more than 100 yards of their length on three sides, north, west, and east, have been determined. The position of the ditch on the fourth side is also shown by several recorded sections.

"The northern rampart runs close along the bank of the river, pointing nearly due east and west, and, by a singular arrangement, the Roman *via* enters at the south-west corner, passes along the west wall, turns at the north-west corner (which is rounded) at an angle of about 103°, and, after passing along the north wall, leaves at the north-east corner, pointing to an old lane which leads in the direction of an ancient ford at Latchford, three-quarters of a mile away.

"The ditch, measured at the surface of the virgin sand, is about 6 feet wide and 2½ to 3 feet deep. Though insignificant, it is the most uniform and persistent feature, and serves for determining the external dimensions of the enclosure. When the lines of the ditch, which have been traced, are extended until they meet, a trapezium is formed having four sides measuring 366 × 400 × 420 × 455 feet respectively.

"The berme is uniformly about 10 feet wide, and uncovered, except where it is crossed by a narrow causeway flagged with rude sandstone blocks. Here the ditch narrows to about 2 feet wide and deep, and horizontal timbers appear to have carried the flags across.

"The lower courses of the wall have been uncovered in a number of places (over twenty), and found to be of uniform construction on the three remaining sides—east, west, and north. A bedding or *gremium* has first been prepared, apparently by mixing the surface sand with alluvial clay, from the adjoining banks of the river. Sandstone blocks 18 inches to 24 inches across, roughly squared with a hammer or scabbled with a pick on the upper and under surfaces, were

then laid in two rows 10 to 13 feet apart, and the interval filled with sandstone rubble and boulders cemented with boulder clay.

"The superstructure of the wall, where any portion remains, is about 9 feet wide, except at the rounded corner, where it diminishes to 6 feet. Near to the latter, or north-west corner, large stones of a hard description of sandstone were used, as stated in last month's Notes. In other places the facing stones usually met with at 1 to 2 feet from the surface are small, and of the soft local red sandstone. They are rudely squared with the hammer or pick, though stones here and there are found to have been smoothed with a chisel on the outer face, which presents the appearance of an ordinary brick.

"No sculptured or inscribed stones have been got inside the camp, the altar previously referred to being met with 10 yards outside the south-west entrance.

"That the superstructure of the wall was of stone set in clay, instead of mortar or cement, may be inferred from the entire absence of the latter, the abundance of clay in lumps, and artificial beds where no clay exists as a natural deposit, and from the hardness and tenacity of the superincumbent soil, which necessitates the constant use of a pick. Elsewhere round about the sandy soil can be easily worked with a spade. The walls of the Roman town at Wroxeter (*Viroconium*), 3 miles in circuit, are of similar material (though the ditch is much more spacious), and recently the walls of the camp at Ribchester (*Bremetonnacum*) were found to be 'loose stones, without mortar, or the cement grouting common to such foundations.'

"Numerous fragments of checkered paving-tiles, flue-tiles, and flanged roofing-tiles are being found among the foundations of buildings inside the enclosure. One of these bears the faint impression of the latter portion of a stamp, which includes half of one and rather more than half of another letter X, followed by D, the expansion of which may be 'The Twentieth Legion, Devensis,' or possibly the whole stamp may be that of a cohort of the famous legion, the usual letters V.V. being omitted. No other example is known of this particular stamp.

"The discovery of a *regula*, or foot-rule,

is believed to be unique in Britain. Owing to the softness of the metal (bronze), it has been deemed inadvisable to open it out; but, measured separately, the two limbs give a total length of eleven inches, and fifty-four hundredths of an inch, which is about one-tenth of an inch shorter than the orthodox Roman foot.

"Pieces of cannel coal and ordinary mineral coal in square lumps (Wigan nuts), with scoræ, lumps of iron, and vitrified clay from the inside of a furnace, found in a very black Roman stratum, lead to the belief that a hand-bloomery, or forge, has been in operation within the fortified area.

"Fibulæ in enamel, and fragments of glass bottles, a dish, plate-glass and thin window-glass, several glass beads of the usual type, numerous iron nails, a socket-stone, and portions of iron ferrules from the pivots on which the great gates of the camp have turned, suggest the possibility of interesting discoveries as to the character and occupations of the industrial population of the station.

"A horse-shoe, and numerous decayed fragments of horses' teeth, indicate that the Roman garrison was a wing of cavalry for patrolling the river banks, and guarding the ford or bridge, as at Lancaster, Ribchester, Maryport, and other places along the West coast."



The study of heraldry has, we are glad to think, received an accession of strength, in the fact that it has been selected as the subject for the Rhind Lectures this autumn. Not many years ago heraldry was looked upon by many antiquaries of the sterner school as a mere pastime, scarcely worthy of serious consideration, except in so far as it might occasionally assist in identifying some object, or fixing its date. The Heraldic Exhibition in London a year or two ago, and the subsequent publication of the Illustrated Catalogue of the objects exhibited therein, served to emphasize what a very important place heraldry really occupies in the field of archæology, and how artistically beautiful many ancient heraldic devices are. Now we have the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland boldly selecting the subject for its Rhind Lectures. The subject of the course

of lectures, which are being delivered at the time we write by Mr. J. Balfour Paul, Lyon King of Arms, is "Heraldry in Relation to Scottish History and Art."



We have received from the Birmingham and Midland Institute vols. xxii. and xxiii. of the *Transactions* of the archæological section, together with the accounts of excursions and reports for 1896 and 1897. Volume xxii. contains, *inter alia*, the following papers, which are fully and well illustrated: (1) "A Study of Church Towers, with special reference to those of Somerset," by Professor F. J. Allen; (2) "Old Warwickshire Coins, Tokens, and Medals," by Mr. W. J. Davis; (3) "The History of the Manor of Northfield and Weoley," by Mr. F. S. Pearson; (4) "The Heraldry of Warwickshire," by the Rev. W. K. R. Bedford; (5) "The Sundials of Warwickshire," by Mr. E. C. Middleton. All the papers are excellent, especially the last, which is very thorough, and is full of illustrations of every old Warwickshire sundial worthy of being sketched. Volume xxiii. contains, *inter alia*, the following: (1) "William Hamper, F.S.A. (1776-1831)," by Samuel Timmins; (2) "Some Prehistoric Implements of Warwickshire and Worcestershire," by Dr. B. S. Windle; (3) "Maxstoke," by Mr. Wright Wilson; (4) "Persore Abbey," by Mr. F. B. Andrews; (5) "Some Old Birmingham Books," by Mr. H. S. Pearson. We are glad to see the "Birmingham Archæological Society," which is the name now adopted by this section of the local institute, doing such useful work.



The *Hertfordshire Mercury* of October 22 contains an account of the meeting summoned at Hertford on October 17 with regard to the proposal to found an "East Herts Archæological Society," from which we take the following: The Mayor, Mr. Hellier Gosselin (whom many remember as the genial secretary of the Royal Archæological Institute for some years) in opening the proceedings, said he felt extremely flattered at being asked to take the chair upon that occasion, but he ought not to have the credit of starting the society. That was due to Mr. R. T. Andrews and Mr. J. L. Glasscock. Some fifteen years ago he had a long conversation with Mr.

Glasscock upon this very subject, and they drafted out a programme and some rules, but unfortunately the proposal never progressed any further. He was sorry that it did not, because if it had the East Herts Archæological Society would very likely have been in full swing by this time. It was not necessary to enter into any discussion upon that occasion as to the desirability of forming such a society, because their presence that afternoon showed the interest they took in it; but perhaps he might say a few words upon the work which such a society could do. No doubt it would make excursions to see various places and objects of archæological and antiquarian interest upon this side of the county; and if those objects were properly explained by competent persons, those outings would be very enjoyable to all who took part in them. Then there was the question of restorations. Such a society as this could often prevent works of vandalism being carried out to churches and other ancient buildings in the neighbourhood—at all events, it could advise in such matters as those, and he hoped would be able to prevent such acts being committed. In a neighbouring city they knew what had been done in this respect to one of its ancient churches—how nearly all that was of antiquity had been wiped out of it. Then there was another work that the society could take up, and that was with respect to parish registers. These registers contained an immense amount of interesting facts relating to the county and bygone times, but unfortunately they were oftentimes not properly looked after. Many of them were kept in boxes, and in the case of fire they ran great risk of being lost. Nearly all the registers, he believed, were destroyed by the fire at Northaw Church, and those of All Saints at Hertford were certainly damaged when the church was burned down. If the society did nothing else than make grants to enable clergymen to purchase safes for the proper custody of these registers, or if it was the means of getting up a subscription in the county for that object, a very great work would be done. Then, extracts from these registers might be printed from time to time in the transactions of the society. There was another very useful work, too, which the society might take up, and that was with

regard to old wills relating to the county. He had spent a good deal of time searching into old wills at Somerset House, and he was quite sure that if some of the old wills relating to the county were examined, their contents would be found to be of very great interest. They would reveal many interesting particulars as to the habits of the people and how they disposed of their property, as well as bring to light an enormous number of interesting old words which had now altogether ceased to be used, and which often gave a great deal of trouble to those who were commencing to read up old wills. With these few remarks he would ask for the opinions of those present as to the desirability of forming the proposed society.



Mr. R. T. Andrews said he had felt for many years that such a society as the one proposed had been wanted in East Herts. He was an old member of the St. Albans Society, but it was felt that although that society had done some good work at various times, it had left their side of the county very much out in the cold. They did not want to start a society in opposition to the one at St. Albans. He was very glad that society had done such good work as it had, but he thought it might have done very much better work if it had stretched out its hand to those in their part of the county. There were many subjects, as the chairman had said, which might be brought to the notice of such a society as this. For instance, there were matters in relation to primæval history, the occupation and history of the Romans in East Herts, the architecture not only of churches but of other buildings, monumental brasses, genealogy, the fonts in churches, field-names, folk-lore, and other matters. If such a society were formed for East Herts, he thought they would in time find a large number of persons who would take an interest in it. A question had been asked as to the boundaries of the society, and it had been suggested that at first they should take the Great Northern main line as the boundary dividing the county into two parts, the east and the west.



The Rev. H. A. Lipscomb said there was no reason why East Herts should not possess an



Archæological Society. He believed there would be a great many persons who would be glad to join it, and he had therefore much pleasure in proposing the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable to establish an Archæological Society in East Herts, to be called the East Herts Archæological Society, which shall have for its object the collection of information on all archæological matters, and the promotion of antiquarian and historical research." It had been suggested that very likely in course of time this society and the one on the other side of the county would amalgamate, and he thought it most desirable that such a state of affairs should come about.

Mr. Andrews, in seconding the motion, said the idea of amalgamation with the St. Albans Society had been in the minds of the promoters of this society all along, and he had no doubt it would come about in time.

The motion having been agreed to, Mr. H. G. Fordham proposed the next resolution: "That a committee be appointed to prepare a draft of rules and constitution for the proposed society, to obtain a list of persons willing to become subscribing members, and to report to a future meeting: and that Mr. W. B. Gerish be requested to act as secretary and convener of the committee."

The Rev. W. J. Harvey having seconded the motion, it was carried, and the following gentlemen were elected on the committee: Mr. Hellier R. H. Gosselin, Mr. R. T. Andrews, Mr. J. L. Glasscock, Mr. H. G. Fordham, Mr. W. Brigg, Canon Lyttellton, Rev. H. A. Lipscomb, and Dr. Rentzsch.

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We had intended, in the Reviews this month, to have dealt with certain points as to Southwell Minster. Unfortunately the notice of Messrs. Bell's guide-book to that church has to be held over for want of space. It contains a block of the exterior of the church as it was in 1850, and before it was disfigured and spoilt by the "restorations" effected by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, especially by the erection of the abominations in the way of spires which have been stuck on the two western towers.

The accompanying illustration shows the appearance of the choir as seen from the altar-steps before that portion of the building

was "restored." It is copied from an old carte-de-visite photograph, taken in 1865, and is not so distinct in detail as might be wished, but it gives a general idea of the choir of the collegiate church with its furnishings, and may be usefully compared with one given on page 107, and some others in Messrs. Bell's book, by those who wish to learn a lesson as to what "restoration" can do in the way of emasculating a church of all its life and interest.



CHOIR OF SOUTHWELL MINSTER (1865) LOOKING WEST.

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The *Guardian* calls attention to the fact that a treasure of the very highest, and indeed of unique antiquarian interest, is being prepared for exhibition at Durham. It has for long been known to a very few persons that fragments of the coffin of St. Cuthbert were safely put away in the Chapter Library. Under the very careful manipulation of Dr. Greenwell and Canon Fowler, these are now being pieced together, and the results already attained are very surprising. The whole design of lid, sides, and ends can be made



out. On the lid is a figure of our Lord, with the emblems of St. Matthew and St. Mark above, and those of St. Luke and St. John below. On one side are angels; on the other Apostles. On one end is the Virgin and Child; on the other St. Michael and St. Gabriel. The figures, which have a good deal of character, are in some cases incised with a knife; in others scooped with a gouge. A still more remarkable difference is that the names of the figures are in some cases in Roman letters; in others in runes. The coffin was made for St. Cuthbert eleven years after his death, and these very considerable remnants may be safely regarded as a veritable work of the seventh century. The form of the capital letters corresponds with those of manuscripts of that date—*e.g.*, the Lindisfarne Gospels—and the figures agree with the description of the coffin at the time of the translation of the body in August, 1104. The work is therefore just 1,200 years old.

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A deputation from the Town Council of Stirling, consisting of Provost Forrest, Dean of Guild Millar, and Councillor Buchanan, recently waited on the Galleries Committee of the Glasgow Town Council in support of an application for the ancient Stirling Tron Weight, at present in Kelvingrove Museum at Glasgow, for the purpose of placing it either in the Stirling Guild Hall or in the Smith Institute. Mr. W. B. Cook, a member of the council of the Stirling Natural History and Archæological Society, who accompanied the deputation, made a brief statement of the known facts with regard to the weight, which bears an inscription to the effect that it was made when John Cragingelt of that ilk was Provost of Stirling in 1553. The weight, which is bell-shaped, came into possession of the Glasgow Corporation by purchase at a public sale in 1887, and it was urged that its value and interest would be better appreciated at Stirling, and that while its transference would not take away anything from the wealth of Glasgow, it would add considerably to the antiquarian wealth of Stirling. It was also mentioned that Stirling had always been willing to lend its historical relics for exhibition in Glasgow, and it was hoped the Council would see their way to

grant the request now made on behalf of the City of the Rock. The chairman intimated that the matter would receive the committee's best consideration, and the Dean of Guild Millar expressed the thanks of the deputation for the courtesy and kindness with which they had been received.

We hope that the Glasgow Town Council will accede to the wishes of the Stirling people. These objects lose half their interest when severed from their local origin.

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From Messrs. Frost and Reed we have received two more of the excellent etchings of the Temple by Mr. Percy Thomas, with letterpress description by the Master (Canon Ainger). The two etchings are of the Master's house and the choir of the church, and are exceedingly well done.

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Volume XXXI. of the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, 1896-97, has been accidentally overlooked. It contains a number of important communications, and though rather a thinner volume than some of its more immediate predecessors, is fully equal to them in other respects. Its contents are as follow: "Notes on the Biblical Text of the Book of Mulling (Dr. Lawlor); "Notice of some Fragments of Human Remains (specified) preserved in Yorkshire, and said to be those of James, First Marquis of Montrose" (Mr. Morkill); "Sculptured Cross at Lamash" (Rev. D. Landsborough); "Group of Carved Grave-slabs at Dalmally" (Mr. Brydall); "Antiquities in Loch Alsh and Kintail" (Mr. T. Wallace); "A Stone Circle in Wigtownshire" (Mr. F. R. Coles); "A Heraldic Monument at Kilmany" (Mr. R. C. Walker); "Dogs in Church" (Mr. J. M. Mackinlay); "A Cup and Ring-marked Boulder on the Braid Hills" (Mr. John Bruce); "Amulets from Morocco" (Mr. Macadam); "Scottish Burials and Skulls of the Bronze Age" (Sir A. Mitchell); "Scottish Cruises" (Sir A. Mitchell); "Report on the Photography of certain Scottish Stones earlier than 1100" (Mr. Romilly Allen); "On a Sixteenth Century Calendar, with Notes on Scottish History" (Mr. J. Balfour Paul); "Notices of the Discovery of a Cist, etc., at Letham Quarry, Perth, and of the Standing Stones at

Anwirth" Mr. F. R. Coles: "A Burial-mound at Cavers" Dr. Christison: "Discovery of some Urns at Chesters, Roxburghshire" Prof. Dims: "Old Scottish Measures, etc." Mr. J. Balfour Paul: "The Tumuli in Cullen Inland" Dr. W. Cramond); "Some Road Bills, etc." (Dr. Cramond); "A Stone shaped like a Roman Altar, etc., on the Moor near Dullatur, and called the 'Carnick Stone'" (Mr. W. A. Donnelly); "A Kitchen-midden at Den of Dun, Forfarshire" Lieut.-Col. Lumsden; "A Cinerary Urn of unusual type in Scotland" (Dr. Macdonald); "The Gachs in Iceland" (Mr. Cragie); "Notices of a Canoe found in the Tay near Errol, and other objects found elsewhere" Mr. A. Hutchinson); "The Girdlestanes, and a Neighbouring Circle in Dumfriesshire" (Dr. Christison); "A Cup-marked Stone at Cargill" (Rev. G. C. Baxter); "Notices of some Recently discovered Inscribed and Sculptured Stones" (Dr. Joseph Anderson); and "Some Points of Resemblance between the Art of the Early Sculptured Stones of Scotland and Ireland" Mr. Romilly Allen).



The *Atlantiden* announces, on the authority of the *Danziger Zeitung*, that a fine specimen of a Viking boat has been discovered on the southern border of the Lebasee. It is 13½ metres in length, with eleven ribs, the middle rib having formerly held the "mast-tree." The ship was removed without any damage, and has been transported to the museum at Stettin. The planks are clinkered after the Viking manner. The nails and bungs are cut with excessive care. A Wendish vessel was found in the stern end. The boat was arranged both for rowing and sailing.



The library of the late Rev. W. Mackellar, of Edinburgh, was sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge during November. It contained several Bibles, and was mainly noteworthy from the fact that among them was a slightly imperfect copy of the Gutenberg Bible. This sold for £2,950. The total amount realized by the sale, which was begun on November 7, and concluded on the 19th, was £11,118 19s.

With this issue of the *Antiquary* the present Editor is resigning his post. He takes the opportunity in making this announcement, of very cordially thanking all the writers and correspondents who have helped him during the four years in which he has had charge of the magazine. As many correspondents have been in the habit of writing direct to his private address instead of to the office (62, Paternoster Row, E.C.), he asks that they will be so good as to make a note of the fact that he is no longer Editor of the *Antiquary*. By so doing, both the labour and delay of forwarding letters and communications to his successor will be avoided.



## Occurrences at Saintes—1781 to 1791.

FROM THE DIARY OF THE ABBÉ LEGRIX.

TRANSLATED (WITH NOTES) BY T. M. FALLOW,  
M.A., F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 341.)

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**Friday, 19 November, 1790 (continued).—** The same day, after the Mass, nearly all the gentlemen and also the semi-prebendaries attended at the Chapter-room; a moment afterwards the Suisse came to announce that the gentlemen of the district demanded an entrance. MM. Paroche and Marchal advanced in order to receive and introduce them. The commissaries of the district were MM. Dubois, Eschesseriau, M. Dupinier, Deputy Clerk, and the Sieur Godet, Secretary. Then M. Dubois, having explained the object of his mission, read and notified the articles of the decree relating to the extinction and suppression of the Chapters, and delivered a copy to M. Delaage the Dean, who gave him a receipt. Thereupon M. Dubois announced to the company that by virtue of the signification of the said decree the Chapter was by the same extinct and suppressed, that it could no longer meet as a body, nor assemble capitularily, etc., etc., to which the Dean replied that the Chapter of Saintes could not be regarded as lawfully

extinct and suppressed, except by the concurrence of the two powers, the spiritual and the temporal; that being instituted and established by these two powers to discharge the august function of public prayer, its intention and desire was to discharge this duty so long as it was possible to do so, as the Chapter did not acknowledge the decrees which called upon it to surcease from public office before the legal and canonical organization of the clergy which was to replace it. Having then questioned the commissaries whether they were opposed to the Chapter continuing in public office, they replied that they could not take upon themselves either to permit or forbid the continuance, that they would go to the gentlemen of the *Administration Supérieure* and learn their intentions, and that they would return in half an hour to inform the company. The commissaries having retired, the Chapter occupied itself during their absence with the episcopal jurisdiction which from time immemorial it had been used to exercise over several parishes of this town and diocese, being only able to exercise this jurisdiction in Chapter, and foreseeing the impossibility, or at least the extreme difficulty, that there would be of meeting together, decided to confer and remit the exercise of this jurisdiction provisionally into the hands of the Bishop, with the express reservation of re-entering into all its rights in case more happy circumstances should permit it once more to re-enter therein. The Vicars-General of the diocese, members of the Chapter, and present at the discussion, accepted the said commission in the name of the Lord Bishop.

After about half an hour the aforesaid commissaries entered. M. Dubois, the chief of the Commission, stated that the gentlemen of the *Administration Supérieure* did not oppose the continuance of Divine service until the new order, on condition that the Chapter wore no canons' habits or costume, and further, that it would give and sign a clear and precise declaration of its extinction and suppression. Mr. Dean, in the name of the company, replied that the Chapter, having nothing at heart more than to continue the functions of public prayer with which it was charged, would abandon the use of the camail, choir cope, and almuce,

if such were absolutely demanded, but that it could not and ought not to sign anything from which it could be concluded that it accepted and recognised its extinction and suppression. Then the aforesaid commissaries having declared that they could not depart from the line which the gentlemen of the *Administration Supérieure* had marked out for them, they again withdrew to them to render an account of the resolution and determination of the Chapter, in order that they might return after vespers to the same hall, and give the reply of the Council of the department. The meeting then concluded.

The same day at the end of compline nearly all the gentlemen as well as the semi-prebendaries attended at the Chapter-room. A minute later the commissaries entered. M. Dubois, one of them, stated that he had repaired with his colleagues to the Council of the department; that he had transmitted the reply which the company made to him in the morning; that the gentlemen of the department had instructed them to say that they consented to the continuation of public office without exacting of the Chapter that it recognised by writing its extinction and suppression, but without the [wearing of the] habit or canonical costume, but simply the use of a surplice with square cap. To which the Chapter was obliged to agree, so as not to interfere with the celebration of Divine and public service. The commissaries set to work to draw up the minutes, and having requested again what the Chapter had to reply, that it might be inserted therein, the Dean stated that the company had no other reply to make at that time than that which it had made in the morning, *that the Chapter of Saintes could not regard itself as either extinct or suppressed, etc., etc.* The commissaries replied that they could not insert this answer in the minutes, and that they were forbidden to enter anything which recorded a protest or refusal against the execution and import of the said decrees; that they would be willing to enter it that *the Chapter had made no reply*. The Chapter unanimously rejected such temporizing as contrary to the truth, and to their meaning, *having really replied as above*. Then one of the commissaries requested that Mr. Dean should himself write

his reply in the minutes and sign it. This Mr. Déan did. The commissaries at once ended their minutes by concluding from this reply of Mr. Déan a formal refusal of the Chapter to admit or recognise its extinction and suppression, and they immediately left.

All the gentlemen (three only excepted) before leaving, and in conformity with the decision taken at the morning meeting after matins, signed the said declaration, which was read there. Those absent from the meeting on account of illness immediately afterwards signed and adhered to it.

**December 6, 1790.**—Installation of the five judges of the tribunal of justice of the district of Saintes.

At nine o'clock in the morning, at the request of the municipality of this town, the troops of line, the *Maréchaussée*, the *Gendarmerie*, the *Milice Bourgeoise*, and the *National* soldiers placed themselves under arms. One portion formed two lines from the Hôtel de Ville as far as the Cathedral church. At half-past nine the judges, the municipality, and the notables, preceded by the *Gendarmerie*, and escorted by the *Bourgeoise* and *National* soldiers, and followed by the *Maréchaussée*, the gentlemen of the department and of the district, repaired an instant afterwards to the Cathedral church, and seated themselves between the sanctuary and the stalls in armchairs which they had caused to be brought. The judges were also placed in armchairs before and below the sanctuary. M. Delaage, the Dean (according to an invitation which had been made to him the evening before by two members of the municipality), presented the *Veni Creator*, and said a Low Mass of the Holy Spirit, at which the gentlemen of the Consular Jurisdiction were alone invited, and were present together with many other inhabitants whom piety or curiosity attracted. The gentlemen of the municipality were seated in the upper stalls on the right hand. After the Mass the judges, municipal officers, and notables left in the same order and ceremony to repair to the Palace, where the installation took place according to the form prescribed by the decrees of the National Assembly. M.M. Bernard and Briaud, judges, M. de la Martinière, commissary of the King, Gout, municipal officer, and Bernard, deputy

clerk of the commune, delivered addresses appropriate to the occasion, after which the judges, municipal officers, and notables returned to the Cathedral church in the same order as before. Mr. Dean presented the *Te Deum*, which was continued by the musicians. This and the prayers finished, all retired in the same order as before to the Hôtel de Ville.

**December 9, 1790.**—The gentlemen of the municipality gave a dinner, of about fifty covers, on the occasion of the installation of the judges, to which were invited two or three members of the Department, the district, the troops of line, of the *Maréchaussée*, of the *Gendarmerie*, and of the *Milice Bourgeoise* and the *National* bands.

The same day it was proposed, and there was founded in this town, a *Club* under the name of *The Society of the Friends of the Constitution*. The administrators of the Department, of the district and of the municipality were the principal members of it, and a great many other citizens of different classes.

**January 30, 1791.**—Conformably with the decree of the National Assembly of the 27th of November compelling, under loss of their posts, all public ecclesiastical functionaries to take the civic oath to maintain the Constitution decreed by the National Assembly, and accepted by the King, and especially the *Constitution Civile du Clergé*, the Sieur l'Etourneau, professor of philosophy in the College of Saintes, and the Sieur Marsais, Curé of Barzan in this diocese, and residing at Saintes for the past three or four years, took in the presence of the commissaries of the municipality each in his respective parish the said oath. Thanks be to God they were the only ones. The Sunday following, February 6, nobody requested of the municipality, nor presented himself to take, the aforesaid oath.

**February 3.**—The first and second peal for the High Mass at the Cathedral having sounded, three municipal officers with the Secretary, preceded by two guards from the Hôtel de Ville, visited M. Delaage, the Dean, and announced to him that in conformity with the orders which the municipality had received the evening before from the *Directoire* of the Department, they had come to inform and notify him and all the company

to surcease, from that moment, from every office whatsoever, and not to preach any more in the Cathedral church, and they thereupon repaired to the sacristy of the said church, where they read to Mr. Dean and the other Canons who were there, the letter and orders which they had received from the *Directoire* of the Department, the contents of which were conformable to the decrees of the National Assembly relative to the suppression and extinction of cathedral and collegiate churches, and they instructed us collectively as well as individually to surcease from that moment from every public office whatsoever in this church, and not to preach there at all. It was, however, permitted to us that we might celebrate Low Masses in the little chapels of the nave, and they continued the Sieur Berthomé in his charge as sacristan, in order to furnish us with the ornaments and other things requisite in consequence, and the Sieur Josse, Master of the Song School, was authorized and charged to keep and instruct as heretofore the children of the choir until the new order, etc., etc. After which they went into the church to affix their seals on the three doors of the choir, and on that of the pulpit, and from that moment the public office celebrated in this church without interruption for nearly a thousand years entirely ceased.

**February 13, 1791.**—The Sieurs Bonnifleau and Martineau, *curé* and *vicaire* of St. Eutrope, and the twentieth of the same month the Sieurs Chassériaud, *curé* of St. Michael, Doucin, *curé* of St. Vivien, Texandier, regent of the second, and Forget, regent of the sixth, took in their respective parishes in the presence of the commissaries of the municipality summoned for the purpose, the civic oath pure and simple prescribed by the decrees of the National Assembly of November 27, 1790.

**February 27, 1791.**—In consequence of the refusal of Monseigneur de la Rochefoucauld, Bishop of Saintes, to take the oath appointed and exacted by a decree of the National Assembly of November 27, 1790, of all public ecclesiastical functionaries of the realm, the Electoral Assembly of the department summoned by the Deputy Clerk General of the Department proceeded to replace Monseigneur the Bishop in the said see, accounted void (according to the terms of the decree) as if by resignation.

The commencement of this assembly, announced in the evening by the sound of the bells of the Cathedral, was made by a Low Mass of the Holy Spirit, which was said by the Sieur Chassériaud, *curé* of St. Michael of this town, in which the electors assembled (to the number of about three hundred and fifty) took part. The rest of the meeting, and that in the evening, was occupied in electing a president, secretary and three scrutineers. The next day, the 28th, the meeting divided into three or four *bureaux*, and proceeded by ballot with the election of a Bishop. It was not until the evening that at the third ballot the Sieur Robinet, *curé* of St. Savinien in this diocese, of the age of about sixty years, was elected Bishop of the Department of Charente Inférieure by an absolute majority of votes.

His competitor at the third ballot was the Sieur le Roi, priest of the Oratory, and *curé* of St. Sauveur at La Rochelle. This election was immediately announced by salvoes of artillery, and by the sound of the bells of the Cathedral and other churches of the town and suburbs, in consequence of orders given by the municipality. The same evening the meeting sent to announce his election to the said Sieur Robinet, and to request him to repair [thither] next day and assist at the Mass which would be celebrated in the Cathedral, and at the proclamation of his election. The said Sieur having accepted and adhered to his election, was not able, however, to accede the next day to the wishes and eagerness of his electors. The Mass, nevertheless, was celebrated with music by the Sieur Laye, *curé* of Courcouri in this diocese, at which a portion of the electors of the municipality, and of the bands of line and national soldiers, were present.

**March 4, 1791.**—The Sieur Robinet, elected Bishop of the Department of Charente Inférieure on the previous Monday, arrived in this town escorted by some of the municipal officers and *Garde Nationale* of the parish of St. Savinien. By order of the municipality of this town the bells of the Cathedral and of the other towns and suburbs were pealed, and two companies of the *Garde Nationale* shouldered arms. There were no other ceremonies. He stopped three or four days, and stayed with the Sieur Tardi, Con-

troller of the Registers, his relative. During his sojourn he received very few visits.

**Monday, March 14, 1791.**—The administration of the Department, the municipality, and the Board of Administration of the College of Saintes assembled in the Great Hall of Exercises of the said college to proceed with the replacing of the Principal, Vice-Principal, Professors and Regents who had refused to take the oath of November 27, 1790. Père Dalidet, a Recollet, was appointed Principal, the Sieur Jupin, a layman, Vice-Principal, and the Sieurs l'Etorurneau and Texandier, priests, Professors of Philosophy, the Sieur Bourignon, Professor of Rhetoric, etc.

Next day, the 15th, the municipality notified to MM. de Rupt, the Principal, Saboreau, Vice-Principal, and the others, their supersession.

The 16th, after the Mass of the Holy Spirit, said in the chapel of the college, the Board of Administration installed the newly-elected in their respective posts.

**Sunday, March 20, 1791.**—At the conclusion of the parish Mass, and in the parochial church of St. Peter, the Principal, the Vice-Principal, the Professors and Regents of the college of this town, elected during the preceding week, took the oath prescribed by the decree of November 27, 1790, in the presence of the administration of the Department and that of the district, and the municipality. This oath taken, the Principal, Vice-Principal, the Professors and Regents, accompanied by MM. of the department, district, and of the municipality, repaired with much ceremony to the church of the college, where the Principal said a Low Mass with deacon and sub deacon, during which music was performed.

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Here the Diary ends, and one cannot but regret that the good Abbé was forced to fly for his own security, and leave unrecorded the progress of events in the town and Cathedral of Saintes. The intrusive bishop, Isaac Etienne Robinet, seems to have been more or less a nonentity, and in a short time he grew weary of his position and retired into private life, and not long after died.

One amusing incident of his episcopate is recorded. Finding that the first of his two

Christian names savoured too much of Judaism for some of his flock, and was taken hold of by his opponents, he assumed in its place, without more ado, the name of "Jean," and signed himself "Jean Etienne, Eveque du departement du Charente Inférieure." This is not the place to do so, or more might be added as to him and some of those who surrounded him. Among a few who were no doubt sincere though mistaken, not a few of the clergy who accepted the *Constitution Civile* speedily disgraced their cloth, besides committing other extraordinary excesses, such as that of one of Bishop Robinet's clergy, who set a bust of Mirabeau on the altar and censed it together with the image of the Redeemer!

At the reorganization of the French Church in 1801, the see of Saintes was not resuscitated, that of La Rochelle being made co-terminous with the Department of Charente Inférieure. At a later period the title was formally added to that of La Rochelle.



## Church Notes.

BY THE LATE SIR STEPHEN GLYNNE, BART.

VI. TAMWORTH, ASHBY DE LA ZOUCHE, NOTTINGHAM, ETC.

**T**AMWORTH, ASHBY DE LA ZOUCHE, NOTTINGHAM, ETC. March 9<sup>th</sup> [1825], in returning from Billingbear, passed through Tamworth, the church of which place I visited. It is a very spacious and handsome structure, consisting of a nave, side aisles, and chancel, with a large tower of Perpendicular work at the west end, crowned by four pyramidal pinnacles. This church within has lately undergone a thorough repair, and as far as neatness and order go is unrivalled; but it is to be regretted that the windows should have been entirely newly done up, and re-formed in a style certainly unauthorized by any antique precedent. The clerestory of the nave above is unaltered, and is of good work, probably early Decorated. There are some Decorated windows in the Chancel, now closed up. The nave and aisles are very noble and of

very great breadth. They are separated by two rows of pointed arches springing from clustered columns. The roof is of wood and elegantly panelled. At the west end is a handsome gallery and organ. On each side of the chancel is a semicircular arch with zigzag moulding communicating with the aisles. There are several antient tombs and monuments, which I had unluckily no time to examine minutely. Some of them are evidently of very rich and good work.

"From Tamworth we proceeded towards Ashby de la Zouche. The country is very flat and uninteresting, but varied by numerous spires of churches. Ashby de la Zouche is a large town, and contains ruins of a castle [apparently bearing many traces of Elizabethan work].\* The church is not remarkable for any architectural beauty either within or without. It consists of a nave, with side aisles terminating in chapels, a chancel, and a square embattled tower with Perpendicular windows, at the west end. The north doorway is under an ogee arch adorned with the square flower. The nave is divided from each aisle by a row of octagon pillars supporting pointed arches, above which is a clerestory of small square windows. The other windows are all Perpendicular. In the north wall, under a cinquefoil arch, is a recumbent figure with a staff, said to be a pilgrim. The chancel is very much darkened by a huge Corinthian altar-piece, which greatly obscures the East window. At the end of the south aisle is a chapel used as the burial place of Lord Hastings' family, which contains some very costly and handsome monuments to that family, but none of very remote antiquity. At the west end of the Church, under the organ gallery, is placed an instrument of torture, a finger pillory to punish those who behaved ill in church.

"[Ashby de la Zouch, March 2, 1872.—The Church has clerestoried nave with aisles, chancel with north chapel reaching to the east end, and Transeptal chapels on the south, and a western Tower. The whole seems to be Perpendicular.

\* The sentence within brackets has been altered in the ink and writing of 1872, to . . . "wholly of the fifteenth century, with sumptuous work of that period."

"The nave is of good proportions, and is divided from each aisle by an arcade of four pointed arches on octagonal piers with capitals, and somewhat unusually charged with panelling; a similar arch opens from the chancel to the south chapel. The roof is a fair original one, and open both in nave and aisles. The windows of the aisles are quite uniform, Perpendicular, of three lights, but some have been mutilated. There is an embattled parapet to every part of the church; that of the aisles has good paneling, but the stone is rather decayed. There are no porches, but both North and South are doorways with ogee heads, having good continuous mouldings, one of which is flowered.

"The Clerestory windows are square-headed, of two lights. The nave has pews and galleries on three sides—a good organ at the west end.

"There is a rich screen of dark carved wood of Renaissance type, at the entrance of the chancel, rising high, and though incongruous, of some beauty. The Chancel has much wainscoting and modern fittings. The East window is Perpendicular of five lights. The South chapel is set Transept-wise, and not carried to the east of the chancel, and belongs to the Hastings family.

"The Hastings chapel has on the west a window like those of the aisles at the South end, one of three lights unfoliated. At the East a large late five-light window. It contains a sumptuous alabaster tomb with effigies of Francis, Earl of Huntingdon, and his Countess; he died 1561, she 1576. There are traces of colour, and on the sides are figures of the sons and daughters, and armorial shields. In the South aisle is an incised slab set upright with well preserved figures of a man between two wives, with canopies over their heads.

"Near it is a very plain niche for piscina. The Font is a plain Perpendicular one. The North aisle of the chancel is wider than that of the nave, and extends quite to the East end. It is now used as a vestry, and partitioned off, and is remarkable for having an upper floor approached by a staircase in a turret. It is of later Perpendicular than the rest, and its east window is rather debased of five lights with transom.



"The Tower is rather plain, and the stonework somewhat decayed. It has corner buttresses, battlement, and four pinnacles, belfry windows of two lights mutilated. On the west side a four-light window and a doorway. The western buttresses are canopied in the lower part.

"The Castle of Ashby de la Zouch was built by Lord Hastings *temp.* Edward IV. There are two good towers containing highly ornamental windows and projections. One has a noble fireplace in the upper story. The Chapel remains, unused and ruined. It had three-light windows of ecclesiastical type, north and south, and a larger one at the East. There is a plain piscina(?) remaining.]

[1825.] "From Ashby went through a flat country, passing through numerous villages, whose churches mostly were ornamented with spires, as far as Wollaton. Wollaton house is a noble edifice of the age of Elizabeth, and of very enriched architecture. The Hall particularly lofty and magnificent, but the whole of it is too well known to need minute description. It stands in an extensive park full of very fine trees. The pleasure-grounds abound with numerous and very fine evergreens. The lodge lately erected on the Nottingham side is a very fine building, and much in character with the house. The village and church are about a mile distant; the latter is a neat structure, with an elegant spire, containing some good ancient monuments of the Willoughbys. The windows are mostly with square heads.

"Nottingham is only three miles distant, and its numerous and increasing buildings extend nearly to Wollaton Park. The Town is of very large size and population, and contains but few handsome streets. The Market Place is, however, a very fine open square, and contains many good shops of respectable appearance. The Town has three parish churches. St. Mary's, the most spacious, is an exceedingly large structure in the form of a cross, with a large and lofty tower in the centre adorned with pinnacles. The whole of it displays particularly rich Perpendicular work, especially the south porch, which is remarkably elegant, and is now undergoing a careful restoration. The windows are very numerous, and many of large dimensions, so as to render the church

within unusually light. The west front of this church has unfortunately been *beautified* in the very worst Italian taste, surmounted with vases and such-like horrors. The nave is divided from the aisles by four pointed arches springing from piers of genuine Perpendicular period. The windows at the extremities of the Transept are of noble proportions. In the chancel are several oak stalls. A large space at the west end is left unpewed, and at about the third arch from the west entrance is the gallery supporting the organ. This gallery in its style somewhat resembles the odious west front. Beneath the great window of each transept is a noble Perpendicular tomb of very rich work ornamented with the finest foliage, and deserving of the most minute description. Unfortunately, neither of them has an inscription extant. This noble church is somewhat disfigured by the numerous pews and galleries with which it is filled, which are, however, absolutely indispensable from the great population of the parish.

[On the opposite page, but undated, Sir Stephen Glynne has written the following :

"The battlement is adorned with paneling, and the whole church has a clerestory, not excepting the Transepts. The Clerestory windows at the west end are of a very wretched modern design, entirely at variance with the style of the building.

"The south porch is beautifully panelled, and has a fine niche on either side of the inner doorway. The outer doorway has a magnificent crocketed ogee canopy and hanging (?) feathering. Under the Tower within is a fine groined ceiling. The Font is octagonal, and elegantly panelled. The tracery of the windows is singular. The Tomb at the south end of the South Transept has a superb crocketed ogee canopy, with rich finial and rich double feathering. That in the North Transept is an Altar Tomb finely panelled, beneath a very rich ogee canopy with crockets and finials. The canopy is also enriched with figures of angels, and canopied niches. The figure is much mutilated. These two exquisite tombs vie with each other in richness and beauty. In the North Transept, on a flat stone, is the figuring of a Cross.]

[Also undated, but probably in the writing of 1872 : S. Mary, Nottingham. The whole

of the outer walls is glazed—at least, the spaces between the windows are so narrow as to give almost the appearance of a greenhouse. The church is all of late and peculiar Perpendicular, well finished and rich, though the details are not always elegant. There is much uniformity, but the tracery of the North and South aisle windows does not correspond.]

[1845. The galleries have been removed, and the nave new pewed. There has been considerable work to strengthen the piers of the Tower, which were in danger of falling in. 1872. The nave and Transepts are now fitted with chairs. The chancel has stalls for clergy and choir. The old organ removed to the new church of S. Andrew, and a new one of stupendous size, with elaborate case, put into the chancel. All the incongruous architecture near the west end is replaced by some of the proper character.]

[1825.] "The two other churches I could not visit. That of St. Peter has an elegant spire. St. Nicholas is a brick structure of no very tempting appearance.

"Besides these three parish churches, Nottingham contains two new chapels or churches: St. James, miserable Gothic, erected 1808; St. Paul, Italian, built of late years for the accommodation of the inhabitants. One of them is a poor, wretched attempt at an imitation of Gothic.

"The Castle of Nottingham, from its elevated situation, forms a conspicuous object in the surrounding country. It stands on a steep and abrupt rock near the entrance to the town from Derby. It can scarcely be called a castle with propriety, as it only occupies the situation of an ancient castle, being itself of the age of Charles 2nd, 1681. It is a large, square building, containing some magnificent suites of apartments richly adorned with tapestry. Some of the apartments are let out as lodgings, but many are suffered to remain in a state of very bad repair, and are gradually going to decay and ruin from not being inhabited. It is the property of the Duke of Newcastle. From the top is an enchanting view over the surrounding flat but rich country; the vale of Belvoir, and, on a clear day, Belvoir Castle itself, are prominent features. From Nottingham we proceeded to Mansfield,

thence to Worksop, passing the parks of Welbeck and Worksop, the beauties of which were considerably marred by the wetness of the weather. Between Worksop and Doncaster the country is uninteresting. The road passes through Tickhill about nine miles from Worksop, a small town with an extremely handsome church, apparently mostly Perpendicular. Through Doncaster, Ferry-bridge, and Sherburn, we proceeded to Cawood, and thence over the ferry to Escrick."

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At the opposite end, on the flyleaf of the Note-book, Sir Stephen Glynne has written the following solitary note relating to an Essex church:

"ASHDON CHURCH, ESSEX.  
"(FRESHWELL HUNDRED.)

"Dedicated to All Saints. Consists of a Nave, side aisles, chancel, and a chapel to the north called the Old Chancel. At the west end is an embattled tower, surmounted by a small spire. Within the tower are five bells.

"In the chancel, north of the Communion Table, is an ancient Altar Tomb, now defaced by whitewash. The sides are ornamented with escutcheons, and over it are arms now defaced with whitewash, with the date 1565. To whose memory this is erected is unknown. To the south of the Communion Table is a monument to the Rev. Mr. Salter, Rector of the Parish, who, with his wife Letitia, lies buried underneath. The Chancel was repaired at the expense of this Rector 1790.

"The Rev. Mr. Barron, who died in 1728, and the Rev. Mr. North, who died in 1818, both Rectors of Ashdon, are buried, the former in the Chancel, the latter in the Nave.

"The whole Church is whitewashed, and at the west end has a small Organ. In a window in the south aisle are remains of painted glass."

(CONCLUDED.)



## The Rebus.

By ARTHUR WATSON

That which is sensible more readily strikes the memory than that which is intellectual — Bacon



HE rebus is a representation by means of pictures, letters, or figures, of some word, phrase, or sentence. In its origin it dates back to the beginning of written language, for the Chinese and Egyptian writings are composed of images, and the records of ancient tombs may be looked upon as a series of rebuses. Just as primitive efforts in speech needed a great deal of accompanying gesture, so early writings required images for adequate definite expressions of ideas. There is this difference, however, between Chinese and Egyptian picture-writing and the medieval and modern rebus, viz., that whereas in the former the intention is simplification, in the latter it is mostly mystification.

The ancient Greeks made frequent use of the rebus on the coins of their cities and islands. Thus the Greek colony of Selinus, in Sicily, which derived its name from the wild parsley growing there in profusion, was represented on its coins by an image of this plant. In the same way the coins of Rhodæ bore a rose, those of Melos a pomegranate,



those of Phocæa a seal, and the city of Ancona was represented by a bent arm, the



word *ἀγκων* meaning a bend. These have been termed *types parlants*, or canting-devices. Two Greek architects are said to have

carved on their buildings the images of a frog and a lizard, these two words in Greek being respectively identical with their names, which they were forbidden to inscribe in written language.

Julius Caesar, according to Addison, used the image of an elephant on his coins because his name happened in the Punic language to stand for that animal. This is, however, doubtful, as the elephant was commonly used as an emblem on coins. There are, nevertheless, undoubted examples of the use of the rebus on Roman coins, as, e.g., those of Quintus Voconius *Vitulus*, on which a calf is represented, and those of L. Aquilius *Florus*, of which the following is an example:



It is in Picardy that the rebus more especially has flourished in the past. Sieur des Accords says that the rebus was a special product of that district, just as bayonets were associated with Bayonne, and mustard with Dijon. The people of Picardy were so much pleased with this kind of wit that their use of it became almost a madness, and if all their work of this kind could have been collected it would have been enough, in the language of Des Accords, "to load ten mules." He was judged of no account who did not take part in this kind of exercise. In the time of Edward III. the English began to admire these "foreign fooleries in painted Poesie," as Camden says, and "they which lacked wit to express their conceit in speech, did use to depaint it out (as it were) in pictures, which they call *Rebus* by a Latine name well fitting their device. These were so liked by our English there, and sent over the stright of Calice, with full sail, were so entertained here (although they were most ridiculous) by all degrees, by the learned and unlearned, that he was no body that could not hammer out of his name an invention by this wit-craft, and picture it accordingly: whereupon who did not busie

his brain to hammer his device out of this forge?"

Some French authorities have supposed that the word "rebus" originated from the custom followed by the clerks of the Basoche of making every year in the time of the Carnival a number of lampoons, which were entitled *De rebus quæ geruntur*, or "Concerning things which are happening." These were read by the clerks, who were drawn through the streets in a cart. According to Ménage, this custom lasted at Boulogne till about 1630, when it was stopped by the police. The word "rebus" is accounted for as being a survival of this title, *De rebus quæ geruntur*, the popular mind being able only to remember a portion of the expression. But it is simpler and probably more correct to understand the word as indicating the representation of ideas "by things."

Certain coins found in the neighbourhood of Amiens reveal rebuses very complicated and impossible to translate with any certainty. These coins, made of lead, were distributed at the burlesque Feasts of Fools and Feasts of Innocents. The enormous number of them is evidence of the popularity of the rebus in this district. Where possible, French towns, like those of ancient Greece, have adopted some punning representation. Thus Arras is imaged by rats, three of which animals may be seen running round the coins of the city. It was said in a kind of proverb that the French would take Arras when the rats ate the cats. Lyons would obviously be represented by a lion. The treatment of Dijon is less obvious, its rebus being "dix joncs," and the name could be arrived at in a playful way by counting "un jonc, deux joncs," etc., until "dix joncs," or Dijon, was reached, just as the French amused themselves by counting "para un," "para deux," until they came to "para dix," or "paradis." A Chalonnais was depicted as a "chat long et noir," and "Poitiers" might be shown by "ppp." P was pronounced "poi," and it occurs three times. That makes "Poi-tiers."

So great was the delight in the rebus that short poems were written by means of it. One of the most interesting is that of J. G. Alione, a "Rondeau d'amours composé par signification." It was published at

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Asti, in 1521, in a volume entitled *Opera Jocunda*. The poem consists of fifteen lines, all of which are represented in a manner similar to that of the following, which will serve as illustrations:



PUIS A FRANC CŒUR ET L'ŒUL



LA CROIX POINT TELLE



RE MAIN JE DIX PYE



SI VINS LANGUIR POUR CELLE.

A book written by Giovanibattista Palatino, and published in 1545, deals with the alphabets of different nations, and the various modes of expression. The rebus is represented by a poem of about the same length as the above rondeau. The execution is different, and there is a confession of weakness in the frequent use of letters. Still, it is curious, and it must have been a work

of considerable labour. How far that labour was misapplied the reader may be able to judge from a couple of specimens.

the Church encouraged, or at any rate tolerated, the secularization of what was associated with religious functions. An arch-



In the National Library, Paris, are two manuscripts, dating from about the end of the fifteenth century. The first is entitled *Rébus de Picardie enluminés*. In the sixteenth century two readers succeeded in solving about half of the examples. Fortunately there is a second manuscript containing 152 rebuses, which are, with only a few exceptions, copies of those in the first. In the second manuscript the solutions are given, from which it appears that the manuscript was rightly entitled *Rébus de Picardie*, since in the solutions frequent use is made of words peculiar to Picardy. The following represents a foolish woman with a bauble, *une mère folle*, a syringe which in Picardy was called *esquisse* or *équiche*, and a marigold, *souci*. The three words taken together—*folle, esquisse, souci*—stand for the sentence :

Fol est qui se soucie.

In the two fifteenth-century manuscripts taken together some 170 different rebuses occur.

Among the many secular and mundane interests associated with the Church the rebus was one of those which found especial favour. When grotesque carvings in stone and on the misericord seats were permitted with such lavishness and fertility in subjects of a secular character, it is not surprising that the rebus should have been cultivated by ecclesiastics. It is a matter of ever-increasing wonder to the modern student of the Middle Ages how

bishop was prepared to play a childish game in the church to the music of the organ. Novices were set to secrete themselves in the triangular space above the flat wooden roof and shoot down on to the roof a load of stones, so that the worshippers might be terror-struck at the solemn portion of the



service. The musical monks delighted in puzzle canons, which they wrote even in the form of a circle, so that it might be the more difficult to discover where the music was intended to begin.

So the rebus held sway, and its punning devices adorn even the pages of Prayer-

Books. In a *Book of Hours*, printed about 1500, occurs a prayer to the Virgin, of which the following is the first line :



The first image is a gold coin named *salut*, the second a bone, *os*, which is followed by N.S. Then comes Mary praying before a crucifix, *Marie priant Jésus en croix*. The whole line represents, therefore, the following :

Saluons Marie priant Jésus en croix.

Such devices in church and out served, no doubt, to attract the attention of those to whom reading was a difficult matter. It may have been partly out of consideration for the illiterate that some of the rebuses were invented. The illiterate man, it is true, would hardly be likely to find out a rebus unaided, but when once the imagery had been explained to him, it would afford him a ready and convenient means of recalling a name. Rebuses were, however, invented mainly because the invention was a pleasant exercise. In the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield, under the window of Prior Bolton, is carved a bolt or arrow through a tun. This ending "ton" was frequently made use of in devising a rebus, as in Beckyngton (beacon in tun), Grafton (a tree rising out of a tun), and Singleton, to represent which name it was considered sufficient to draw a single tun. Abbot Islip's rebus in Westminster Abbey is a more ambitious invention, as his name may be read through it in three ways.

First, there is an image of an eye and slip of the tree, then the figure in the tree may be supposed to say "I slip," and lastly the hand grasping a branch of the tree may be regarded as belonging to a person who is slipping.

A piece of sculpture on the parish church at Ewerby, in Lincolnshire, representing a woman who is probably shaving a pig, has been taken to stand for Swineshead, swine shaved.

In France even the burying-places afford numerous examples of the rebus. In the cemetery of the Franciscan friars at Dole was the following problem, which means *m, en dé, quat en dé*, that is :

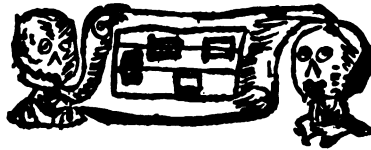
Amendez vous, qu'attendez vous, la mort.



At Langres in Champagne, in the monastery of Saint-Mammès, was once to be seen an epitaph of a chorister, on which were the notes *la, mi la* placed between two death's-heads, the translation of the rebus being :

"La mort l'a mis là mort."

Death has placed him there, dead.



In heraldry the rebus was common. Prior Bolton, as previously stated, represented his name by a bolt through a tun.

The arms of the Laurence Oliphant family show two *elephants* employed as supporters.

The name of Solly is represented in a crest by a fish, the motto, "*Deo soli*," also containing a pun.

Corbet is indicated by a raven; Anguish by a snake, with the motto, "*Laet anguis in herba*"; Beckford by a heron with a fish in its beak; Tremayne by three hands; Papillon by butterflies; Martin by three martlets on the arms, and on the crest a martin cat; Roche by three roaches; Shuttleworth by three shuttles; and Manley by two rebuses, a man's head on the crest and a hand on the arms. Camden quaintly tells us of William Chaundler, Warden of New College in Oxford, who, "playing with his own name, so filled the Hall-windows with candles and these words, *Fiat lux*, that he darkened the Hall: whereupon the Vidam of *Chartres* when he was there, said, It should have been *Fiant tenebræ*."

Sir *Thomas Cavall*, too, "whereas Cavall



signifieth an Horse, engraved a galloping horse in his seal, with this limping verse ;

Thomæ credite, cum cernitis ejus equum."

It will be observed in these examples, and in some of those which follow, that the utmost licence was permitted in the matter of language. If it was difficult to make a rebus in one language, recourse might be had to another. Anguish suggested the Latin *anguis*, Manley the French *main*, Cavall the French *cheval*, or, perhaps, the Latin *caballus*. There were French rebuses the solution of which revealed Latin words. Two mountains, *mons deux* ; four bones, *quatre os* ; and some monks, *des moines* ; meant

Mundus, caro, dæmonia.

The world, the flesh, and the devil,

Schoolboys still make merry over the play of sounds in the passage beginning

Is ab ille heres ago.

The interpretation being, of course,

I say, Billy, here's a go.

The story is told of a knight who invented a device to represent a temporary misfortune, viz., a fall from his horse in a contest. To express the bitterness of his humiliation, when he reappeared he wore a burlesque costume, and carried on his head, instead of his usual device, a hard cheese, *Caso duro*, these Italian words also bearing the interpretation, "Cruel misfortune."

Printers and artists have frequently made use of the rebus. The German artist Hans Schüffelin is represented by a spade.

The printer John Day took as his sign an image of the sun rising, with one boy rousing another from his slumber, and pointing to the sun mounting above the horizon. The mark bears the appropriate motto "Arise, for it is Day." A hare in a sheaf of rye, with the sun shining in the heavens, stands for Harrison—Hare, rye, sun.

A rose inserted in a heart was the mark of Gilles Corrozet.

Claude Chevallon was represented by *longs chevaux*, Pierre de Brodeux by *deux brocs*, De la Porte by a gate, and Jaques Maillet by a mallet.

The rebus may be formed not only by images, but also by letters, figures, notes, of

music, and by the placing of letters, syllables, and words, in such positions that the statement of relative position will supply a word or syllable necessary for the solution :

XL is written for excel,

EEEE for ease,

And

I O U for I owe you.

The well-known adventures of Captain BBBB need not be repeated, and it can hardly be necessary to give a translation of the following familiar injunction :

If the B mt put : if it be . putting :

Not so obvious is the series of letters G.A.C.O.B.I.A.L. in a French rebus, which means "J'ai assez obéi à elle."

A French schoolmistress is supposed to have sent the following report to the mother of one of her pupils :

Vostre fillette en ses écrits

Recherche trop ses aa ;

L met trop d'encre en son I

L S trop ses UU ouverts. . . .

Which is in full :

Vostre fillette en ses écrits

Recherche trop ses appétits ;

Elle met trop d'encre en son nid

Et laisse trop ses huit ouverts.

An abbé, on being asked to resign, replied that it had taken him thirty years to learn the first two letters of the alphabet, A B (abbé), and that he wanted thirty years more to learn the next two, C D (céder).

K.P.C.Q.B. bears the interpretation in Latin, "Cape securum."

Some of the rebuses formed by position are curious and ingenious. The most familiar are :

|       |      |       |        |
|-------|------|-------|--------|
| Stand | take | to    | taking |
| I     | you  | throw | my     |

I understand you undertake to overthrow my undertaking.

And the telegraphic communication :

Eight come nine

Come between eight and nine.

In French are similar devices, as

|     |       |       |
|-----|-------|-------|
| Pir | vent  | venir |
| un  | vient | d'un  |

Un soupire vient souvent d'un souvenir.

|      |      |      |
|------|------|------|
| Trop | vent | bien |
| tila | sont | pris |

Trop subtils sont souvent bien surpris.



But the most *recherché* of these is :

|      |      |
|------|------|
| Si   | pire |
| Vent | vent |
| J'ai | dont |

J'ai souvent souci, dont souvent soupire.

In Latin,

|      |         |         |
|------|---------|---------|
| Deus | gratiam | denegat |
| nus  | nam     | bis     |

means

Deus *supernus* gratiam *supernam* denegat *superbis*.

An amusing example is where the repetition of *Jupi* three times justifies the addition of "ter"—Jupiter.

Missos  
Jupi, Jupi, Jupi, as locabit tra  
Jupiter *sub* missos *inter* astra locabit.

The following *rondeau* contains examples of words to be understood by means of letters, numbers, and by position :

la  
BB.DD. qui est SX  
las  
Veuillez muer dueil en  
A xvi. M.I. bieu sire di X  
BB.DD.  
Pour le servir de mi X.M.X.  
M.OO. dévots sans nul relas  
BB.DD.

Of this the explanation is :

Jésus qui est là sus ès cieux  
Veuillez muer en soulas  
A ses amis, biau sire dieux  
Jésus.  
Pour le servir de mieux en mieux  
En mots dévots sans nul relas  
Jésus.

A modern example of the rebus in musical notation turns on the notes B flat, B sharp, and B natural. In a book entitled *Frauenzimmer Gesprächspiele*, published in 1644, there is a somewhat extended rebus, in which use is made of notes, which are to be named after the manner invented by Guido d'Arezzo :

dllich t du hren t r cht g s wider h n dir

Redlich solt du fahren mit mir,  
Recht guts sol widerfahren dir.

An ingenious rebus puzzle has been invented in which use is made of the representation of the squares of a chess-board. In each square is written a syllable, and the solution is to be sought by beginning in one of the corners, and finding the syllables one after another by means of the knight's move.

Enough examples have been given to show how largely the practice of rebus-making has been followed in the past. As it is said that the worst puns are the best, so the rebus which is most excogitated is the most likely to produce a smile. The rebus is a light form of amusement in which the enjoyment consists in whimsical association and play on equivokes, where logic is thrown to the winds, and irresponsible thought aims at concrete imagery, which in many instances is curious and mystifying.



## Archæological News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

### THE RHIND LECTURES.

As briefly mentioned in the Notes of the Month, the Rhind Lectures this year have been delivered by the Lyon King of Arms. We borrow (in an abbreviated form) the following account of the lectures from the reports which have appeared in the *Scotsman*. We are glad to learn that each of the lectures was well attended.

The first of the series of these lectures for this year was delivered, on November 7, in the Lecture Hall of the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh, by Mr. Balfour Paul, Lyon King of Arms, whose subject for the course is "Heraldry in Relation to Scottish History and Art." The Hon. John Abercromby presided, and there was a good attendance. The opening lecture was mainly devoted to the Grammar of Heraldry. It was pointed out by Mr. Balfour Paul that heraldry is both a science capable of being treated on scientific principles, and also an art of great beauty and of practical use. Heraldry as we now know it was a product of European civilization which could not be traced back further than the eleventh century, if so far; that is to say, while individual badges or cognisances were in use from very early times, in no instance has there been the least indication that these figures were borne hereditarily. The origin of the custom of bearing coats of arms no doubt arose from the

necessity of the identity of knights, whose form and features were totally concealed by their armour, being shown on the field of battle. These cognisances, as they were called, consisted partly in painting a device on their shields, the strengthening bars of which were considered by many authorities to be the origin of the heraldic ordinaries, and partly in affixing the figure of an animal or other object on the top of their helmet, by which they might be recognised amid the stress and tumult of battle. Generally speaking, it was not till the period of the third Crusade, that was towards the end of the twelfth century, that arms as hereditary distinctions of a family came into notice. By the following century they had become firmly established as a feature of the chivalry of Europe, the first Scottish King who bore arms being Alexander II. Certain things were completely out of place on a shield, such as groups of objects forming a landscape or picture, or anything which depended on its form being drawn in perspective; while the worst and ugliest form of heraldic shield ever employed was undoubtedly that in vogue in the early Victorian period, and still largely used by stationers and die-sinkers. It was pointed out, too, that the ordinary modern idea of a "family crest" was fallacious; the family coat never changed except under certain prescribed rules, but it was quite usual for many cadets of the same family to bear entirely different crests. The crest was fastened on to the helmet by the wreath, which should be composed of twists of silk of the principal metal and colour on the shield. These should constitute the "livery colours" of the owner of the arms. The most appropriate helmet for armorial display was undoubtedly the large tilting-helm, which was put right over the head, which moved freely about inside it; and the worst was the armet or close helmet, with the movable vizor, much beloved by heraldic artists in the earlier part of the century, and by no means obsolete even now. The lecturer alluded to the supporters of the shield, and gave it as his opinion that their probable origin was from the necessity of filling up the unoccupied spaces on each side of a shield placed in a circular seal. The compartment or stand for the supporters was next mentioned, and it was pointed out that this should be always of a solid character, and not the floriated scrolls, like gas-brackets, which are usually employed.

The second lecture was delivered on November 9:

The lecturer pointed out that, though Scottish and English heraldry had much in common, the evolution of the science proceeded on somewhat different lines in Scotland to that which it followed in England, and gave Scotch family arms a character of their own. At the period when heraldry was introduced into Scotland the feudal system was firmly established in the southern part of the kingdom, but in the more northern the clan was still more or less powerful. Under that the chief was the father of his race, and the clan stood to him in the position of children. In the feudal system, on the other hand, the proprietor of the lands received his title from the Sovereign, and

stood in relation to him, not as a child, but as a servant, and got a title to the land in consideration of performing certain stipulated duties. Owing to this theory of blood relationship in a clan, it often happened that on account of conquest or other cause a weak clan would amalgamate with a strong one, and would adopt or become known by its name. Even in the feudal Lowlands it was rather the policy of the baron to encourage the adoption of his name by his vassals and dependents. The main difference between the Highland and the Lowland fashion was that the Celtic names were chiefly patronymics, while those in the Lowlands were either importations from abroad or taken from the names of lands. In England, on the contrary, names formed no such bond of union, but were assigned or adopted from many accidental circumstances. All this had an important influence on the manner in which heraldry developed itself in Scotland. The principle which limited the number of paternal coats led to a careful differentiating of these coats as borne by the junior branches of families. Scottish coats are, as a rule, very simple and direct, comparatively few in number when compared to the population, but freely differentiated. The history of the royal arms of Scotland was discussed, and some curious foreign versions described. In the armorial compiled at Zurich about 1340, the arms of the King of Scotland are given as a monk with his robe and cowl, holding a pastoral staff in one hand, and an alms dish in the other. In the Gronenburg armorial, more than a hundred years later, the allusion to Scotland is even less flattering, as, though the lion within the flowery treasure is duly given, there is another shield also called the King of Scotland's, representing an ape-like creature holding an alms dish in one hand, and scratching himself with the other, suggesting that the so-called national cutaneous disorder was a joke even at that period, for it cannot be looked upon in any other light than as a heraldic joke. The origin of Scotch family arms was then touched upon, the majority of coats being alleged to belong to what are termed by heralds arms of patronage, and "armes parlantes," or canting arms. In the former class are included all the coats which have been taken by vassals from the armorial bearings of their superiors. Wauchope and Myles, being both originally vassals of the great house of Douglas, carry stars on their shields, while the Johnstons, Kirkpatricks, Jardines, Griersons, and others, carry the saltire and chief of the Earls of Annandale, to which district they all belong; and the Macfarlanes, Colquhouns, and Napiers all carry the saltire of the Lennox. But the most general origin of arms is no doubt derived from some play, more or less far-fetched, on the name. The first use of surnames and arms being nearly contemporaneous, if a man had a name which could be directly represented in a concrete form, this was the most obvious and best way of identifying him. Lyon, for instance, bore the quadruped of that name, Horn bore hunting-horns, and so on. Many historical coats commemorate incidents said to have occurred in the history of the family. Some of these may be true; many of

them are merely fables, and in many instances the circumstance which is said to have given rise to the coat happened at a time long before armorial distinctions were known in Scotland. The three shields of the Hays, the bears' heads of the Forbeses, and the pallets gules of the Keiths, though all doubtless old coats, did not in all probability take their rise from the causes usually assigned by popular tradition. But others, such as the heart of the Douglasses, and the sword, sceptre, and crown of the Earls of Kintore, do commemorate and set forth historical facts. While a coat with many quarterings is naturally looked upon as a proof of distinguished descent, it is possible from a practical point of view to have too many, as in the case of the achievement of the family of Knightley of Fawley, in Northamptonshire, which contains no less than 339 quarters, while the Lloyds of Stockton have established their right to between 350 and 360.

The third lecture was delivered on November 11 :

The subject of the lecture was "The Herald Executive." After alluding to the duties and different grades of officers of arms, the lecturer went on to state that the earliest authentic mention of Heralds in Scotland was in 1364, and the first mention of a Herald, under his official designation, was in the following year, when John Triepour is called Carrick Herald. Lyon is mentioned in 1377, but he is not styled "King" till 1388, which, however, is a good many years earlier than the institution of Garter as an English King-of-Arms, which did not take place till 1417. Sir David Lindsay was the most celebrated of all the holders of the office of Lyon, but his immediate successor, Sir Robert Norman of Luthrie, was also a distinguished Herald. His successor had the most tragic career of any of the Lyons. He was that Sir William Stewart who was burned to death at St. Andrews in 1659 for sorcery and necromancy, though his real offence was probably that of opposition to the Regent and loyalty to the Queen. Three members of the Lindsay family then occupied in succession the heraldic throne, followed by Sir James Balfour of Denmyln, perhaps, with the exception of Sir David Lindsay, the best known of all the Lyons. While Cromwell abolished the imperial crown he did not extend the same fate to the crown heraldic, as two Lyons were appointed in his day. After him Sir Charles Erskine of Cambo, and his son Sir Alexander, filled the office, and were succeeded by an undistinguished line of successors till, on the reorganization of the court of the Lord Lyon in 1867, matters were put on a more efficient footing, and since then it has gone on steadily increasing its influence and work. While it is unfortunate that in Scotland visitations by the Heralds were never held in the systematic manner in which they were in England, much was done by private effort to get together more or less accurate lists of arms, but it is to be regretted that the actual official register now in use only dates from 1672. The various duties of the Lyon King-of-Arms were described, and an account given of the different officers of arms met with from time to

time in the records. Of Heralds in the royal establishment we find the following names : Rothesay, Marchmont, Snowdon, Albany, Ross, Islay, and Orkney ; of Pursuivants, Carrick, Bute, Dingwall, Kintyre, Ormonde, Unicorn. In addition to these, many of the great nobles had Heralds attached to their households. The Pursuivant was a lower grade of Herald, and instead of wearing his tabard in the ordinary manner, he was supposed to wear it with the sleeves or short wings over his breast and back, and the main part of his costume hanging down on each side. This no doubt graphically portrayed his unfledged condition. Fate was not always kind to the Heralds, sometimes through their own fault, as in 1596, when two of them quarrelled in their cups, and one John Gledstaines, nephew and heir to the Laird of Quothquhan, in Lanarkshire, "stickit" John Purdie, Ross Herald, for which he was ultimately beheaded. Sometimes their official duties were hard enough, and were productive of much personal inconvenience, for it must be remembered that not only had they to attend the King on all state occasions, but they had to superintend funerals and serve summonses of treason—duties which led them all over the country. The ordering of a funeral procession was then described and a fine roll belonging to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, containing a representation of the funeral of a Scottish nobleman, was exhibited. The other great occasions when the Heralds took part in any processional display were at the opening of Parliament and the publication of Royal Proclamations. The former function disappeared at the Union ; the latter we have still with us. The lecture concluded by a reference to the Scottish writers on heraldry, who are but few in number. Alexander Nisbet, however, was one of the most industrious and intelligent authors on the subject that have ever appeared, and it is to be regretted that we only possess the latter part of his great work in a mutilated form.

The fourth of the lectures was delivered on November 14 :

The subject of the lecture was "The Art of Heraldry." It was shown how heraldry, besides being the science of blazoning the cognisances of different families, might be considered as an art which displayed itself profusely in the surroundings of our ancestors. The period of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, with its strong Gothic tendencies, was favourable to the development of artistic heraldry. The men who worked at it were deeply imbued with its spirit, and were not tied down by the pedantic rules which were introduced in later times. They rather looked to the general effect of an achievement than tried to get every detail into conformity with some rigid type. In depicting the charges on a shield, they did not slavishly copy the actual shape of the objects represented, but used a conventional form. Their lions, for instance, were not copied from the life, but were forms which typified the characteristics of the animal. Their main purpose was to be distinct, spirited, and easily read, therefore all forms were clearly silhouetted on the shield, and drawn with an entire absence of

perspective. To the imperative end of intelligibility all minor resemblance to nature was sacrificed, and the consequence was that their designs had a spirit and vitality which succeeding ages laboured after in vain. In order to comply with this requirement of distinctiveness, all charges had, as a general rule, to be shown in profile, and additional strength was imparted to the design by the field of the shield always being well filled up by the objects depicted on it, as little space as possible being left unoccupied. Heraldry, as an art, went on the downward course, and though the rococo treatment of the eighteenth century designers saved it for a time from absolute ugliness, that depth was reached before the century closed, and continued up to our own day, though now there is a breath of revival in the air. One of the earliest of the objects to which heraldry as an art was applied was that of seals, and it is to them that we owe the preservation of many of our most ancient coats. A man's seal was a very important object in the days before writing became universal, and the art of seal-cutting rose to very high excellence, higher, indeed, than it can pretend to now. After alluding to the different kinds of flags used for the display of armorial bearings, and giving examples of various historical flags which were still in existence, attention was directed to the exhibition of arms on places of sepulture. Of all such specimens the memorial brass was undoubtedly the most artistic from a heraldic point of view. Although the brasses in England are numerous, and often of a high order of excellence, very few remain in Scotland; and of the small number Scotland ever had, few escaped the violent handling to which all art work in connection with churches there has been subjected. Indeed, not half a dozen remain, and none of these approach in antiquity such a fine memorial, for instance, as the brass to Sir John d'Abernon, in Stoke d'Abernon Church, Surrey, which belongs to the later part of the thirteenth century. The earliest existing Scotch brass is that in St. Nicholas' Church, Aberdeen, to the memory of Alexander de Irwyn, Lord of Drum, and his wife, Elizabeth de Heth, a daughter of the Marshal. This must date from about 1460, but, oddly enough, the dates of the death of both the parties are left blank. St. Giles, Edinburgh, ought to have two brasses: one to William Preston of Gorton, whose arms may still be seen on the pillars of the aisle which bears his name, and another to the Regent Moray; but only the last now remains to us. There is another fine armorial brass also in St. Nicolas', Aberdeen, to the memory of Dr. Duncan Liddell, who died in 1613. It also contains a portrait of Liddell, the draught of which is supposed to have been executed by George Jamieson, the father of Scottish portrait-painting.

The fifth lecture was delivered on November 16:

The subject of the lecture was "The Artistic Application of Heraldry." One of the favourite objects for the display of heraldic art was the decoration of tombs. In Scotland the recessed tomb was the favourite pattern, and no free table tomb standing by itself under a pillared canopy, as

is often the case in England, is known in Scotland. Most ancient Scotch tombs were made of stone, few of marble, and there are no specimens of enamel work on them; but they were often coloured and gilded. After alluding to the tombs of Sir Alan Swinton in Swinton Church, those of the Douglasses in St. Bride's, and the Foresters in Corstorphine, it was pointed out that the marshalling of the arms in sepulchral shields was often incorrect, possibly from the carver having got the matrix of a seal to copy from, and omitting to take into consideration the fact that the positions of charges should be reversed in his cutting. The finest tomb in Scotland, though it is so late in date as not to be so distinctively armorial as some others, is that erected by Sir Robert Montgomerie, of Skelmorlie, in the church at Largs in 1636. Not only members of knightly families, but ecclesiastics, displayed their arms on their tombs, or on the walls of the churches; but after the Reformation, from various causes, the custom of displaying armorial bearings in churches became less common; it was, in fact, looked upon with marked disfavour by the Church, and an Act of Assembly was passed in 1643, prohibiting honours or arms, or any such-like monuments, being affixed to the wall of any kirk in honour or remembrance of any person deceased. But tombs, after all, formed but a slight medium for heraldic display; it was rather to be looked for in the surroundings of everyday life. The introduction of systematic heraldry into Scotland was almost simultaneous with a great improvement in castle-building, in consequence of the prosperous state in which the country was during the thirteenth century, and of the large number of knights from England who came to seek their fortunes in the North. The probability is that arms would be carved on the buildings then erected, though it is not possible to point to any examples with certainty. One of the earliest existing examples of a coat-of-arms carved in a building is that of Sir Simon above the entrance doorway of the keep of Craigmillar—but this does not date before 1374—and there are some interesting coats, though some of them are nearly illegible, built into the wall of Dundonald Castle in Ayrshire; these date from about 1390. In the fifteenth century there was a distinct advance in architectural art, and in consequence greater luxury prevailed in the inside of the house, and some fine armorial fire-places date from this period. In the succeeding century a still further advance was made, and finely-carved panels of arms are not infrequently found over the doorways of castles. Painted heraldic work began to be used as a means of decoration; the pine ceiling in St. Machar's Cathedral Church at Aberdeen was put up between 1518 and 1531, containing the arms of the principal European potentates, some of the Scottish nobility, the Pope, and Scottish Bishops, and some others. The number of armorial carvings on wood which survive to this day is not large, but among them mention was made of a large panel or screen now in the parish church at Grantown, which contains well-executed shields of eight of the leading families of the district. The finest specimen

of armorial woodwork to be found in any church in Scotland is the gallery in Kilbirnie Church, erected by John, first Viscount Garnock, but it is of comparatively late date. Of armorial wood-carving not in churches the best specimens are to be found in the custody of the Incorporated Trades of Aberdeen, and also in the University there. But if armorial wood is scarce, armorial glass is still scarcer. The oldest in existence in Scotland is that in the Magdalen Chapel, Cowgate, put up in the sixteenth century, and containing the arms of Michael Macqueen, the founder of the chapel, his wife, Janet Rynd, the Queen-Regent Mary of Lorraine, and the Royal Arms of Scotland. Excellent full-size drawings of these windows, executed by Mr. Boss, glass-stainer, Union Street, were exhibited. An interesting account was then given of the various ways in which heraldry had been passed into the service of decorating comparatively subordinate articles. Fine armorial door-knockers appear at Muness Castle, Shetland, and Fyvie Castle. At Mountstuart House, Bute, there is an ingenious application of armorial bearings to the decoration of the metal straps in the rain-pipes which extend down the sides of the building, a kind of ornament which is also to be found at St. John's College, Cambridge. Armorial weather-cocks, though frequently met with on the Continent, never seem to have become popular in Scotland. A curious adaptation of heraldry to uncarved masonry occurs in the case of the garden wall at Edzell, which is divided into compartments, showing by means of three rows of small recesses the fess chequy of the Lindsays, while the shot-holes above are arranged so as to represent the three stars on the same coat. The lecturer concluded by references to book-stamps (*super libros*), book-plates (*ex libris*), of which there is no Scottish example which can be definitely referred to a date earlier than 1639, and heraldic playing-cards. The latter were common all over Europe; but it is interesting to note that a pack was published at Edinburgh in 1691, containing the arms of most of the Scottish nobility and their order of precedence. And this is not the only pack known to exist.

The concluding lecture was delivered on November 18:

In treating of the armorial manuscripts of Scotland, the lecturer said that there is in Scotland no manuscript so old as that which goes by the name of Glover's Roll, which was compiled about 1240. The earliest and most important of the Scottish Rolls of Arms is that by Sir David Lindsay, which was executed in 1542. While in artistic excellence it cannot compare with some of the English armorials, or even with some of the Scottish ones of later date, it is still an interesting manuscript. The drawing is carefully finished, though rather lacking in spirit, and the colours employed are good, but often somewhat thick and heavy. The display of the arms of the Queens, with corresponding tablets containing inscriptions, is the most vigorous work in it, and is excellent. The writing, both in those tablets and in others, and in the inscriptions above the different shields, is good

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throughout, there being at least three different hands in the original part of the work, the first writer being quite a skilled caligraphist. As the work received the imprimatur of the Privy Council in 1630, it may be looked upon as an official record. The next armorial in point of date is one which seems to have been executed for James Lord Hamilton, second Earl of Arran, about 1562. It is now in the Heralds' College, London, and is probably English work. The drawing is particularly free and vigorous, a slight pencil outline with washes of colour being employed. A noteworthy feature in the armorial is the almost equal footing on which the house of Hamilton is placed with the royal house. There are two copies of this manuscript—one in the Lyon Office, and the other in the possession of Mr. Scott Plummer, of Sunderland Hall. Several facsimiles of English grants were exhibited, the earliest being the well-known one to the Company of Tallow-Chandlers in 1456. The earliest Scottish one in existence is supposed to be that by Sir Robert Forman to Sir James Balfour, of Pittendreich, in 1566; but it does not compare favourably in point of artistic expression with the English ones of earlier date. But while the Scottish grants are not of very high quality, some pedigree charts which have been produced are very fine. That of the Campbells of Glenurquhy, now at Taymouth, is splendid, and is especially interesting from having been the work of George Jamieson, the portrait-painter. There is a very large and imposing Douglas tree at Bothwell Castle; but perhaps the most beautifully executed of all is that belonging to Sir Alexander Seton Steuart, which, though comparatively small, is quite a work of art, many of the portraits with which it is adorned having all the finish of fine miniatures. The lecturer concluded by adverting to the importance of heraldry as a handmaid to historical research, and as a thing which ought to be looked upon, not as a fantastic anachronism, but as something to be made part of our daily lives. Not only did it throw side-lights on history; it could be made practically useful in the adornment of our homes. Our ancestors treated it in this way, and there is no reason why we should not do the same.

#### COLONEL SHIPWAY'S "PEDIGREE."

After three more hearings of this case the accused was committed for trial on November 10 by Mr. Lushington. On November 22 the prisoner pleaded "Guilty," and was sentenced to three years' penal servitude. The following reports of the police court proceedings are again borrowed from the *Times*. On October 18:

Mr. Robert William Shipway, of Grove House, Chiswick, late a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, stated that he knew that his family came from the West Country, and some years ago he determined to have some investigations made in Gloucestershire with a view of tracing his family.

Mr. Bodkin: Before you met the defendant, Colonel Shipway, had you any thought of claiming the right to bear arms?—Not the slightest. I only wished to make some inquiries into the family history. The witness continued that about December, 1895, the prisoner was introduced to him by a Mr. Jones, and the witness engaged him to make these inquiries, the prisoner asking for payment at the rate of 6s. a day, Sundays excepted, with 6s. a day hotel expenses and all other expenses extra. Nothing was then said as to the length of the inquiry, but witness thought that it would take about three weeks, or possibly a month. The prisoner went to Gloucester and in a few weeks' time announced that he had found a seal bearing the ancestral crest of the Shipway family in the possession of an old man named Bucknell. It was then that the idea first occurred to the witness to revive these arms, and he instructed his solicitors to inform the College of Arms of any discoveries which would assist his claim, at the same time writing to Davies, asking him to be most careful in his investigations, as everything would be submitted to the college. Witness produced a large manuscript book, in which, at his request, the prisoner had kept a record of all his "discoveries." With reference to the scrap of parchment found in the old register, the prisoner sent the rather vague explanation that he thought it had formed part of a passport or some such document granted to a Shipway by a King Charles or James, and said that the slip bore the name of the Earl of Suffolk. As the date 1571 appeared on the parchment, this explanation was "rather vague." The prisoner also sent some manuscript facsimiles of entries in the Mangotsfield parish register; and afterwards witness obtained the loan of the register from the Vicar, and had some photographic reproductions made of the Shipway entries. All these details were communicated to the College of Arms, but Mr. Scott-Gatty, one of the officials, sent a letter, which was sent on to the prisoner, and very soon after the latter announced the discovery at Gloucester of the will of John Shipway, dated 1547, and sent a photograph which he said he had taken as a "snapshot." Witness had some enlargements made from this "snapshot," and showed one to Mr. Phillimore, who expressed an opinion which led witness to write to Davies, saying that this gentleman doubted the genuineness of the will. The prisoner replied that it was a great pity that he had shown it to Mr. Phillimore while the search was going on. The prisoner was also writing to inform witness of his "discoveries" in the church, and incidentally mentioned that he had mislaid his memoranda. This, said Mr. Bodkin, no doubt accounted for the fact that in the register John Shipway was said to have died in 1545, while on the coffin the date was given as 1548. When witness heard that a grave had been opened and a coffin exhumed, he was horrified. He had never authorized such an action, and at once communicated with his solicitors and told the prisoner that such practices could not be tolerated, and he hoped there would be no more of it. The prisoner excused himself on the ground of his zeal in the search. A

man had died as a result of an accident in opening the grave, but the prisoner, sending a report of the inquest cut from a local paper, said that it had attracted little attention, as "the whole countryside has been roused to an unprecedented height of enthusiasm over my discoveries," and that he had had applications from Bristol shopkeepers for permission to exhibit photos of his "discoveries" in their windows. Witness wished to compensate the widow of the man who had died from the accident, and gave the prisoner £10 for that purpose. (The widow has stated in evidence that she received only £4 as compensation from the prisoner.) Shortly afterwards witness wrote to the prisoner expressing some surprise at the length of the inquiry. The prisoner replied from Worcester, where he was examining wills, that the Colonel could have no idea of the labour involved in examining "these musty and often mouse-eaten documents," but he could appreciate the Colonel's anxiety to obtain full particulars of his "eminently honourable and distinguished ancestry" (laughter, in which the prisoner joined)—and he could assure him that he would lose no time in completing his search. A few days later the prisoner announced the "discovery" of the will of John James Shipway, "man of arms," the father of the John Shipway mentioned above. This document, said the prisoner, was "a very explanatory will," as it contained a full description of the Shipway arms. The prisoner also stated that he had found portions of the will of one Thomas Shipway sticking to the back of another will, from which it had to be separated with a penknife. This was about the last report, for after July, 1897, witness held no further communication with the prisoner. In all witness thought that he had parted with about £750 to the prisoner.

Detective-Inspector Brockwell, recalled, said that on searching the prisoner on his arrest he found on him a card and letter from Colonel Shipway, a card entitling him to attend lectures at the West London Hospital as a post-graduate, and a letter from the Dean of the West London Hospital inquiring what medical qualification the prisoner possessed, as his name was not in the medical directory. At the prisoner's house at Barnes the witness found a five-chambered revolver and a steel address die with as crest a lion rampant and a mailed head. Witness also found, framed and glazed, what purported to be a diploma from Heidelberg University, creating Herberto Davies a doctor of medicine, dated May, 1896. There were five paper and one parchment copies of this document (unstamped), and also a diploma in another name, which had apparently borne four seals, but the seal relating to the faculty of medicine had been cut out. Witness next produced what purported to be a testimonial written on the paper of Lincoln College, Oxford, by the late Mark Pattison, and furnished to "Mr. Hanbury Davies, B.A.," on his leaving the college. There was also a letter in a black-edged envelope, addressed from Bristol and signed "A. Bucknell," announcing the death of Mr. James Bucknell. (It was from a man of this name that the prisoner stated he had obtained the Shipway seal.) The witness stated that he had searched the registers,

but the only person he could find of the name of Bucknell who had died about this time was a youth of nineteen. Mr. James Bucknell was supposed to be ninety-one. There was also a copy in the prisoner's handwriting of a testimonial from the Sub-Rector at Lincoln College to Mr. Hanbury Davies, dated 1880. Witness had obtained from Somerset House a copy of the prisoner's birth certificate, which showed that he was born in February, 1873, and that his full name was Major Herbert Albert Davies, and a copy of his marriage certificate dated December, 1897, in which the prisoner described himself as Herbert Davies, doctor of medicine, aged twenty-five.

Colonel Shipway, recalled, said that when he first engaged the prisoner he did not think the engagement would last at most longer than a month, but one "discovery" followed another, and the engagement lasted from December, 1895, to July, 1897. Some time before the latter date Mr. Phillimore had cast doubt on the authenticity of some of these discoveries, and while witness at first thought it merely a difference of opinion, at last he was induced by his solicitors to engage a Mr. Bickley, of the British Museum, to check the prisoner's statements. Mr. Bickley's first report was favourable; but his second was the reverse. Davies was told that the wills were said to be forgeries, but he still maintained them to be genuine. In addition to Mr. Bickley, a Mr. Challoner Smith examined and reported upon the wills, the register, etc. Meanwhile, as doubt had been cast upon the alleged discoveries, witness instructed his solicitors to withdraw his application to the College of Arms, as he would not press it upon doubtful documents. The witness asked leave to add that at the time he consulted his advisers as to whether he should prosecute the prisoner, and that he was advised that with the evidence they then possessed the issue would be doubtful.

As Mr. Bodkin intimated that he should have to recall Colonel Shipway on the next occasion, the cross-examination was deferred.

Mr. Francis Bickley, a first-class assistant in the manuscript department of the British Museum, said that in January, 1897, the prisoner brought a photograph of the John Shipway will with a letter to him, and afterwards brought photographs of the John James Shipway and Grace Shipway wills, asking that these wills should be deciphered and copied for Colonel Shipway. Witness agreed to undertake this as a private order to be done in his own time. About the end of March he went with Davies to Mangotsfield and inspected the parish register. He pointed out to the prisoner that one of the Shipway entries had been written over the following entry, and gave it as his opinion that the entry had been written in the present century. Davies replied that they did not rely on the register so much as on the wills. They next went into the belfry, and witness was shown the carving on the beam. He did not remember saying anything, but he thought it rather stupid for him to be taken to see such a palpably modern production. They afterwards inspected the wills at Gloucester and Worcester. Witness's first impression was that

the wills were genuine, as they were so carefully watched as to make fraud apparently impossible. After inspecting registers at Beverstone and other places where the Shipway family were mentioned, he returned to town and made out a brief report, which he forwarded to the prisoner as requested, making one or two alterations at his suggestion. He then started on a more extended report, going thoroughly into the wills for that purpose. He noticed that the arms, "Leo telo manu," were stated to have been granted by Richard I., 1191, "Wm. de Longchamps chancellor." Witness had never heard of a grant of arms earlier than the reign of Edward II., while in 1191 Richard I. was in Palestine and William de Longchamps was in England plotting with John. From this and other internal evidence witness came to the conclusion that the wills were not genuine. At this point the hearing was again adjourned.—*Times*, October 19, 1898.

#### On October 21 :

Colonel Shipway, recalled, said that about February, 1896, he received from the prisoner a silver watch bearing the inscription "William Shipway, 1763, Dum Vivo." Witness made some inquiry about the maker of the watch and the hall-mark, and found the latter to be that of the years 1782-83. He wrote to Davies asking him to account for the discrepancy in dates, and the prisoner replied that the watch had been sold to him by a man who said he had bought it at an auction. Witness told him to question this man, and also to communicate with Messrs. Witchell, solicitors, of Stroud, who had been acting for him in other matters. Witness received a letter from Messrs. Witchell, and then Davies gave him a letter addressed from 17, Westgate Street, Gloucester, signed "A. Blakewell," in which the writer stated that he had bought this watch, with nineteen others, at an auction in Birmingham, in 1888, for £2 5s., intending to melt them down for the sake of the silver. He did not notice the inscription at the time, but when Davies offered to buy the watch his son cut it deeper. Witness paid 30s. to the prisoner for this watch.

In cross-examination by Mr. Waddy, the witness said that he never knew that Davies held a degree or was a doctor, so that this did not influence his payments. He had no doubt that the prisoner had done a great deal of research for him, and he did not complain of the payments for this work. Witness never promised the prisoner any sum in the way of bonus if he succeeded in establishing his coat of arms.

Mr. Percy Witchell, solicitor, of Landsdown, Stroud, said that he acted for Colonel Shipway in the purchase of the piece of land at Littleworth, in January, 1896. In February the prisoner came to him and said that he was negotiating for the purchase of a watch for Colonel Shipway, and that the Colonel wished that the owner should bring the watch to witness's office, that he might make some inquiries into its history. A day or two later the prisoner came with a young man, who said his name was Blakewell, and that he was the son of



the owner of the watch. Witness showed him an inscription on the watch, which appeared to have been recently cut, but he said that the inscription was ancient, but so faint that his father had had it recut. Witness identified a young man named George Cleverly, who was present in court as the one who came to him in the name of Blakewell, and said that, after writing to Colonel Shipway as the prisoner's request he wrote to "Mr. Blakewell," asking him to give Davies the history of the watch.

George Cleverly lives at the Gloucester Temperance Hotel, Station Road, Gloucester, said that in 1891 Davies was staying at the hotel and one day wrote him on a message to Mr. Hooper, a watchmaker of Westgate Street, Gloucester, asking him to call. Another day Davies went him to Mr. Winstell's office at Stroud, to fetch a watch. Witness went by train and at the station Davies met him and told him to go to Mr. Winstell's office and say that he was Mr. Blakewell's son, and had come to fetch the watch. Witness went to the office and while he was there Davies came in. Witness did not remember what Mr. Winstell said to him. One day Davies brought three swords to the hotel, and asked witness to put them in a damp cellar so that they should get rusty. Witness did so, and in three or four days they were very rusty, and someone took them away. Davies gave him 5s. for the journey to Stroud, besides his fare.

William Hooper, watchmaker, of Westgate Street, Gloucester, said that in consequence of the message brought him by the lad Cleverly, he went to see Davies. The prisoner handed him a card bearing the name, "Dr. H. Davies, B.A. (Oxon)," and an address, and told him that he was a detective of Scotland Yard, and was tracing out some property at present in the hands of a certain Earl, and had obtained a watch with an inscription upon it which, if it had remained in its original state, would have been proof positive of the ownership of the property, but it had been re-engraved. The prisoner also said that a Mr. Blakewell had bought the watch at an auction in Birmingham, and he, seeing the watch hanging up in his shop window, had bought it from him, but he left it to be put in working order, and Mr. Blakewell's son had recut the inscription upon it without authority. He further said that Blakewell was a traveller in watches, but that he (Davies) wished it to be understood that he was in business at Gloucester at witness's address, and asked him to take in letters addressed to Blakewell and forward them to him at the address appearing on his card. On the back of the card the prisoner wrote, "A. Blakewell, care of —." Witness consented, and the prisoner gave him a sovereign. A letter came for A. Blakewell, and witness forwarded it. A few days later witness saw the prisoner again, and he said that he was very glad the letter had been forwarded, as it was of great importance. Witness, on being shown "A. Blakewell's" letter, with the printed heading, "17, Westgate Street, Gloucester," said that it was not written on his note-paper, and from the date it was written the day before he first saw Davies.

By Mr. Waddy: Did you believe this man was

a detective from Scotland Yard?—Well, I doubted it very much, sir.

I should think so. When did you begin to doubt it?—At night, when I got home.

You say he gave you his card with the name "Dr. Davies" on it. In face of that, how could you believe that he was a detective?—Well, I asked him about the card, and he said that detectives had to be up to certain ruses to meet the ends of justice. (Laughter.)

What was his object, then, in giving you this card?—Well, to put me on my guard if any persons should come after him.

Mr. Lushington: Did he say that?—Yes, sir.

Mr. Waddy: I understand that at night you suspected the story to be untrue. Did you write to Scotland Yard?—No, I did not.

And although your suspicion was aroused you forwarded the letter?—Yes.

By Mr. Bodkin: Was there a young man with him at the time?—Yes: the prisoner said he was a fellow-detective. (Laughter.)

Mr. Waddy: Who was this young man—not Cleverly?

Mr. Bodkin:—Oh dear no! It was a young man named Souster, at present in Wales.

Mr. Bickley, of the British Museum, recalled, said that in the Grace Shipway will, 1537, the word "Mangotsfield" appeared in the modern spelling. At that date "field" would have been spelt "feld" or "feild."

Mr. Bodkin:—Look at the probate of that will, and that of the John James Shipway will. Is there any similarity?—Well, the great similarity between them is that they are so unlike other probates. (Laughter.) The witness explained that the probate being an official entry, it would be made in a very legible hand, known as "Court hand," while these probates were quite illegible. The name of the Bishop of Worcester was given as "J. Horton." At that date Robert Morton was Bishop, and his surname would never be used in an official entry. In these wills the Shipway arms were stated to have been granted in 1191, by Richard I., to William Shipway, "of the Castle of Beverstone." Beverstone Castle was well known to have been a seat of the Berkeley family, and to have been granted to Robert Fitz-Harding, of that family, by Henry II., in 1189. In the John James Shipway will, 1490, the testator described himself as living in Beverstone Castle "as his forefathers." This seemed to imply that the Shipways had held the castle for the 300 years elapsed since 1191, but witness had been unable to trace any connection between the Shipway family and that castle. In his opinion, none of the three Shipway wills was genuine.

Detective Allwright, Y Division, produced plans of the district registries at Gloucester and Worcester, which he had prepared. The witness said that he had been an amateur photographer for seven years, and gave it as his opinion that it would have been very difficult, if not impossible, for the prisoner to have taken, as he said he had, a snapshot photo of a will in the Gloucester registry.

Joseph Edward Dutton, third clerk in the Glou-

chester registry, produced a record of fees paid for searching in 1896, showing the prisoner's visits in July and August. The witness also produced copies of the wills of John Shipway, 1615, Francis Sheepway, 1617, and John Shipway, 1664. The copy of the Sheepway will was in the old character, and made, witness thought, by the prisoner himself. He borrowed a quill pen and made the copy with surprising quickness. The 1615 will could not now be found.

Mr. John Challoner Smith, formerly superintendent in the literary department in the Probate Registry at Somerset House, said that practically the whole of his official work was devoted to antiquarian researches. In 1897, at Colonel Shipway's request, he went down to Mangotsfield and inspected the church and the supposed Shipway remains. The six Shipway entries in the parish register were, in his opinion, each and all modern interpolations. Witness afterwards went to Gloucester, and examined the wills in the registry there, with the following result: Will of John Shipway, 1547—certainly not genuine; will of Francis Sheepway, 1617—genuine; will of John Shipway, 1664—a fabrication; will of John Shipway, 1690—genuine; will of John Shipway, 1615—this will could not be found. Sheepway, the witness said, would be a natural variation of Shipway. Witness went to Worcester and examined the wills of John James Shipway, 1490, and Grace Shipway, 1537, both of which he considered fabrications.

Mr. Phillimore and Mr. Kirk, recalled, both confirmed this evidence.

Detective-Inspector Brockwell, recalled, said that in the prisoner's house he found some notepaper with the printed heading, "17, Westgate Street, Gloucester." This paper was identical with that on which the letter signed "A. Blakewell" was written.

The hearing was again adjourned.—*Times*, October 22.

#### On November 10:

Mr. Lushington sat specially in the Extradition Court for the final hearing of the charges of forgery and fraud against Herbert Davies, 25, "private surgeon," of Castelnau Gardens, Barnes, under circumstances which have been already reported. Mr. Bodkin, instructed by Mr. Brown, of the Treasury, prosecuted; Mr. H. T. Waddy defended; and Detective-Inspector Brockwell represented the police.

Mr. Charles Underwood, of the firm of Underwood, Son, and Piper, of Holles Street, Cavendish Square, said that his firm were Colonel Shipway's solicitors, and he produced some correspondence which had passed between them and the prisoner. Davies was informed that the Heralds' College would require some Shipway wills before they could make a grant of arms, and in reply the prisoner announced the "discovery" of the will of John Shipway at Gloucester.

Colonel Shipway, again recalled, produced four facsimile extracts from the old register at Mangotsfield, certified correct by the Vicar and curate.

Mr. Bodkin said that these were the copies

which the Rev. Percy Alford said that he had seen the prisoner make.

The Rev. Godfrey Fryer Russell, curate-in-charge of the parish of Stonehouse, Gloucester, produced an old parchment register, containing a record of baptisms, marriages, and deaths from 1558-1650, and another similar register for the years 1751-1810.

Miss Edith Mary White, of Stonehouse, Churchfield Road, Ealing, said that her father, the Rev. William Farring White, was Vicar of Stonehouse, in Gloucester, for some thirty-six years, and resigned in October last. In April, 1896, the prisoner called upon her father at the Vicarage, and asked to see the parish registers that he might search for the name of Shipway. The registers were brought from the vestry to the Vicarage, and he examined them for about three hours. She and her father were in and out of the room where he was, but he might have been left alone for half an hour at a time. Afterwards he asked her father to copy out for him an entry dated 1578, relating to the baptism of John Shipway, son of John Shipway, of Beverstone Castle. Her father replied that the writing was so faint that he could scarcely decipher it, but the prisoner asked him to do the best he could. Her father consented to do this, and to post the copy when it was made. The register was left in the dining-room, lying near the window, and open at the page on which this very faint entry was. The next day the sun shone brilliantly, and its rays for some portion of the day reached the open register. It was then noticed that the ink of this entry had become very much darker and of a brownish-red colour, making that entry more distinct than any other on the page. Witness had noticed on the previous day that there was a faint reddish "blush" round the entry, and after the sun had shone on it the redness became more pronounced, and faint traces of writing underneath became visible. These facts were remarked upon, and her father wrote to the prisoner. About a month later Davies called at the Vicarage again, but witness only saw him for a few minutes.

Mr. Richard Kirk, again recalled, said that in the course of his investigations in this case he visited Stonehouse, and was there shown this entry in the register. The handwriting was an imitation of the other writing on that page, but it was not the same, and it was very similar to that of the Shipway entries in the Mangotsfield register. The entry was squeezed in between two others, and some of the letters were written over the entries both above and below it. There was no other entry in the book resembling it in colour or that had this reddish "halo" round it. Under the "halo" were traces of writing, and in it were marks resembling those left by a finger-tip. The figures of the date, 1578, were obviously modern, and it appeared to have been written in pencil first as 1758, then corrected and traced over in ink. The date 1578 appeared higher up on the page in genuinely antique figures, so that this date was a needless repetition. Witness considered the whole entry quite a modern insertion. In the later register witness found under the burials an entry dated

1809 as follows: "May 16. Samuel, son of William and Elizabeth Shipway." There were two erasures in that entry, the words "William and" being written over the one, and the word "Shipway" over the other. These corrections were in an imitation of the handwriting of the entry, but not by the same hand. The entry in the earlier book read as follows: "1578. John Shipway, the sonne of John Shipway, Man of Arms, of Beurston, the 26 of March."

Mr. Thomas Wilson, chief clerk in the District Probate Registry at Worcester, said that he remembered the prisoner calling there to examine the old wills in the early part of 1897. Their indexes to the wills went back as far as the year 1493. One of the bundles of wills that Davies examined was dated 1538. There was no entry in the index of the date of the will of John James Shipway, 1490.

Mr. Lushington: But how could it appear in the index of 1538?

Mr. Bodkin: It is one of the peculiarities about this will that it was found amongst the wills of 1538, as was also that of Grace Shipway, 1537.

The witness continued that he had searched the index from the beginning right down to the year 1538, and he could not find the name of Shipway at all. An index compiled by Sir Thomas Phillips was kept in the registry, and that, too, contained no mention of this will. The prisoner never at any time pointed out to witness that this will was in the 1538 bundle, and was not indexed. In 1897, after the prisoner's visits, Dr. Marshall, of the Heralds' College, came to the registry, and witness searched for this will. He did not find it till some time after, and then it was discovered lying loose in this bundle. All the other wills were fastened together by a parchment tag, but this will was torn as if it had been pulled from the tag. In another bundle of wills of the same year, 1538, the will of Grace Shipway, 1537, was discovered loose. This will did not appear in either of the indexes, and it occupied the place of the will of one Nicholas Walwind, which now could not be found. Davies obtained office copies of these two Shipway wills, and was allowed to photograph wills in the registry.

Mr. Challoner Smith, again recalled, said that he considered the John James Shipway will had been torn that it might be placed round the tag. The tear was not such as would be made by pulling it away from its fastenings. Where the Grace Shipway will was found, a crumpled piece of paper remained against the tag, as if a will had been torn out, but this piece of paper obviously could never have belonged to the Grace Shipway will.

This concluded the case for the prosecution, and the prisoner, who pleaded "Not Guilty" and reserved his defence, was committed for trial on all the various counts detailed by Mr. Bodkin in his opening statement.—*Times*, November 11.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The annual meeting of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on October 21.

Mr. J. A. Clapham presided, and there was a good attendance. The meeting was preceded by the usual dinner. Afterwards the hon. secretary (Mr. Thomas Howard) presented the annual report of the committee. The number of members on the rolls at the beginning of the year was 241. During the year eight had been lost by resignation or death, and after a careful revision of the list twenty-four names of those who had not paid their subscriptions for some time had been struck off. Eight new members had been elected, leaving the present number 217. After a reference to the last part of the *Bradford Antiquary* which had been published, and an expression of thanks to the contributors and editor, the report observed that the council felt strongly that that publication justified the existence of the society, and redeemed it from the strictures which some critical persons were disposed to pass upon it, that it was composed of mere pleasure-lovers and dilettante antiquaries.—The treasurer (Mr. W. Glossop) presented the balance-sheet, which showed that the year began with a balance in the bank of £111 10s., and the subscriptions had amounted to £56. After all expenditure, which included £22 for the preparation of the *Antiquary*, and £10 spent in photographs of disappearing buildings in Bradford and neighbourhood, there was a balance in the bank of £103 14s. 4d.—The election of officers was announced as follows: President, Mr. John Arthur Clapham; vice-presidents, Mr. John James Stead, Mr. John Lister, Mr. Thomas Lord, Mr. J. N. Dickons, and the Rev. Bryan Dale; treasurer, Mr. W. Glossop; editorial secretary, Mr. C. A. Federer; corresponding secretary, Mr. Thomas Howard; librarian, Mr. J. B. Scolah.—The chairman delivered an address, in the course of which he thanked the members for the honour done him in his election. He said he did not think the council was ever stronger and better able to do more work for the city than at the present time. The lectures for the season were very interesting, and were held the second Friday in every month. The *Antiquary* had spoken very highly indeed of the papers in the *Bradford Antiquary*, and Dr. Cox had also testified to the good work being done by the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society. Several interesting excursions had been arranged, and Mr. Thomas Mitcheson announced that he was prepared to take a party to Blackstone Edge, and conduct them over one of the finest Roman roads in Britain. After reviewing the work of the last year and the proposed excursions for next season, Mr. Clapham eulogized the history of Bingley, which had been recently published by Mr. Harry Speight, a member of the council, and remarked that a very interesting picture in that book represented the Runic stone which existed in Bingley Church. It had been suggested that the society should, at a small cost, place the stone on a pedestal, where it should be preserved from further damage. He hoped that, having more than £100 in hand, the society would help to preserve one of the most ancient objects in the neighbourhood.—On the motion of the Rev. Bryan Dale, the retiring president of the society, seconded by Mr. T. A. Williamson, the report was adopted. A vote of thanks was

passed, on the motion of Mr. J. J. Whittaker, seconded by Mr. J. L. Williams, to the retiring president and council, and to those who had read papers or had assisted the society in other ways.

At the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, on November 2, Professor T. McKenny Hughes read a paper on "Amber," and, in illustration of his remarks, exhibited a collection of amber which he had made chiefly in the Mediterranean and North Sea. After pointing out that strings of beads were commonly carried about by men in Southern Europe, who found that the mechanical task of telling beads relieved the feeling of unrest, and suggesting that a Roman lady in the hot Southern summer might have received more pleasure from holding a piece of cold quartz in her hands, he referred to some early notices of amber, described its composition and mode of occurrence, and pointed out that it could be made plastic or worked into new compounds which would pass for amber, suggesting in this way a possible explanation of some of the exceptionally large vessels said to have been made of amber, and some of the unexpected inclusions, said to have been found in it. He then gave a short sketch of the history of its discovery, described the differences of colour, and discussed the distribution of the several varieties, and the question whether the darker, and especially the ruby, colour was due to original difference of origin and composition, or was a superinduced character due to the mode of preservation. If due to the various species of tree, which yielded the resin, then it might depend upon climate and other geographical conditions, and thus be a more or less reliable indication of trade routes; but if it was due to difference in the mode of preservation, then the colour and the differences of composition which accompanied the colour could not be depended upon as evidence of the district in which it was produced. Among the specimens which he exhibited were some of dark ruby red, both from Sicily and from the North Sea; also from both districts specimens of honey and dark sherry-coloured amber. He explained that the proportion of ruby red to the yellow amber was very small in the North Sea, and very large in Sicily, but pointed out that most of that found in Catania was carried down the river Simeto from beds on the flanks of Etna, whereas that found in the Baltic and North Sea was washed out of marine silt, and had therefore been long subjected to very different conditions. He then adduced evidence to prove that the red colour was produced by the mode of preservation, exhibiting specimens in which the different colours were seen on one fragment; also beads from a Saxon grave, which were presumably from the northern area, in which the yellow had been more or less changed to a dark red; and a series of amber ornaments from an Etruscan tomb, where all that were sufficiently well preserved to be examined were of a ruby red. He thought that there was a considerable original difference in the colour of amber, in some cases depending upon the varieties of tree and climate; that there is commonly a change of colour due to the mode of preservation,

but that colour and accompanying difference of composition can not be relied upon to determine the region from which isolated specimens have been derived.—Mr. Edward Peacock, F.S.A., contributed a paper on "The Superstition that when a Murderer touches the Body of his Victim the Wounds will bleed again," and dealt with the subject chronologically, giving instances recorded in the old ballad of "Earl Richard," preserved in Sir Walter Scott's "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," as well as that of "Young Huntin." Shakespeare's allusion to this belief was illustrated in Lady Anne's address in *Richard III.*; and Webster, in his "Appius and Virginia," also refers to it in the passage:

"Pity see  
Her wounds still bleeding at the horrid presence  
Of yon stern murderer, till she find revenge."

Mr. Peacock quoted a few interesting instances of depositions of an early date, taken by justices of the peace, and possibly regarded as legal evidence: one respecting a murder committed in 1613 near Taunton, and another in 1624 near Blackwell, the latter being preserved at Durham. Coming to more modern times, the superstition seems to be preserved as late as the beginning of this century, and even to this day it appears to be a popular belief that if a person goes to see a corpse he should not on any account leave the room of death without touching the body. Here we have only the shadowy memory of times when deaths from violence were more difficult to detect than now, and when it might be very desirable to have the testimony of the dead that those who visited the corpse were innocent of its murder.

At the meeting of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, on November 2, many objects of mediæval religious art were exhibited by Mr. Andrew Oliver, consisting of several crucifixes and one processional cross with reliquary, also four paxes, an ivory figure of St. Michael and the Dragon of Spanish workmanship, and a figure of our Lord with movable head of ivory; this also is Spanish of the sixteenth century. The hands and feet are lost; they were doubtless also of ivory. The most interesting exhibit was a hanging lamp of rough terra-cotta in the form of a fish of early Christian date.—Mr. Patrick, hon. secretary, reported the discovery early last month, at Paul's Wharf, Upper Thames Street, of a portion of an ancient wall, 4 or 5 feet in height, composed of massive random-built Kentish ragstone resting on a grille of squared timber. The wall, apparently, had no squared face. It was found at a depth of 12 or 13 feet below the present ground-line in the work of excavation for new buildings.—The Rev. H. J. D. Astley reported further discoveries at Dumbarton, where the crannog was recently found, as described in the *Athenæum* and the *Journal* of the Association, from which it appears that the place where the canoe was unearthed was actually a dock. A curious ladder was here found, the rungs of which were cut out of the solid wood. All the relics have been placed in the museum at Glasgow. They appear to belong to the neolithic

age, no metal of any kind being discovered, the objects being of bone, stag horn, jet, chert, and cannel coal. Some querns were also found.—The first paper of the evening was by the Rev. Cæsar Caine, the subject being "Our Cities sketched Five Hundred Years Ago," and was read by Mr. Astley in the absence of the author. The subject of the paper was a description of a most interesting fourteenth-century transcript by an unknown scribe of Geoffrey of Monmouth's *History of the Britons*, now in the British Museum, and numbered Bib. Reg. 13 A iii. A characteristic feature of this manuscript is the addition to the text of many drawings of persons and places. The scribe would seem to have travelled much, and to have been well acquainted with the places of importance on the road from London to Edinburgh, and has embellished the margins of the vellum pages with sketches of the chief buildings. Thus we have the Tower of London, the Castle of Edinburgh, the walled Border town of Carlisle, and York Minster, all delineated with skill, and clearly recognisable. The abbey churches of Bath, Gloucester, Winchester, with many others, and innumerable coats of arms and banners, add very great interest to this little old-world volume, which may have served the draughtsman as a guide-book or traveller's companion. The paper was illustrated by photographs.—Mr. Patrick exhibited, on behalf of Mr. J. T. Irvine, some very carefully-measured drawings of the beautiful seventeenth-century oak pulpit which until recently adorned the church of Yaxley, Hunts. Yaxley Church was visited by the association during the recent congress, and many of the members were sorry to see the several parts of this fine piece of wood-carving, which was scarcely injured, thrown down, and lying on the floor at the west end of the nave, in order to give place to a brand-new pulpit in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee. The date of the pulpit is 1631.



## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

CROMWELL'S SCOTCH CAMPAIGNS, in the light of new information gleaned from many authorities hitherto neglected (1650-1651). By William S. Douglas. Cloth, demy 8vo., pp. x, 308. London: Elliot Stock.

This is without doubt a very important and valuable work, throwing much new light on Cromwell in Scotland, and bringing many fresh incidents forward. It is not every day that a writer who proves himself so competent as Mr. Douglas does in this work comes forward to add to our knowledge. To say that Mr. Douglas knows his subject thoroughly would be to understate very materially the real state of his exceptional equipment for the task he has undertaken. The thorough-

ness of his knowledge of his subject is manifest on every page, both in the letterpress itself and in the very full and elaborate footnotes. There is, however, unfortunately a fly in the ointment, and that is the stilted and unnatural style which Mr. Douglas has adopted, and which makes his book rather tiresome to read. This is a real misfortune, for as far as its contents are themselves concerned, the book is one of the most important and valuable historical works which have appeared of late.

Students of the Cromwellian period will find that Mr. Douglas has much to tell them which is really quite new, and many facts to present in a fresh light.



Three books of fairy and folk tales lately issued by Mr. D. Nutt call for notice, although the space at our disposal on this occasion precludes our entering into detail in regard to them. In *More Australian Legendary Tales* (cloth, pp. 101, price 3s. 6d.) Mrs. K. Landon Parker introduces the reader to several tales additional and similar in character to those printed in her former book, and which were favourably commented on by us on a previous occasion. Mr. Jacob Jacob's *English Fairy Tales* (illustrated by Mr. J. D. Batten) is well known, and has now reached a third edition. In *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*, which forms the first of a series of "Arthurian Romances" unrepresented in Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*, Miss Weston has very successfully retold the romance in modern English. All three works testify to the increasing and careful study of folk-tales, which is a feature of the present day, and which is likewise becoming more and more a pleasing feature or speciality of Mr. Nutt's house.



Local guide-books have an interest and value of their own, and some of the older ones are of considerable value for the local information which they contain. It is with a feeling of regret that one sees them in gradual course of extinction. In *Maldon and the River Blackwater*, Mr. E. A. Fitch, the author, has produced an excellent book of the kind, which is freely supplied with sketches and other illustrations, besides three maps, etc. It is published by Messrs. Gowers, at Maldon, at the modest price of 9d. in paper, or 1s. 6d. in limp cloth. The one objection is the shape, which is quarto, and unfitted for the pocket, but the amount of information which the book contains is well worth the price asked for it. Whenever a fresh edition is issued, we hope that the size and shape will be changed.

(A considerable number of Reviews are held over for want of space.)

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

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